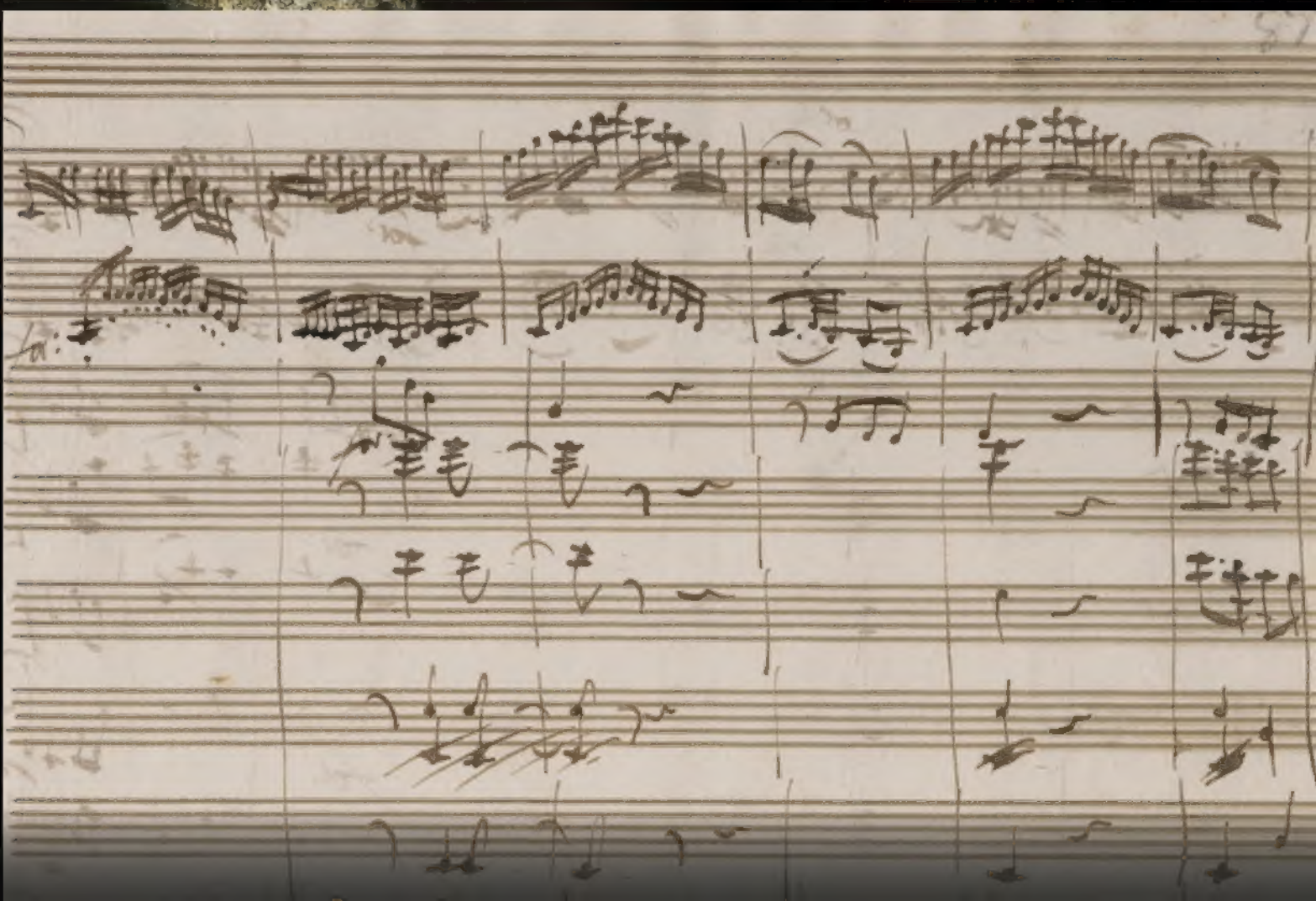
Profiles in History

Historical & Pop Culture AUCTION

June 8, 2017

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

Serenade in D Major



Historical & Pop Culture Auction 91

Thursday June 8, 2017 at 11:00 AM PDT

LIVE • MAIL • PHONE • FAX • INTERNET

Place your bid over the Internet! Profiles in History will be providing Internet-based bidding to qualified bidders in real-time on the day of the auction. For more information, please visit us @ www.profilesinhistory.com

Previews in California
by appointment only

Profiles in History
26662 Agoura Road
Calabasas, CA 91302
call: 1-310-859-7701

Previews in New York
by appointment only

Please contact Marsha Malinowski at
info@marshamalinowski.com
or call 1-917-836-6065

Highlights of the sale will be on exhibition at:

Questroyal Fine Art
903 Park Avenue (at 79th Street)
Third Floor
New York, NY 10075

18 May 1 - 5pm
19 May 10am - 5pm
20 May 10am - 5pm

contact Marsha Malinowski at
info@marshamalinowski.com
or call 1-917-836-6065

Catalog price
$35.00

Auction Location:
Profiles in History
26662 Agoura Road
Calabasas, CA 91302

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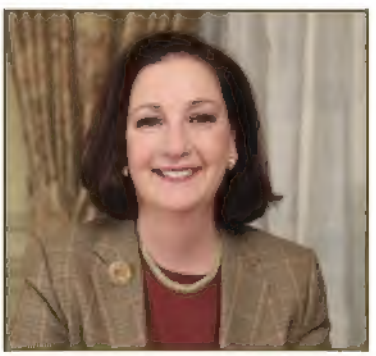
Profiles in History

Joseph M. Maddalena

A lifetime member of the Manuscript Society, Joe Maddalena is widely recognized as the nation's leading authority on historical documents. Maddalena won a spot in the Guinness Book of World Records in 1991 for paying a then-record price at public auction for a handwritten letter of Abraham Lincoln dated January 8, 1863, regarding his issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation, for $748,000. Maddalena sits on the boards of various private foundations, and has built a permanent display of historical documents at the Beverly Hills Public Library and another at the Portland Oregon Historical Society to further the public's awareness of U.S. history. His expertise is well known and relied on. In 1997, Maddalena was instrumental in exposing the Lex Cusak $13 million dollar JFK/Marilyn Monroe forgery hoax, and was interviewed by Peter Jennings of 20/20 as the industry expert. In February 2009, Maddalena worked with the Library of Congress to stage and secure manuscripts for "With Malice Toward None: The Abraham Lincoln Exhibition," the most successful exhibition in its history, celebrating the 200th anniversary of Lincoln's birthday. The exhibition ran from February through May 2009, after which it traveled to five U.S. cities. Founded in 1986, Profiles in History has bought and sold some of the most important manuscripts in existence for its clients. Early in his career, Joe had the pleasure to work with and be trained by noted autograph expert Charles Hamilton, and then later by Chuck Sachs of the Scriptorium. Maddalena states, "After three decades of being a full-time dealer of manuscripts and rare books for our worldwide clientele, I have decided to pursue auction as the best way to bring wonderful materials on a regular basis to market as we have done in other fields of collecting."



Marsha E. Malinowski

With over 26 years of experience as Senior Vice President in charge of manuscripts at Sotheby's, Marsha is president of Marsha Malinowski Fine Books and Manuscripts LLC, which offers appraisal, advisory and media services to private clients, corporations, media and institutions. Profiles in History is pleased to announce Marsha is our Senior Consultant in charge of our Books and Manuscripts auctions. Marsha has been involved with some of the most extraordinary sales of manuscripts in auction history. From the sale of Magna Carta for over $21 million to being in charge of the groundbreaking sale of baseball memorabilia from the collection of Barry Halper, which fetched in excess of $24 million, Marsha's expertise and range of experience is unparalleled. Single-handedly, Marsha carved out the collecting field of artists' letters. She has brought to the market stunning collections, which have included letters by Michelangelo, Van Gogh, Gauguin, Magritte, Monet, Toulouse-Lautrec and Giacometti, to name just a few. From history to literature — a letter by Catherine of Aragon while imprisoned, to a Sherlock Holmes manuscript story by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle; from science to music — Einstein's Theory of Relativity manuscript to a cache of Chopin letters, Marsha's depth of knowledge in all fields of manuscript collecting is second to none. Marsha has a B.A. from Wellesley College and her M.A. from Brown University. Both institutions have served her well. Her knowledge of history coupled with her language skills has put her at the top of her field.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN
PROFILES IN HISTORY & BIDDER

Please note that all items in this auction are sold in "as is" condition.

The following terms and conditions including the Conditions of Sale and Terms of Guarantee, constitute the sole terms and conditions under which Profiles in History ("Profiles") will offer for sale and sell the property described in the Catalog. These Conditions of Sale constitute a binding agreement between the Bidder and Profiles with respect to this auction only. By bidding at auction, whether in person, through an agent or representative, by telephone, facsimile, on-line, absentee bid, or by any other form of bid or by any other means, the Bidder acknowledges the thorough reading and understanding of all of these Conditions of Sale, all descriptions of items in the Catalog, and all matters incorporated herein by reference, and agrees to be fully bound thereby.

Bidder and Profiles agree that any agreements between the Bidder and Profiles including but not limited to these Conditions of Sale are entered into in Los Angeles County, California, which is where the agreements are to be performed and the auction to take place, no matter where Bidder is situated and no matter by what means or where Bidder was informed of the auction and regardless of whether catalogs, materials, or other communications were received by Bidder in another location. Both Profiles and the Bidder agree that any disputes under these Conditions of Sale, the subject matter hereof, the entering into, or any aspect of the auction, shall be exclusively governed by California law, and that any and all claims or actions shall be brought and maintained only in Los Angeles County, California in a State or Federal Court to the exclusion of any other venue, locale or jurisdiction. All parties submit to such jurisdiction. Both Bidder and Profiles agree that these provisions are intended to be binding on all parties and that they shall solely control choice-of-law, venue and jurisdiction in the event of any dispute specifically including third party claims and cross-actions brought by either Profiles or Bidder, and that absent such agreement, Profiles would not permit Bidder to bid hereunder. Any violation of the terms of this Paragraph shall entitle the affected party to reasonable attorney fees and litigation costs in addition to all other available remedies, all of which remain reserved. The parties agree that Profiles shall be entitled to present these Conditions of Sale to a court in any jurisdiction other than set forth in this paragraph as conclusive evidence of the parties' agreement, and the parties further agree that the court shall immediately dismiss any action filed in such jurisdiction. Notwithstanding any other provision herein, the prevailing party in any claim, dispute or litigation between the parties shall be entitled to an award of reasonable attorney fees and costs of litigation.

Unless otherwise set forth in the Catalog, all property will be offered by Profiles solely as agent for the seller or consignor of the property ("Consignor") and not on its own behalf.

Profiles is in compliance, to the fullest extent possible, with California procedures regarding the bonding of auctioneers.

1. Final Bid Price, Purchase Price and Payment: The term, "Final Bid Price" means the amount of the highest bid acknowledged and acceptable to Profiles. The term, "Purchase Price" means the sum of (1) the Final Bid Price; (2) a premium payable by the successful Bidder (also referred to throughout these Conditions of Sale as "Buyer") equal to twenty-four percent (24%) of the Final Bid Price (discounted to twenty percent (20%) of the Final Bid Price if paid in full in cash or by valid check); or twenty-eight percent (28%) if bid on and won through internet bidding; (3) applicable taxes (including California and local sales tax and/or compensating use tax based upon the purchase price unless exempted by law and/or where Buyer presents an original, valid resale certificate with a copy for Profiles' records from the California State Board of Equalization); (4) shipping, handling and insurance coverage if requested by Buyer and agreed upon by Profiles. Profiles may accept current and valid VISA, MasterCard, Discover and American Express credit or debit cards for payment but under the express condition that any property purchased by credit or debit card shall not be refundable, returnable, or exchangeable, and that no credit to Buyer's credit or debit card account will be issued under any circumstances. The last sentence constitutes Profiles' "official policy" regarding returns, refunds, and exchanges where credit or debit cards are used. For payment other than by cash, delivery will not be made unless and until full payment has been actually received by Profiles, i.e., check has fully cleared or credit or debit card funds fully obtained.

Profiles has been authorized by the seller or consignor to retain, as partial remuneration, the premium set forth as number (2) in this paragraph. Unless otherwise agreed in a writing signed by Profiles, payment in full is due within seven calendar days of the auction or within five calendar days of the invoice date, whichever is later. PROFILES SHALL HAVE THE RIGHT, AND THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER HEREBY UNCONDITIONALLY AND IRREVOCABLY PRE-AUTHORIZES PROFILES, TO CHARGE FROM AND COLLECT ALL AMOUNTS OWED FROM ALL CREDIT AND/OR DEBIT ACCOUNTS IDENTIFIED TO PROFILES BY THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER PRIOR TO BIDDING IN THE EVENT THAT THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER DOES NOT MAKE TIMELY PAYMENT UNDER THESE CONDITIONS OF SALE. IN SUCH EVENT, THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER AUTHORIZES PROFILES TO COLLECT ALL AMOUNTS OWED FROM ANY OF SAID ACCOUNTS, AND THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER SHALL NOT CONTEST ANY SUCH CREDIT OR DEBIT ACCOUNT CHARGE ON THE GROUND THAT PROFILES WAS NOT SO AUTHORIZED.

2. Title: On the fall of the auctioneer's hammer, title to the offered lot will pass to the highest bidder acknowledged by the auctioneer but fully subject to Buyer's compliance with all of the terms of the Conditions of Sale and the Registration Form.

3. Rights Reserved: Profiles reserves the right to withdraw any lot before or at the time of the auction, and/or to postpone the auction of all or any lots or parts thereof, for any reason. Profiles shall not be liable to any Bidder in the event of such withdrawal or postponement under any circumstances. Profiles reserves the right to refuse to accept bids from anyone.

4. Auctioneer's Discretion: Profiles shall determine opening bids and bidding increments. The auctioneer has the right in its absolute discretion to reject any bid in the event of dispute between bidders or if the auctioneer has doubt as to the validity of any bid, to advance the bidding at its absolute discretion and to determine the successful bidder in the event of a dispute between bidders, to continue the bidding or to reoffer and resell the lot in question. In the event of a dispute after the sale, Profiles' record of final sale shall be conclusive. The auctioneer also may reject any bid and withdraw the lot from sale if the auctioneer decides either that any opening bid is below the reserve (see paragraph 5 below) of the lot or article or that an advance is insufficient. Unless otherwise announced by the auctioneer at the time of sale, no lots may be divided for the purpose of sale.

5. Reserves: Lots may be subject to a reserve, which is the confidential minimum price below which the lot will not be sold. Although the auctioneer may open the bidding on any lot below the reserve by placing a bid on behalf of the seller, Profiles reserves the right to protect the reserve by bidding through the auctioneer and continuing to bid on behalf of the seller up to the reserve amount either through consecutive bids or by placing bids in response to other bidders. Consignors may not bid on their own lots or property. If the consignor is indebted to or has a monetary guarantee from Profiles in certain circumstances, Profiles may have an interest in an offered lot and the proceeds therefrom apart from Profiles' commissions, and Profiles may bid thereon to protect such interest. In such instance, Profiles is entitled to its standard commission rate when a lot is "bought-in" to protect its interest.

6. Risk and Responsibility, Agency: The buyer shall, once deemed the highest bidder on the fall of the auctioneer's hammer, bear all risk and responsibility for the lot, and neither Profiles, its agents nor employees, shall thereafter be liable for any loss or damage to the property. The buyer will also be required to sign a confirmation of purchase at such time if requested by the auctioneer. All bidders are deemed to be acting as principals unless Profiles acknowledges in writing prior to the auction that the bidder is acting as agent for another party. In the absence of such written acknowledgment, the bidder guarantees payment of the Purchase Price of a successful bid.

7. Possession and Removal, Charges: No portion of any lot may be removed from the premises or possession transferred to Buyer unless Buyer has fully complied with these Conditions of Sale and the terms of the Registration Form, and unless and until Profiles has received the Purchase Price funds in full. Notwithstanding the above, all property must be removed from the premises by Buyer at his or her sole expense not later than seven (7) calendar days from the invoice date. If all or any property has not been so removed within that time, in addition to any other remedies available to Profiles all of which are reserved, a handling charge of one percent (1%) of the Purchase Price per month will be assessed and payable to Profiles by Buyer, with a minimum of five percent (5%) assessed and payable to Profiles by Buyer for any property not removed within sixty (60) days. Profiles shall additionally have the option, in its sole discretion, of transferring any of such property to a public warehouse at the full risk and expense of Buyer. Profiles, in addition, reserves the right to impose a late charge of fifteen percent (15%) per year on the Purchase Price if Buyer does not make full payment in accordance herewith. Profiles and Buyer acknowledge and agree that these charges are reasonably imposed to partially compensate Profiles for losses and expenses associated with any such delays.

8. Off-Site Bidding: Bidding by telephone, facsimile-transmission (fax-in), on-line, or absentee bidding (advance written bids submitted by mail) are offered solely as a convenience and permitted subject to advance arrangements, availability, and Profiles' approval which shall be exercised at Profiles' sole discretion. Neither Profiles nor its agents or employees shall be held liable for the failure to execute bids or for errors relating to any transmission or execution thereof. In order to be considered for off-site bidding in any manner, Bidders must comply with all of these Conditions of Sale and the terms contained on the Registration Form.

9. Profiles' Remedies: Failure of the Bidder/Buyer to comply with any of these Conditions of Sale or the terms of the Registration Form, is an event of default. In such event, Profiles may, in addition to any other available remedies specifically including the right to hold the defaulting Bidder/Buyer liable for the Purchase Price or to charge and collect from the defaulting Bidder/Buyer's credit or debit accounts as provided for elsewhere herein: (a) cancel the sale, retaining any payment made by the Buyer as damages (the Bidder/Buyer understands and acknowledges that Profiles will be substantially damaged should such default occur, and that damages under sub-part (a) are necessary to compensate Profiles for such damages; (b) resell the property without reserve at public auction or privately; (c) charge the Bidder/Buyer interest on the Purchase Price at the rate of one and one-half per cent (1.5%) per month or the highest allowable interest rate; (d) take any other action that Profiles, in its sole discretion, deems necessary or appropriate to preserve and protect Profiles' rights and remedies. Should Profiles resell the property, the original defaulting buyer shall be liable for the payment of any deficiency in the purchase price and all costs and expenses associated therewith, including but not limited to warehousing, sales-related expenses, reasonable attorney fees and court costs, commissions, incidental damages and any other charges due hereunder which were not collected or collectable.

In the event that such buyer is the successful bidder on more than one lot and pays less than the purchase price for the total lots purchased, Profiles shall apply the payment received to such lot or lots that Profiles, in its sole discretion, deems appropriate. If Profiles does not exercise such discretion, the lots to which the payment shall be applied will be in descending order from the highest purchase price to the lowest.

Any buyer failing to comply with these Conditions of Sale shall be deemed to have granted Profiles a security interest in, and Profiles may retain as collateral such security for such buyer's obligations to Profiles, any property in Profiles' possession owned by such buyer. Profiles shall have the benefit of all rights of a secured party under the Uniform Commercial Code (U.C.C.) as adopted by the state of California.

10. Terms of Guarantee: Profiles does not provide any guarantee or warranty to Bidders or Buyers, whether express or implied, beyond those expressly provided for in these Conditions of Sale and specifically this Section 10. As set forth below and elsewhere in these Conditions of Sale, Profiles guarantees the authorship, origin, period, and culture of each lot in this catalogue in which the catalog's lot description is printed in a Bold or Capitalized type heading, or as revised or amended by announcement before or during the auction. Except for the Bold and Capitalized headings and subject to the exclusions below, Profiles makes no warranties whatsoever, whether express or implied or by operation of law, with respect to any lots offered or any other material in the catalog. In the event Profiles in its reasonable opinion deems that the conditions of the Guarantee have been satisfied, Profiles shall refund to the original purchaser of record the hammer price plus applicable Buyer's Premium paid for the lot by the original purchaser of record. This Guarantee shall not apply if: (i) the catalogue description was in accordance with the opinion(s) of generally accepted scholar(s) and expert(s) as of the date of the sale, or the catalogue description indicated that there were conflicting opinions; and/or (ii) the only means to establish that the Authorship was not as described in the Bold or Capitalized heading at the date of the sale would have been by method or processes neither generally available nor accepted at such time, unreasonably expensive or impractical to utilize, or likely (in Profiles' reasonable opinion) to have caused damage and/or loss of value to the lot; and/or (iii) there has been no material loss in the lot's value from that which was disclosed in the catalog. The term of this Guarantee is five (5) years from the date of this auction. The Guarantee is non-transferrable and non-assignable, and is solely for the benefit of the original purchaser of record.

To be eligible to make a claim under this Guarantee, the original purchaser of record must: (i) send written notice to Profiles within ninety (90) days after receiving information that causes the original purchaser of record to question the accuracy in any respect of the Bold or Capitalized type heading, specifying the lot number, date of the auction at which it was purchased and the specific reasons for such question; and (ii) return the lot to Profiles (a) in the same condition as it was when possession was transferred to the original purchaser of record and (u) with sole title in and to the original purchaser of record free of any liens, encumbrances or third party claims arising after the date that possession was transferred to the original purchaser of record. Profiles, may, in its sole discretion, waive any of the above requirements. Profiles may also require the original purchaser of record to obtain at the sole expense of the original purchaser of record reports of two independent and recognized experts in the field, mutually acceptable to Profiles and the original purchaser of record. Profiles shall not be bound by any reports produced by the original purchaser of record, and reserves the right to seek additional expert advice at its own expense. Rescission of the sale and refund under this paragraph is exclusive and in lieu of and to the exclusion of any other remedy which may otherwise be available as a matter of law or equity. Neither Profiles nor the consignor shall be liable for any damages or damage claims including but not limited to consequential damages, losses of anticipated or actual profit or interest, punitive or exemplary damages, or any other incurred or claimed damages.

Except as expressly set forth in this Section 10 above and in all other cases, all property and lots are sold "as is" and "where is". By way of illustration rather than limitation, neither Profiles nor the consignor makes any representation or warranty, expressed or implied, as to merchantability or fitness for intended use, condition of the property (including any condition report), correctness of description, origin, measurement, quality, rarity, importance, exhibition, relevance, attribution, source, provenance, date, authorship, condition, culture, genuineness, value, or period of the property.

Additionally, neither Profiles nor the consignor makes any representation or warranty, express or implied, as to whether the Buyer acquires rights in copyright or other intellectual property (including exhibition or reproduction rights) or whether the property is subject to any limitations such as 'droit morale' (moral rights) or other rights affecting works of art. Bidder/Buyer acknowledges and agrees that if the property embodies any copyright, trademark, or other intellectual property, by the purchase of such property, Buyer/Bidder is not acquiring any interest in any copyright, trademark or other intellectual property that may be embodied or reflected in such property, but is acquiring only such physical embodiment and/or reflection. Profiles does not make any representation or warranty as to title. All descriptions, photographs, illustrations, and terminology including but not limited to words describing condition (including any condition reports requested by Bidder), authorship, period, culture, source, origin, measurement, quality, rarity, provenance, importance, exhibition, and relevance, used in the catalog, bill of sale, invoice, or anywhere else, represent a good faith effort made by Profiles to fairly represent the lots and property offered for sale as to origin, date, condition, and other information contained therein; they are statements of opinion only. They are not representations or warranties and Bidder agrees and acknowledges that he or she shall not rely on them in determining whether or not to bid or for what price. Price estimates (which are determined well in advance of the auction and are therefore subject to revision) and condition reports are provided solely as a convenience to Bidders and are not intended nor shall they be relied on by Bidders as statements, representations or warranties of actual value or predictions of final bid prices. Bidders are accorded the opportunity to inspect the lots and to otherwise satisfy themselves as to the nature and sufficiency of each lot prior to bidding, and Profiles urges Bidders to avail themselves accordingly. Lots and property are not returnable to Profiles for any reason except under Buyer's limited Remedies set forth in Section 13 below and under the express terms and conditions of Section 13.

11. Limitation of Damages: In the event that Profiles is prevented for any reason from delivering any property to Buyer or Buyer is otherwise dissatisfied with the performance of Profiles, the liability, if any, of Profiles, shall be limited to, and shall not exceed, the amount actually paid for the property by Buyer. In no event shall Profiles be liable for incidental, special, indirect, exemplary or consequential damages of any kind, including but not limited to loss of profits, value of investment or opportunity cost.

12. Unauthorized Statements: Under no circumstances is any employee, agent or representative of Profiles authorized by Profiles to modify, amend, waive or contradict any of these Terms and Conditions, any term or condition set forth on the Registration Form, any warranty or limitation or exclusion of warranty, any term or condition in either the Registration Form or these Terms and Conditions regarding payment requirements, including but not limited to due date, manner of payment, and what constitutes payment in full, or any other term or condition contained in any documents issued by Profiles unless such modification, amendment, waiver or contradiction is contained in a writing signed by all parties. Any statements, oral or written, made by employees, agents or representatives of Profiles to Bidder, including statements regarding specific lots, even if such employee, agent or representative represents that such statement is authorized, unless reduced to a writing signed by all parties, are statements of personal opinion only and are not binding on Profiles, and under no circumstances shall be relied on by Bidder as a statement, representation or warranty of Profiles.

13. Buyer's Remedies: This section sets forth the sole and exclusive remedies of Buyer in conformity with Sections 10 ("Warranties") and 11 ("Limitation of Damages") herein, and is expressly in lieu of any other

rights or remedies which might be available to Buyer by law. The Buyer hereby accepts the benefit of the consignor's warranty of title and any other representations and warranties made by the consignor for the Buyer's benefit. In the event that Buyer proves in writing to Profiles' satisfaction that there was a breach of the consignor's warranty of title concerning a lot purchased by Buyer, Profiles shall make demand upon the consignor to pay to Buyer the Purchase Price (including any premiums, taxes, or other amounts paid or due to Profiles). Should the consignor not pay the Purchase Price to Buyer within thirty days after such demand, Profiles shall disclose the identity of the consignor to Buyer and assign to Buyer all of Profiles' rights against the consignor with respect to such lot or property. Upon such disclosure and assignment, all responsibility and liability, if any, of Profiles with respect to said lot or property shall automatically terminate. Profiles shall be entitled to retain the premiums and other amounts paid to Profiles – this remedy is as to the consignor only. The rights and remedies provided herein are for the original Buyer only and they may not be assigned or relied upon by any transferee or assignee under any circumstances. Lots containing ten or more items are not returnable under any circumstances. The exercise of rights under this Section 13 must be made, if at all, within thirty (30) days of the date of sale.

14. Profiles' Additional Services: For Buyers who do not remove purchased property from Profiles' premises, Profiles, in its sole discretion and solely as a service and accommodation to Buyers, may arrange to have purchased lots packed, insured and forwarded at the sole request, expense, and risk of Buyer. Profiles assumes no and disclaims all responsibility and liability for acts or omissions in such packing or shipping by Profiles or other packers and carriers, whether or not recommended by Profiles. Profiles assumes no and disclaims all responsibility and liability for damage to frames, glass or other breakable items. Where Profiles arranges and bills for such services via invoice or credit card, Profiles will include an administration charge.

15. Headings: Headings are for convenience only and shall not be used to interpret the substantive sections to which they refer.

16. Entire Agreement: These Conditions of Sale constitute the entire agreement between the parties together with the terms and conditions contained in the Registration Form. They may not be amended, modified or superseded except in a signed writing executed by all parties. No oral or written statement by anyone employed by Profiles or acting as agent or representative of Profiles may amend, modify, waive or supersede the terms herein unless such amendment, waiver or modification is contained in a writing signed by all parties. If any part of these Conditions of Sale are for any reason deemed invalid or enforceable, the remaining portions shall remain fully enforceable without regard to the invalid or unenforceable provisions.

AUCTION GENERAL GUIDELINES

Conditions of Sale: Before you bid, you must read the Conditions of Sale, immediately preceding these pages. They represent a contract between Profiles and you, and they contain important terms and conditions such as jurisdiction, payment terms, warranties and remedies. The Conditions of Sale are controlling over these general guidelines in the event of any conflicts between their respective terms.

Estimate Prices: In addition to descriptive information, each entry in the catalog includes a price range, which reflects opinion as to the price expected at auction. These are based upon various factors including prices recently paid at auction for comparable property, condition, rarity, quality, history, and provenance. Estimates are prepared well in advance of the sale and subject to revision. Estimates do not include the buyer's premium or sales tax (see under separate heading). See Paragraph 10 of the Conditions of Sale for important restrictions as to reliance on estimated prices.

Reserves The reserve is the minimum price the seller is willing to accept and below which a lot will not be sold. This amount is confidential and will not exceed the low pre-sale estimate.

Owned or Guaranteed Property: Profiles in History generally offers property consigned by others for sale at public auction; occasionally, lots are offered that are the property of Profiles in History.

Buyer's Premium and Sales Tax: The actual purchase price will be the sum of the final bid price plus the buyer's premium of 24% of the hammer price (discounted to 20% when full payment is made in cash or by valid check); or twenty-eight percent (28%) if bid on and won through internet bidding. California sales tax shall automatically be added to the purchase price unless exempted.

Before the Auction: You may attend pre-sale viewing for all of our auctions at no charge. All property to be auctioned is usually on view for several days prior to the sale. You are encouraged to examine lots thoroughly. You may also request condition reports (see below). Profiles in History's staff are available at viewings and by appointment.

Hours of Business: Profiles in History is open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on weekdays. The viewing schedule for the auction is published in the front of the auction catalog.

Condition Reports: If you wish to obtain additional information on a particular lot, or cannot appear at the viewing, Profiles in History may provide, upon request, a condition report. We remind prospective buyers that descriptions of property are not warranted and that each lot is sold "as is" in accordance with the terms of the limited warranty. Condition reports, as other descriptions of property, are not warranted; they are only provided as a service to interested clients. Neither Profiles in History nor the consignor make any express or implied representation or warranty concerning the condition of any lot offered for sale; any information furnished does not modify or negate the limited warranty contained in the Conditions of Sale. See Paragraph 10 of the Conditions of Sale for important restrictions as to reliance on condition reports.

Registration: If you are planning to bid at auction, you will need to register with us. Please arrive 30 or 45 minutes before the sale to complete bidder registration and to receive a numbered paddle to identify you if you are the successful bidder. If you are a new client, or if you have not made a recent purchase at Profiles in History, you may be asked to supply bank and/or other credit references when you register. To avoid any delay in the release of your purchases, we suggest that you pre-arrange check or credit approval. If so, please contact Profiles in History at (310) 859-7701 or by fax at (310) 859-3842. You must acknowledge having read your agreement with all of the Conditions of Sale prior to your registration and prior to your bidding on any lot.

The Auction: All auctions are open to registered bidders only. You must register to bid or otherwise participate.

Bidding: Property is auctioned in consecutive numerical order, as it appears in the catalog. The auctioneer will accept bids from those present in the salesroom or absentee bidders participating by telephone, internet or by written bid left with Profiles in History in advance of the auction. The auctioneer may also execute bids on behalf of the consignor to protect the reserve, either by entering bids in response to salesroom, telephone or absentee bids. Under no circumstances will the auctioneer place any bid on behalf of the consignor at or above the reserve. The auctioneer will not specifically identify bids placed on behalf of the consignor to protect the reserve.

Bidding Increments: See registration page.

Absentee Bids: If you cannot attend an auction, it is possible to bid by other means. The most common is the absentee bid, sometimes called an "order bid." Absentee bids are written instructions from you directing Profiles in History to bid for you on one or more lots up to a maximum amount you specify for each lot. Profiles in History staff will execute your absentee bid as reasonably as possible, taking into account the reserve price and other bids. There is no charge for this service. If identical bids are submitted by two or more parties, the first bid received by Profiles in History will take preference. The auctioneer may execute bids for absentee bidders directly from the podium, clearly identifying these as order bids. Absentee Bid Forms are available in the back of every auction catalog and also may be obtained at any Profiles in History location. See Conditions of Sale and Registration Form for absentee bid details.

Telephone Bids: It is also possible to bid by telephone if you cannot attend an auction. Arrangements should be confirmed at least one day in advance of the sale with Profiles in History at (310) 859-7701. Profiles in History staff will execute telephone bids from designated areas in the salesroom. See Conditions of Sale and Registration Form for telephone bid details.

Internet Bids: Profiles in History is pleased to offer live Internet bidding at www.profilesinhistory.com. To ensure proper registration, those Bidders intending to bid via the internet must visit this site and register accordingly at least one full day prior to the actual auction. Please be aware that there is a minimum 3-second delay in the audio and visual feeds, which may confuse some bidders. If you have questions about this feature, please call Profiles in History well in advance of the auction. Winning bidders will be notified by Profiles. Profiles is not and cannot be responsible or liable for any problems, delays, or any other issues or problems resulting out of use of the Internet generally or specifically, including but not limited to transmission, execution or processing of bids.

PLEASE NOTE: On some occasions beyond the control of Profiles, the online bidding software or the Internet itself may not physically keep up with the pace of the auction. In order to help avoid disappointment, Profiles recommends placing a realistic absentee bid now. Occasionally the auctioneer may eliminate or reject an internet live bid, and the auctioneer may also reopen a lot after the close of the internet live bidding (typically but not always because a floor bid or a telephone bid was missed), and your bid may be rejected even if you were shown to be the winning bidder. By bidding online, you acknowledge and agree that Profiles in History may award the lot to another bidder at its sole and final discretion under the circumstances described above or under any other reasonable circumstances. Since internet bids are not shown to Profiles until Profiles opens the lot on the floor, Profiles treats those bids the same as floor or telephone bids. In most cases, however, the floor and/ or telephone responds before the internet bid is presented, due to live internet bid software or internet lag time, so for consistency it is Profiles in History's policy that floor bids and telephone bids are always considered first over online bids with floor bids being considered before telephone bids. Also please note that all Profiles lots purchased online carry a 28% Buyer's Premium. Profiles in History strongly urges the bidder to resolve any questions about these policies or their implementation PRIOR TO BIDDING.

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Unsold Lots: If a lot does not reach the reserve, it is bought-in. In other words, it remains unsold and is returned to the consignor.

AFTER THE AUCTION

Payment: You are expected to pay for your purchases in full within seven calendar days of the sale or five calendar days from the invoice date, whichever is later, and to remove the property you have bought by that date.

Shipping: After payment has been made in full, Profiles in History may, as a service to buyers, arrange to have property packed, insured and shipped at your request and expense. For shipping information, please contact Profiles in History at (310) 859-7701. In circumstances in which Profiles in History arranges and bills for such services via invoice or credit card, we will also include an administration charge. Packages shipped internationally will have full value declared on shipping form.

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THE SELLER

Auction Estimate: If you are considering selling your property, you can bring items to our Calabasas Hills salesroom by appointment only. If a visit is not practical, you may instead send a clear photograph together with dimensions and any other pertinent information you may have. Profiles in History cannot be responsible or liable in any case for damage or loss to photographs or other information sent.

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Delivery of Property to Profiles in History: After you have consigned property to us for sale, you can either bring your property to Profiles in History yourself, arrange with your own shipper to deliver it to us or Profiles in History can arrange for it to be shipped through their shipping department. We are always happy to assist you. For more information please contact us at (310) 859-7701. Property usually arrives at Profiles in History at least three months before the sale in order to allow time to research, catalog and photograph the items. Prior to the auction your property is generally stored at Profiles in History's facilities.

Pre-Auction Notification: Several weeks before the scheduled sale, along with thousands of Profiles in History's worldwide subscribers, you should be receiving a copy of the sale catalog in which your property is offered.

After approximately 30 business days following completion of the sale, pending payment by the purchaser, you will be sent payment for your sold property and a settlement statement itemizing the selling commission and other damages.

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Shipping: Please remember that the buyer is responsible for all shipping charges from Profiles in History's offices in Calabasas, CA to the buyer's door. Many of the items in this auction are of unusual size and/or weight, they will require special handling and will incur an additional shipping premium as charged by the carrier.

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1. Adams, John. Important autograph letter signed ("John Adams"), 1 page (9 ¾ x 8 in.; 248 x 203 mm.), Quincy, 26 January 1814, to Richard Rush, the son of signer Benjamin Rush regarding his position to a successful conclusion to the War of 1812; light browning, mounting remnants on verso.

"To push the War with Vigour, till We have a Peace, neither disgraceful to the Nation or the Government is the Sincere hope and ardent Wish of my heart . . ."

Adams writes in full: *Dear Sir If I may judge of others by myself, Mr. [George] Hay had no cause of apprehension that he should be tedious: for when I had read the first page I could not lay aside the book till I had read the last. I know not when I have seen a discussion of any legal or political question pursued with so dispassionate a temper; or written with more perspicuity, accuracy or luminous arrangement. The author is Master of his Subject and all the Learning necessary to support is Position.*

What can [Sir William] Blac[k]stone mean by universal Law? Are the cannon Law and the feudal Law, universal Laws? Are the Pope or his eldest Son the Emperor universal Legislators? Is any Law universal, but the law of our natures, written on our hearts, and obligatory on all Men from their beginning and through all their dispersions? The Doctrine of Universal and perpetual, inherent and inalienable Allegiance has no other foundation, than in a degrading Superst[it]ion and an unrelenting Despotism.

To push the War with Vigour, till We have a Peace, neither disgraceful to the Nation or the Government is the Sincere hope and ardent Wish of my heart: Your assurance therefore of a determined Spirit in all Branches of the Government, is delightful to me.

Our northern gentry are foaming to stop the wheels: but all will end in securing their state elections. I am &c John Adams

Former President John Adams states his position with regard to a successful conclusion to the War of 1812 with the words that the United States must "...push the War with Vigour". At the time of this letter, the United States was still at war with Britain, motivated by Britain's unyielding position on neutral shipping - specifically, the impressment of seamen, interference with trade and the blockade of American ports, as well as by the British encouragement of Indian hostilities.

It was not until late 1814, after two years of war, that Britain was willing to engage in peace talks. Though the Treaty of Ghent (December 24, 1814) restored the peace between Great Britain and the United States, many of the leading demands of the U.S. were not met - including satisfaction on impressment, blockades, and other maritime grievances. In fact, the treaty was silent on the very issues over which Great Britain and the U.S. had initially clashed, and gave to neither party what it originally proposed. News of the signing of the treaty reached New York on 11 February 1815. It was unanimously ratified by the Senate on 15 February 1815, and proclaimed by President James Madison on 17 February, 1815.

Like his father, Richard Rush was born to serve his country. He served as comptroller of the U.S. Treasury (1811), Attorney General (1814-17), Secretary of State (1817), and Minister to Great Britain (1817-25). Later he served as Secretary of the Treasury (1825-28) and Minister to France (1847-49). Adams first comments on a legal treatise written by George Hay (1765-1830), American jurist, who is best remembered as U.S. Attorney for the District of Virginia, in which capacity he conducted the prosecution of Aaron Burr for treason; then, in the second paragraph, Adams, discussing "universal law," refers to Sir William Blackstone (1723-1780), British jurist, whose history of the doctrines of English law were very influential on jurisprudence in the United States.

$12,000 - $15,000

Quincy Jan 26. 1814

Dear Sir

If I may judge of others by myself, Mr Hay had no cause of apprehension that he should be tedious: for when I had read the first page I could not lay aside the book till I had read the last. I know not when I have seen a discussion of any legal or political question pursued with so dispassionate a temper; or written with more perspicuity, accuracy or luminous arrangement. The author is Master of his Subject and all the Learning necessary to support his Position.

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To push the War with Vigour, till We have a Peace, neither disgraceful to the Nation or the Government is the Sincere hope and ardent Wish of my heart: Your Assurance therefore of a determined Spirit in all Branches of the Government, is delightful to me.

Our northern Gentry are foaming to Stop the Wheels: but all will end in Securing their State Elections I am &c

John Adams

Richard Rush Esqr
Controuler &c

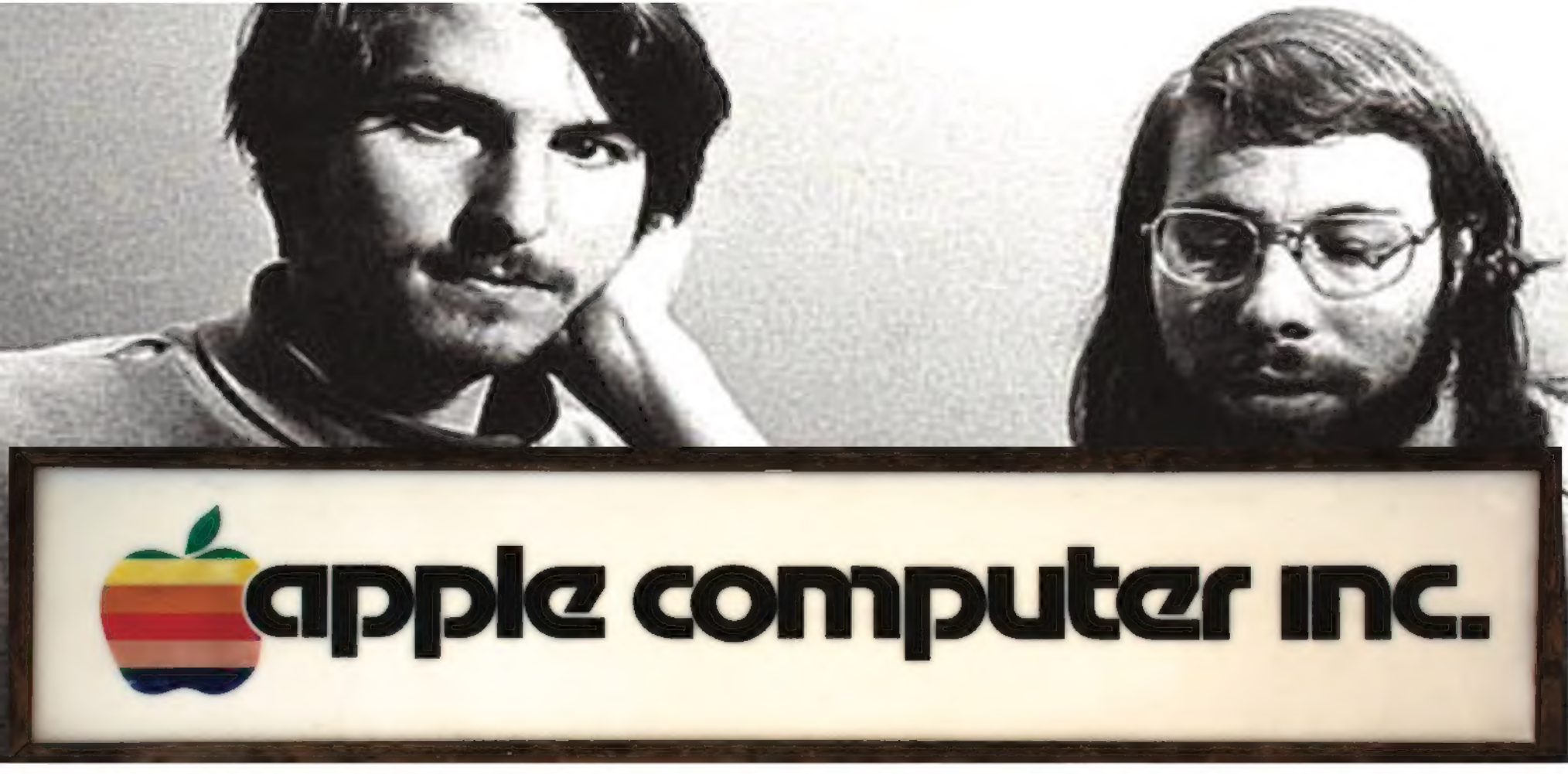
2. [Air Force One]. Rare "The Sacred Cow" (the first Air Force One) flight patch worn by its flight engineer Fred Winslow. Circular embroidered patch measures 4.75 x 5.4 in. (121 x 137 mm.) depicting a flying white cow with a gold halo over its head, a bell around its neck, and an "up/down" elevator switch on its belly. Also included are Winslow's Chief Enlisted Aircrew Wings, his uniform nametag and insignia, his leather navigator's case, 17 x 12.5 in. (432 x 318 mm.), stenciled on the front in gold, "Pilots Navigation Kit, Air Corps, United States Army", among other various items are (6) unused matchbooks with Presidential Seal: three from *The Independence* (the second Presidential plane); two from *Columbine II & III* (Eisenhower administration), and one *Air Force One* (showing Boeing 707 jet), stationery from "The Flying White House", *The Independence*, and *Columbine*, Gin Rummy score sheets from *The Independence*, and a White House pen from Lyndon B. Johnson's administration. In fine condition, with expected light wear and soiling.

Flight patch for "The Sacred Cow" (the first Air Force One), which flew President Franklin Roosevelt to the Yalta Conference to meet with Churchill and Stalin to discuss Europe's post-war organization.

Franklin D. Roosevelt was the first sitting president to fly in an aircraft, when he traveled on a Boeing 314 flying boat to the 1943 Casablanca Conference to discuss the progress of World War II with Winston Churchill. As this aircraft did not suit FDR's needs, the Secret Service reconfigured a C-54 Skymaster as a replacement. Nicknamed the *Sacred Cow*, it contained a sleeping area, a radio telephone, and a retractable elevator to lift the president and his wheelchair in and out of the plane. FDR hated flying, but given time constraints and threats from German submarines, Roosevelt used the *Sacred Cow* to travel to the 1945 Yalta Conference, and it was subsequently used by President Harry S. Truman for another two years. An included copy of a 1946 newspaper article shows Fred Winslow wearing the patch on his flight jacket with the caption beneath stating, "Freddie Winslow of Brewer, Me., is shown with the special 'Sacred Cow' jacket patch worn by himself and only six other Army Air Forces Men, all crewmen of the special presidential plane, of which Freddie is crew chief." This very patch is depicted on page 260 of Jon Maguire's book More Silver Wings, Pinks and Greens, a collecting bible for WWII-era Air Force memorabilia.

Provenance: Consignor acquired this directly from the veteran.

$2,000 - $3,000



3. Apple Computer's first trade sign. This is the very first sign used by Steve Jobs and Steve Wozniak to promote their fledgling start-up, Apple Computer Co. It was used at the first industry trade show they attended (ca. late 1976) to promote the Apple I. It remained in service for years outside the company's headquarters at 10260 Bandley Drive in Cupertino, California. The sign measures an impressive 100 x 22.5 in. (2540 x 572 mm.), and its original weathered wood frame is about 1.5 in. (38 mm.) thick. The sign within is made of opaque white Plexiglas bearing "apple computer inc." in black Motter Tektura font applied thereto. At left appears Apple's iconic rainbow-colored apple logo, also applied to the Plexiglas. The sign was originally part of a light box when used at trade shows, and then was called back into service when Apple's new sign with solid brass letters proved to be less than what its founders hoped for. This historic relic was obtained from M. Thomas Liggett, Jr. who was hired by Apple as a Facilities Engineer "B" in 1978 (Apple Computer Employee #114). Apple was founded on 1 April 1976 by Steve Jobs, Steve Wozniak, and Ronald Wayne to sell the Apple I personal computer kit. They were hand-built by Steve Wozniak in the living room of Jobs' parents' home, and eventually 200 computers were built. In contrast, last year Apple's estimated net worth was $605 billion and it's often referred to as the world's most valuable company. On 9 January 2007, Steve Jobs announced that Apple would drop the word "Computer" from its name to become "Apple Inc." This sign has been exhibited for over five years at the "Apple-recognized" All About Apple Museum in Savona, Italy – the world's largest Apple museum. Without question, one of the most important American industrial relics ever to be offered. This item is located in Italy and special shipping arrangements will apply.

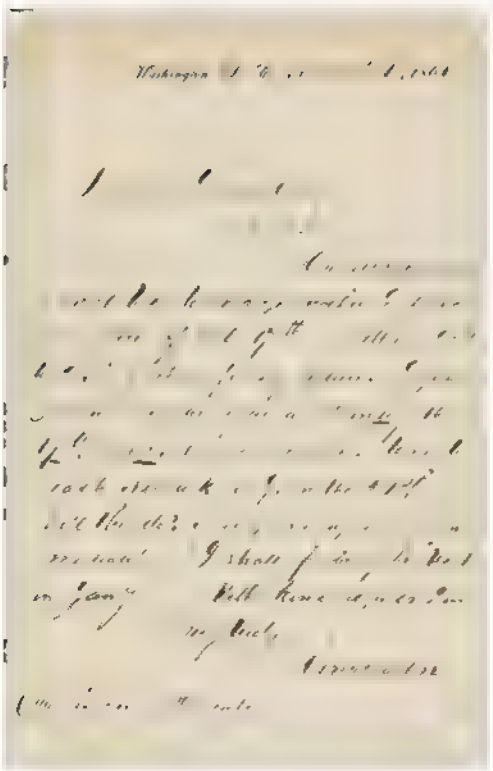
Provenance: M. Thomas Liggett, Jr. who was hired by Apple as a Facilities Engineer "B" in 1978 (Apple Computer Employee #114).

$30,000 - $50,000

4. Steve Wozniak's toolbox that built Apple Computer. The blue steel toolbox owned and heavily-used by Apple Computer founder Steve Wozniak in Apple's formative, pre-1978 years. The aqua-blue enameled toolbox measures 13 x 7 x 5 in. (330 x 178 x 127 mm.) and, when opened, has a three-section tray attached to the lid. The top of the toolbox bears a 4 in. (102 mm.) yellow "Dymo" self-adhesive label bearing "*STEVE WOZNIAK*". This relic of the days of the Apple I bears multiple signs of heavy use. The exterior, interior and tray bear accumulations of dirt and grease, as does the label. Scratches within are consistent with the box having carried tools for quite some time, and the bottom of the box shows much wear from having slid about a rough surface. This historic relic was obtained from M. Thomas Liggett, Jr. who was hired by Apple as a Facilities Engineer "B" in 1978 (Apple Computer Employee #114). Apple was founded on 1 April 1976 by Steve Jobs, Steve Wozniak, and Ronald Wayne to sell the Apple I personal computer kit. They were hand-built by Steve Wozniak in the living room of Jobs' parents' home, and eventually 200 computers were built. Wozniak quit his job at H.P. and became the vice president in charge of research and development at Apple. By 1978, Wozniak had also designed an inexpensive floppy-disk drive controller and helped co-write a simple disk operating system and file system. Last year Apple's estimated net worth was $605 billion and it's often referred to as the world's most valuable company. This "Woz" toolbox used during the establishing years of Apple has been exhibited for over five years at the "Apple-recognized" All About Apple Museum in Savona, Italy – the world's largest Apple museum. An historic relic from one of the most fabled companies in American industry. This item is located in Italy and special shipping arrangements will apply.

Provenance: M. Thomas Liggett, Jr. who was hired by Apple as a Facilities Engineer "B" in 1978 (Apple Computer Employee #114).

$20,000 – $30,000



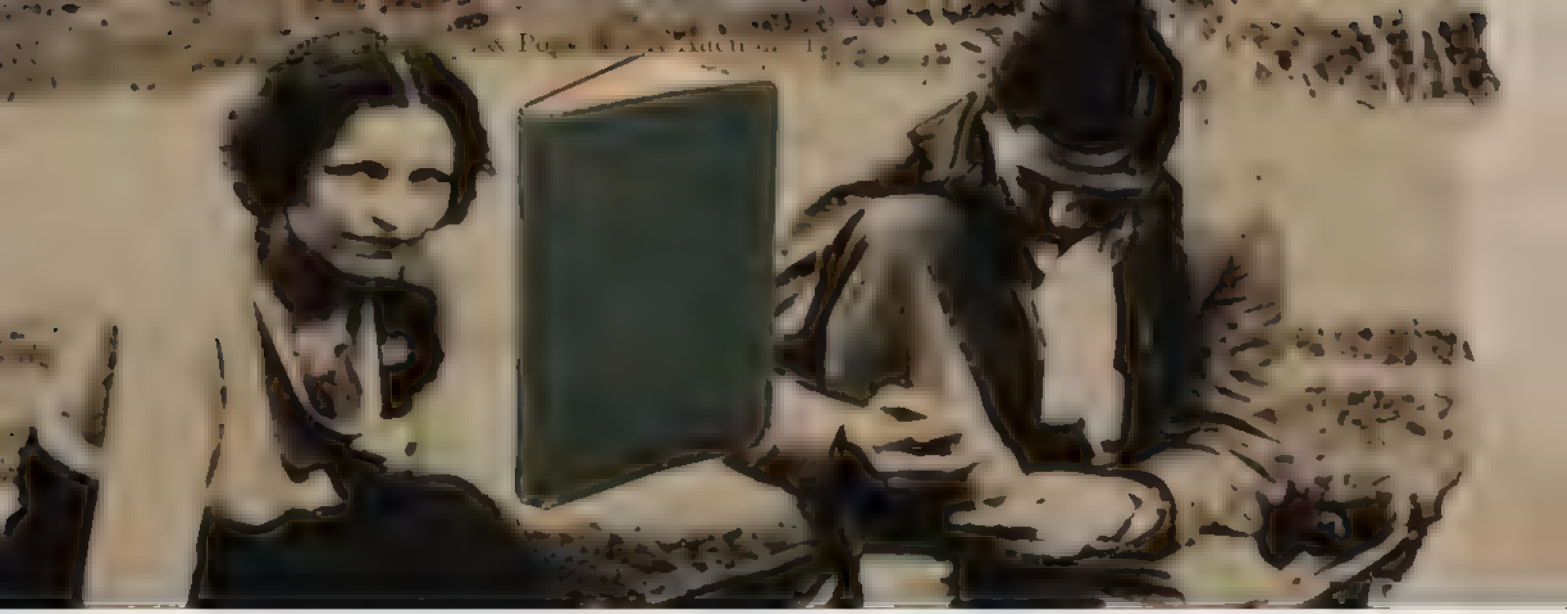
5. Barton, Clara. Autograph letter signed ("Clara Barton"), 1 page (5 x 8 in.; 127 x 203 mm.), Washington, D.C., 1 November 1866, written to *"Manning Leonard, Esq."* Light spotting with mounting remnants on verso.

Barton writes in full. *Dear Sir, On returning from a short tour to arrange another I found your letter of Oct. 17th Setting 20th to 24th of Nov for my lecture I find I can come as near as Monday the 19th of Nov. which leaves me time to reach Newark NJ on the 21st. Will this do? If so please inform me immediately I shall probably be 'best" in Jany With kind regards I am very truly Clara Barton*

The founder of the American Red Cross, in addition to being a pioneer nurse, worked as a teacher, patent clerk and humanitarian. During the Civil War, Barton worked on the front lines to distribute stores, clean field hospitals, apply dressings and serve food to wounded soldiers. After the war Barton achieved widespread recognition by delivering lectures around the country about her war experiences. After her country-wide tour she was both mentally and physically exhausted and, under her doctor's orders to get away from her work, departed for Europe in 1868. She met Susan B Anthony and began a long association with the woman's suffrage movement. She also became acquainted with Frederick Douglass and became an activist for civil rights.

$200 – $300

6. No Lot.



7. Barrow, Clyde & Bonnie Parker (Bonnie & Clyde). Bonnie Parker's memorandum book containing handwritten poems, in pencil, attributed to be in the hand of both Bonnie Parker and Clyde Barrow. The green cloth-bound book, (4.25 x 6.75 in., 108 x 171 mm.), is embossed on the cover in faded gold script, "Year Book 1933". Each page has its respective date printed at the top of a blank page. Mostly blank before July 3, 1933, it features a few references to golf on several scattered pages (presumably written by the previous owner). Covers exhibit typical wear. Pages within the book are exhibiting soiling and remain in overall very good condition. The five loose pages attributed to Bonnie Parker exhibit folds, chipping on edges, and last page separated with some text loss.

Memorandum book with poems attributed to be written by both Bonnie Parker & Clyde Barrow – from the collection of Clyde's sister, Nell Barrow Cowan.

The first writing is attributed to Clyde, being the first seven stanzas of Bonnie's poem, "The Story of Bonnie and Clyde", written on the pages imprinted "July 3, 1933" and "July 5, 1933". The July 3rd page was reproduced in the book Fugitives. The Story of Clyde Barrow and Bonnie Parker As Told by Bonnie's Mother (Mrs. Emma Parker) and Clyde's Sister (Nell Barrow Cowan), *Dallas: The Ranger Press, Inc., 1934* on page 188, below which is the caption, "A Page From a Memorandum Book Used by Bonnie. The Handwriting Is Clyde's." The entry is as follows (misspellings included): *You've read the story of Jesse James of how he lived and died if youre still in need of something to read heres the story of Bonnie & Clyde / Now Bonnie and Clyde are the Barrow gang. Im sure you all have read how they rob and steal and how those who 'Squeal' are usuely found dying or dead. / Theres lots of untruth to there write ups theyre not so merciless as that their nature is raw they hate all the 'laws'. The 'Stool' pidgeons 'spotters' and 'rats' / They class them as cold blooded killers they say they are heartless and mean but I say this with pride that I once knew Clyde when he was honest upright & clean / But the laws fooled around kept taking him down and 'locking' him up in a cell Till he said to me Ill never be 'free' so Ill meet a few of them in 'hell'. / This road was so dimply lighted there was no highway signs to guide but they made up there minds if the roads were all blind they wouldn't give up till they died / The road gets dimmer and dimmer some times you can hardly see still its fight man to man and do all you can for they know they can never be free."* When closely comparing the actual handwritten entry with the printed facsimile in the book, the spacing of the writing, slant of the lines are identical. There are a few very minor differences in the formation of a few letters, which can be attributed to the publisher making an ink tracing over the pencil entry in order to make a sharper reproduction for the book. Presumably to sensationalize Clyde's entry for the book, the printed July 17, 1933 heading was removed from its corresponding blank page in the memorandum book and placed over the tracing of Clyde's July 3, 1933 entry, leading the reader to think it was written just two days before the famous shootout with the law at the Red Crown Tavern and Tourist Cabins in Platte County, Missouri. Present are four additional pages attributed to Clyde Barrow (written on 4 pages from September 20 – 23), being a poem written as follows (misspellings included): *"Bonnes just written a poem the Story of Bonnie & Clyde so I will try my hand at poetry with her riding by my side As we travel down the highway never knowing where it will end. Never Verry much money and not even a friend / As we travel through the city looking for something to rob / Bonnie will allwayse help me when I am casing a job! / Sometimes we travel for dayes before we can find the rite place and then we would allwayse wonder if there would be anny shooting in the place / We done want to hurt annyone but we have to steal to eat. And if it's a shoot out to live then thats the way it will have to be. / We have never shot at anyone that wasent after us and to kill someone that is after you you are lucky if you donte get it first / We have kidnaped some people and tied them to a tree but not so tight that after we were gone tho could not get themself free. / We are going home tomorrow to look in on the folks. We will meet them out near Grapevine if the Laws donte get there first. / Now dayes thats all we live for & just one moore visit home for we know that someday thall get us and then it will be solong / We will drive by the station tomorrow throw a bottle out under the shed To meet us out near Irving if tha donte start scattering some led. / We pray every town that we pass thru to frgive sinners like Bonnie & Clyde, and please God just let us make it thru this town to the other side. / Some day we will go home forever and tha will bury is side by side. The grief that we brought to our famleys will pass as the years go by / Now thats not as good as Bonnie's, so I guess I will call it a flop. But please God just one moore visit before we are put on the spot. Clyde Barrow".*

Removed from the memorandum book and included with the lot are five leaves (dated pages March 17 – 25, 1933) containing 15 stanzas of "The Story of Bonnie and Clyde," attributed to be in the writing of Bonnie Parker Another poem attributed to be in Bonnie's hand is written within the book on pages dated September 1, 3, 5 & 9 In full (misspellings included) *'Dull the prison walls were gleaming in the moonbeams golden glow / On that lovely July evening near a couple of years ago / And behind the steel barred windows stood a prisoner just a girl / With her fearless blue eyes weeping haunting for the outside world / All along the moonlit space stealthy shadows softly crept / Till at length exhausted prisoners closed their weary eyes and slept / Came a hand laid on her shoulder and her buddy ill at ease / Lest her friend be too despondant so she there began to tease / Come my pal and sit beside me tell me what is on your mind / you have shared with me your pleasures now your sorrow should be mine / said the sad one for an answer Dear my time is almost done now I leave you on the morrow by the setting of the sun. / Fair you are my little partner what a pal you've always been / and upon my sad departure you will take my ownings then. / Send my letters back to mother they are tokens of my love / Tell her dear to please don't worry I will wait for her above / Tell her that I love her dearly make a promise now to me / That you'll go and live with mother make her happy when you're free / Here's a picture of my darling I shall trust unto your keep / He was killed when I was captured now he rests in peaceful sleep / All those years I stayed beside him for my love for him was true / and I was tryed unjustly for a crime I didn't do / All this time I've been in prison days & nights have been so blue / Till I have begun to wonder if the tales of God are true / When the skies are grey above me and the Earth is cold & grim / and when all my tears & pleadings brings no answer down from him / Dawned the next relentless morning and the suns unpitying eye / Looked to see her slowly die / All day long the mournful whimper came from prisoners clad in grey / mournful whisper for the deed one who's pardon came that day / Dull the prison walls are glowing in the moonbeams golden light / Shadows on another convict at the cold steel bars tonight / Many be the innocent victims and their sorrows are not few / who have sacrificed their freedom for the crime they didn't do.'* Due to the scant number of known-to-be-genuine writing examples of both Bonnie and Clyde (even the famous Clyde letter to Henry Ford is controversial), we are unable to authenticate the writing and can therefore attribute it to them, given the direct provenance with Clyde's sister, Nell Included is the contract signed 21 July 1934 by both Nell Barrow Cowan and Emma Parker for the book which became Fugitives. The Story of Clyde Barrow and Bonnie Parker As Told by Bonnie's Mother (Mrs. Emma Parker) and Clyde's Sister (Nell Barrow Cowan). Also comes with a typed letter to Nell from the book's editor, Jan Fortune, dated 21 January 1968 with postmarked envelope stating in part, "Do wish you had lent me those poems etc that you said you had I might be able to do something with them. I'm sure the poems were Bonnie's."

Provenance From the collection of Nell Barrow Cowan, Clyde's sister and co-author of the 1934 book Fugitives. The Story of Clyde Barrow and Bonnie Parker As Told by Bonnie's Mother (Mrs. Emma Parker) and Clyde's Sister (Nell Barrow Cowan). Comes with a letter of provenance from Rocky Francis, son of Clyde's sister, Nell Barrow Cowan

$30,000 - $50,000

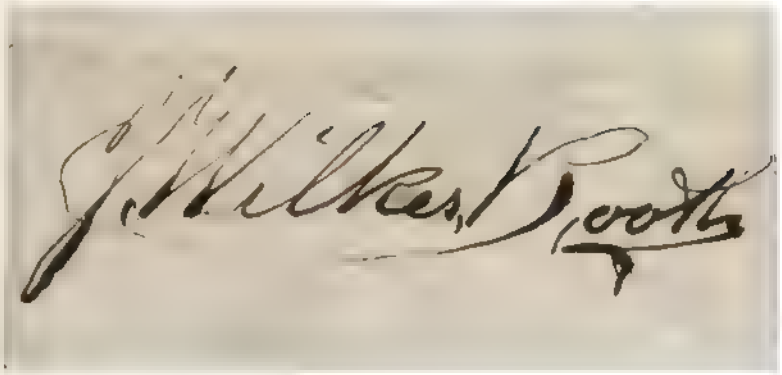
8. Barrow, Clyde & Bonnie Parker (Bonnie & Clyde). Collection of Barrow family photo albums and scrapbooks Very likely that some of the photographs have not been published Photographs in varying condition, most with tape on the corners Includes (2) original scrapbooks assembled by the family full of contemporary newspaper/magazine articles covering Bonnie & Clyde and the activities of the Barrow Gang, as well as its grisly demise. Scrapbooks exhibit acidic paper with the usual chipping and many loose articles.

Barrow Family photograph albums featuring numerous images of Bonnie & Clyde from the collection of Clyde's sister, Nell Barrow Cowan.

Vintage gelatin silver photographs varying in size from 2 x 3 in. (51 x 76 mm.) to 6.75 x 9.25 in. (171 x 235 mm.), mostly pasted or taped to (4) photograph albums varying in size. Among the highlights is a 3 x 3.9 in. (76 x 99 mm.) sharp photograph of Clyde dressed in boyhood cowboy attire at Christmastime (ca 1924) holding a pair of six-shooters pointed at the camera Present are (65+) images from the 1930s depicting one or more of the Barrow Gang, including Bonnie Parker, Clyde Barrow, older brother Buck Barrow, his wife Blanche, and W.D. Jones – mostly taken outdoors when they were on the run from the law. Among the photos are scores of photographs of other family members, including Clyde's parents, Henry and Cummie Barrow, and sister Nell Barrow Cowan One 6.75 x 9.25 in. (171 x 235 mm) photograph is a formal head & shoulders portrait of Nell Barrow Cowan inscribed to brother Clyde, *"To Clyde With love Your Sis Nell"* A fascinating collection of images from the Depression-era's most infamous couple whose exploits reached folklore status

Provenance: From the collection of Nell Barrow Cowan, Clyde's sister and co-author of the 1934 book Fugitives, The Story of Clyde Barrow and Bonnie Parker As Told by Bonnie's Mother (Mrs. Emma Parker) and Clyde's Sister (Nell Barrow Cowan). Comes with a letter of provenance from Rocky Francis, son of Clyde's sister, Nell Barrow Cowan.

$20,000 – $30,000

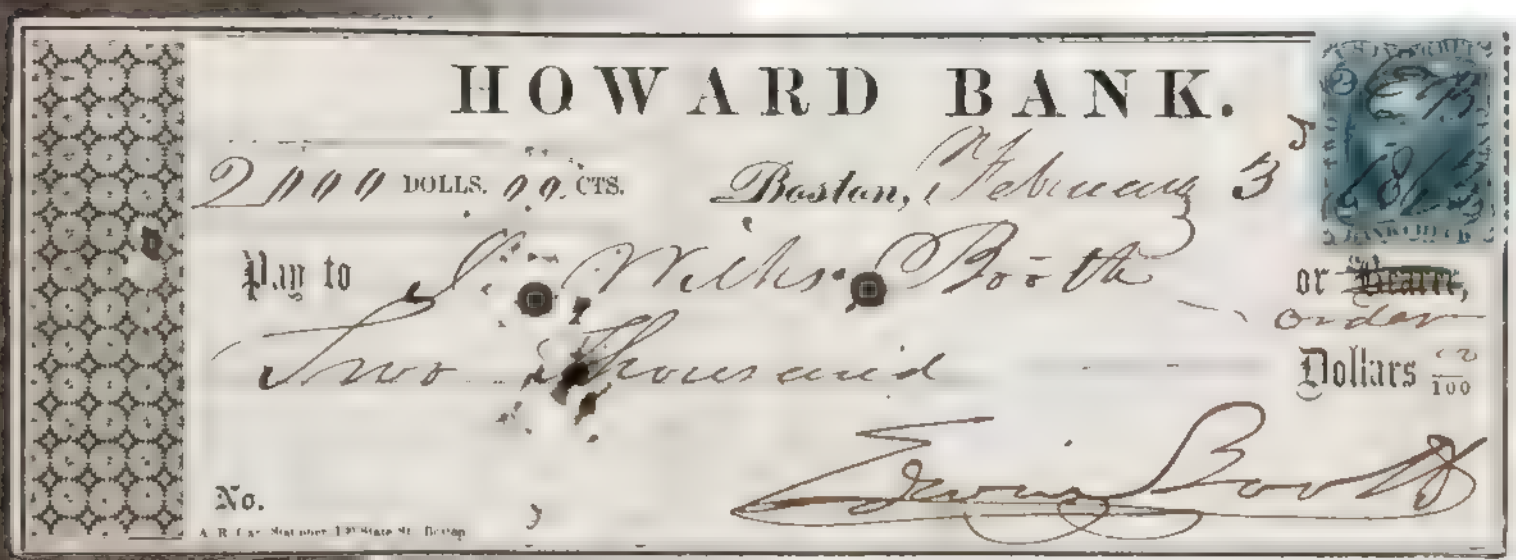


9. Booth, John Wilkes. Rare partly printed bank check, endorsed on verso ("J. Wilkes Booth"), 1 page (6.75 x 2.4 in ; 171 x 61 mm.), oblong, drawn upon Howard Bank, Boston, 3 February 1863. The check for $2,000 is from his brother Edwin Booth, signed "Edwin Booth" and initialed "E.B." Printed in three different typefaces, decorative engraving at left margin, 2-cent Washington stamp in upper right corner. Exhibits three cancellation punch holes; fine condition

Abraham Lincoln's assassin, John Wilkes Booth, endorses a check for $2,000 from his brother, fellow actor Edwin Booth.

This sizable sum of this check (nearly $40,000 in 2017 dollars) was probably in connection with investments Booth made at this time. Three weeks after this check was drafted, on 28 February, he sent his lawyer a draft for $1,500 and instructions to buy some Boston Water Power Company stock. Booth was on tour in Boston at the time, appearing at the Boston Museum in *Richard III*, his most popular role, from 19 January through 14 February 1863. Booth checks are rare. Only three other examples have appeared at auction over the last 40 years

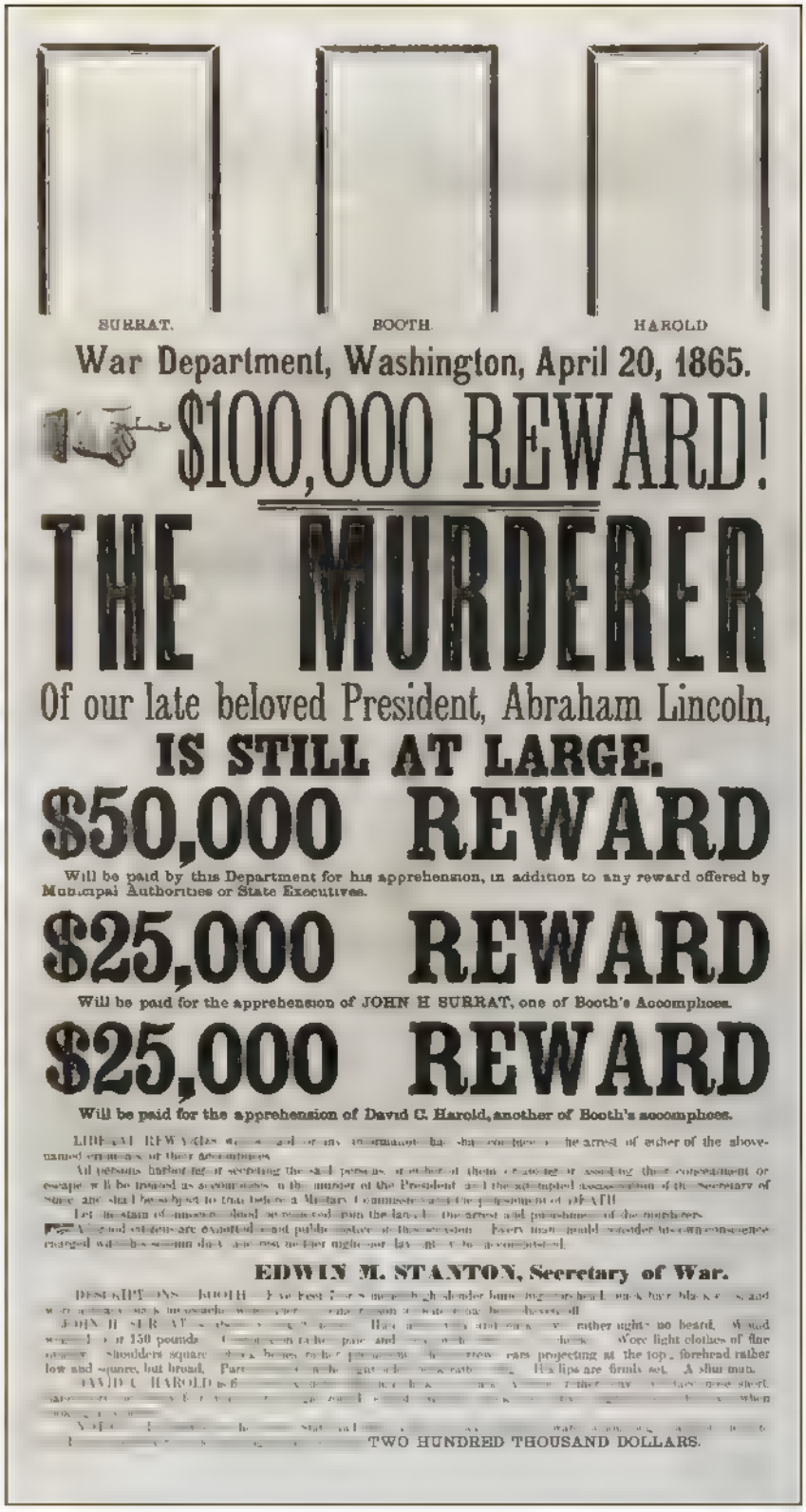
$10,000 – $15,000



10. [Booth, John Wilkes]. $100,000 Reward Broadside issued by the U.S. War Department, Washington, 20 April 1865, 12 5 x 23.5 in. (318 x 597 mm), for the apprehension of John Wilkes Booth, John H. Surratt (misspelled "Surrat"), and David C. Herold (misspelled "Harold"), signed in print by Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton. Backed archivally with paper to reinforce fold separations, expert fill-in at fold intersections and minor thinning at center areas where the carte de visite portraits of the conspirators were affixed

$100,000 Reward! broadside for John Wilkes Booth and his accomplices John Surratt and David Herold for the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln.

In part: *$100,000 REWARD! THE MURDERER of our late beloved President, Abraham Lincoln, IS STILL AT LARGE. $50,000 REWARD Will be paid...for his apprehension $25,000 REWARD Will be paid for the apprehension of John H. Surrat, one of Booth's Accomplices. $25 000 REWARD Will be paid for the apprehension of David C. Harold, another of Booth's accomplices...All persons harboring or secreting the said persons or aiding or assisting their concealment or escape, will be treated as accomplices in the murder of the President and the attempted assassination of the Secretary of State, and shall be subject to trial before a Military Commission and the punishment of DEATH Let the stain of innocent blood be removed from the land by the arrest and the punishment of the murderers* Descriptions of the three men follow, along with a Notice regarding additional reward money from the State and other authorities, *making an aggregate of about TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.*


SURRAT. BOOTH HAROLD

War Department, Washington, April 20, 1865.

$100,000 REWARD!

THE MURDERER

Of our late beloved President, Abraham Lincoln,

IS STILL AT LARGE.

$50,000 REWARD

Will be paid by this Department for his apprehension, in addition to any reward offered by Municipal Authorities or State Executives.

$25,000 REWARD

Will be paid for the apprehension of JOHN H SURRAT, one of Booth's Accomplices.

$25,000 REWARD

Will be paid for the apprehension of David C. Harold, another of Booth's accomplices.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

At the time the poster was printed, Booth, Herold and Surratt had been identified as part of the conspiracy Wilkes and Herold escaped into Maryland and then Virginia where, six days after the poster was first issued, they were found in a barn on Garrett's farm, near Port Royal, Virginia, and surrounded by a detachment of soldiers. Herold surrendered, but Booth refused, so the barn was set on fire and Booth was shot to death Herold was tried, convicted and hanged (6 June 1865) along with other conspirators John Surratt escaped to Canada, then Europe, but was captured and brought back and tried in 1867 in a civil court (the jury was deadlocked and Surratt went free)

There were only two printings of this broadside; the present broadside is from the second printing, second issue In the first printing, as well as the second printing, first issue, the description of Booth notes, "and wears a heavy, black moustache", this issue adds, "which there is some reason to believe has been shaved off" Most of the extant copies of the second printing were not furnished with photographs at the time of their issue; cartes de visite were affixed at a later date. Most copies were publicly posted at the time of the manhunt or saved by souvenir hunters and were poorly preserved. Most of the extant copies are in institutions or private collections. A rare opportunity to possess an example of probably the most famous reward poster in American history

$30,000 – $50,000

11. Brady, Mathew. Rare autograph note signed ("B"), in pencil in upper blank margin of unsigned autograph letter of Elijah L. Cook, nephew of pioneer photographer Charles D. Fredricks, 4 pages (5 x 8 in.; 127 x 203 mm.), 587 Broadway, N.Y., 25 November [1865]. In fine condition.

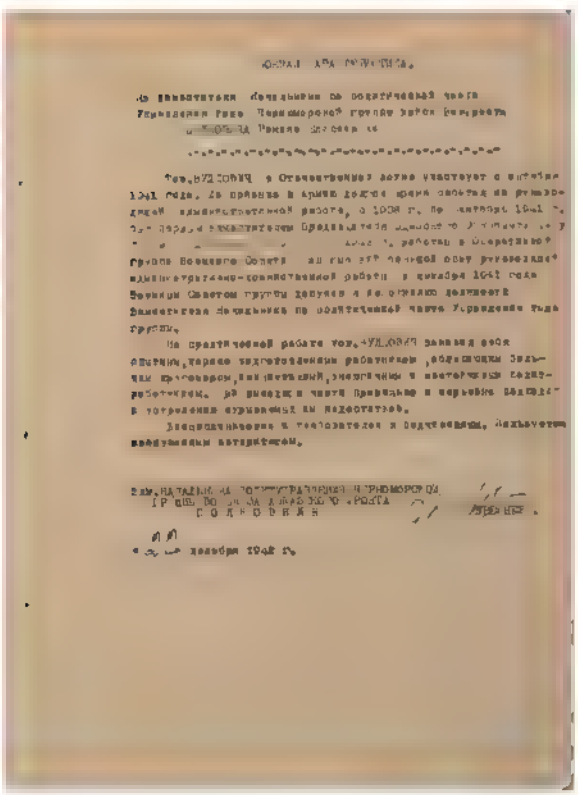
Rare Mathew Brady signed handwritten note concerning financial matters between Brady and New York photographer Charles D. Fredricks.

Brady writes in full: *You will notice by the words underlined that the money was to have been handed to Mrs Fredricks – that is why I sent it to him instead of Mrs F direct B.* Underlining of words in purple ink most probably by Brady

Fredricks' nephew, Elijah Cook, writes in part: *Dear Brady: ...My Uncle before he sailed spoke to me of the note and told me how to act about it. the money is to be given to my Aunt by me for her household expenses in addition to what my uncle sends her. And now I'll tell you how you can arrange it, as I have read your letter to her. If you send on the interest and $200- (more if you can) to me on or before the (5th) fifth of Dec. it will be credited on the old note and a receipt given you for it... the balance you can pay in two or three months, so much per month – as you can afford it...*

From 1855-1875, the studio of Charles D Fredricks at 585-587 Broadway operated as Fredricks Photographic Temple of Art, the largest and most stylish photographic gallery in New York City In 1859, Fredricks introduced cartes de visite photographs to the United States and became the American agent of French photographer FR Grumel, inventor of the photograph album He also supplied photographic templates for the illustrations in *Frank Leslie's Illustrated*, the first periodical that made pictures its selling point When his studio was destroyed by fire in 1875, Fredricks relocated to 770 Broadway

$3,000 – $5,000

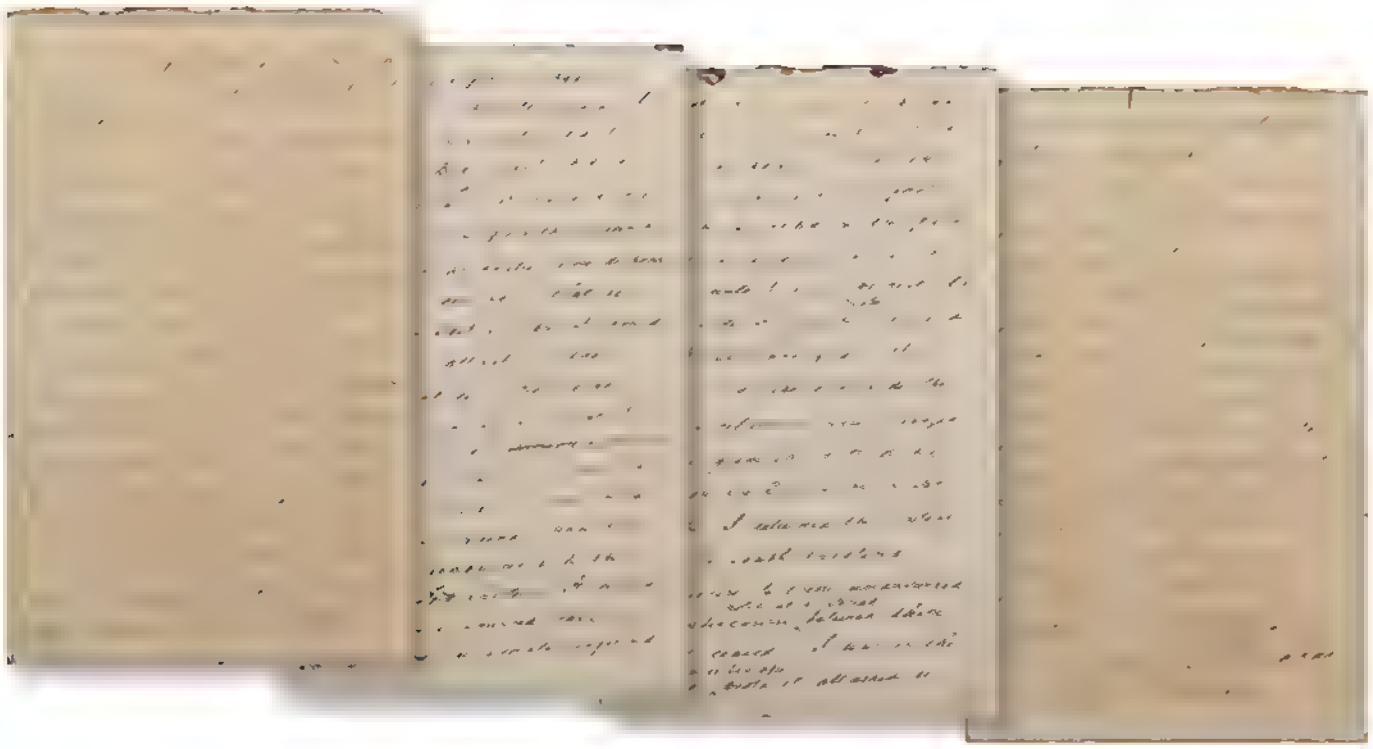


12. Brezhnev, Leonid. Typed document signed ("Brezhnev") as Deputy Head of Political Administration for the Southern Front, 1 page (8.25 x 11.25 in., 210 x 286 mm.), [Baku?], 22 December 1942, in Russian. The document serves as a recommendation of Roman Yelseyevich Vuldovich for a promotion. Most typed lines underlined in orange pencil, pinholes and minor tears along left margin, not affecting text; light even toning

At the high point of German penetration within the Soviet Union, Leonid Brezhnev, recommends a comrade for promotion.

Brezhnev writes in part: *Over the course of his practical work, Comrade VULDOVICH has shown himself to be an experienced, well-trained worker who sees the big picture, is a self-starter, and is an energetic and diligent political worker. During unit visits, he properly and seriously approaches the elimination of the deficiencies he detects. He is disciplined and exacting with respect to his subordinates. He enjoys well-deserved prestige. Brezhnev*

Following the Second World War, Brezhnev was installed as General Secretary for the region of Dnipropetrovsk before becoming a deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union. In 1952, Stalin appointed him to the Central Committee of the Communist Party A protégé of Nikita Khrushchev (the two first met during the Second World War serving on the Southern Front together), Brezhnev would rise to great prominence following the death of Stalin. Ironically, he would help lead the push to remove Khrushchev from power in the early 1960s.

$1,000 – $1,500

13. Buchanan, James. Extraordinary autograph letter signed ("James Buchanan"), 4 pages (4 5 x 7 25 in , 114 x 184 mm), front and back on conjoined leaves, *Wheatland, near Lancaster* [Pennsylvania] 21 September 1861, written to *General George W Bowman* Toning on outermost edges and general soiling Minor chipping with separations at folds (mainly vertical fold joining the leaves).

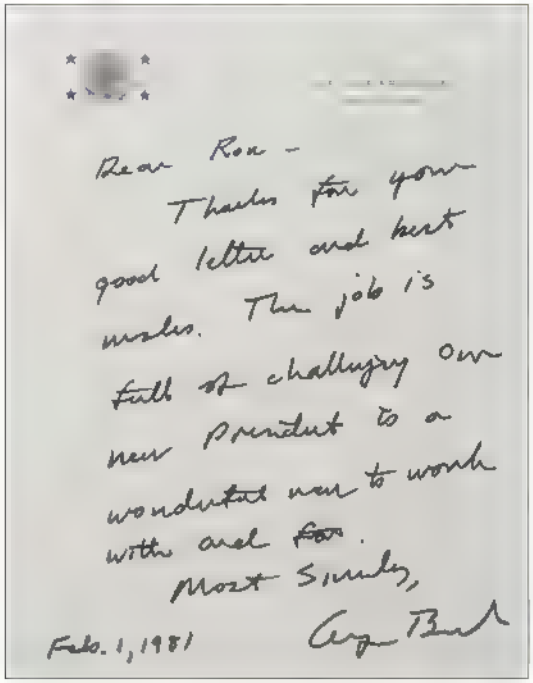
Five months following the attack on Fort Sumter, James Buchanan defends his actions in the final days of his doomed Presidency.

"The Charleston authorities were directly notified over & over again that if they attacked Fort Sumter I should consider this attack as the commencement of a civil war."

Buchanan pens in full *My Dear Sir Your favor of the 17th instant has afforded me much gratification I did receive the information to which you refer & apparently from direct quarters but at the time I stated emphatically there must be some mistake & I did not believe it Let that pass. I was perfectly convinced before your letter that you had not abused me, nor become a Black Republican I had a hard time of it during my administration, but upon a careful review of all my conduct I should not change it in a single important important [sic] measure if this were now in my power When the official documents & the facts come to be presented to the public I entertain no apprehension as to what will be their verdict On the one side I had been violently opposed by the Republicans from the beginning & on the other side the leading Secessionists were estranged from me from the date of my message on the 3 December & soon after when I returned the insolent letter of the South Carolina Commissioners to them unanswered all intercourse political or social between them & myself ceased. I was on the next day, or a day or two after, violently attacked in the Senate by Jefferson Davis & his followers & the letter which I had returned was submitted by him to that Body & published in the Congressional Globe I pursued my own steady course from the beginning The Charleston authorities were directly notified over & over again that if they attacked Fort Sumter I should consider this attack as the commencement of a civil war I need scarcely say that I agree with you in approving the active prosecution of the war by the Government I have never held any other language since the Confederates commenced it by the attack on Fort Sumter It would probably have commenced early in January had the Senate confirmed my nomination of a Collector for the Port of Charleston Thank God! My health is almost entirely restored but my strength returns slowly I am almost sorry to learn that you have any idea of leaving Bedford; you are so agreeably associated in my mind with that ancient Borough Still your motive is laudable I shall be very glad to see you once more at Wheatland whenever this may suit your convenience With my kindest regards to Mrs. Bowman & the family I remain very respectfully Your friend James Buchanan*

Buchanan's efforts to maintain peace between the North and the South alienated both sides, and the Southern states declared their secession in the prologue to the Civil War Buchanan's view of record was that secession was illegal, but that going to war to stop it was also illegal Buchanan, first and foremost an attorney, was noted for his mantra, "I acknowledge no master but the law" Given the dire state of affairs, Buchanan declined to seek a second term Popular opinion had turned against him, and the Democratic Party had split in two Buchanan had once aspired to a presidency that would rank in history with that of George Washington However, his inability to impose peace on sharply divided partisans on the brink of the Civil War has led to his consistent ranking by historians as one of the worst Presidents An exceptional letter exhibiting the circumstances facing the embattled President in his final days of office Five weeks following Buchanan's departure, the Confederates attacked Fort Sumter.

$3,000 – $5,000


Dear Ron –
Thanks for your good letter and best wishes. The job is full of challenges. Our new President is a wonderful man to work with and for.
Most Sincerely,
Feb. 1, 1981

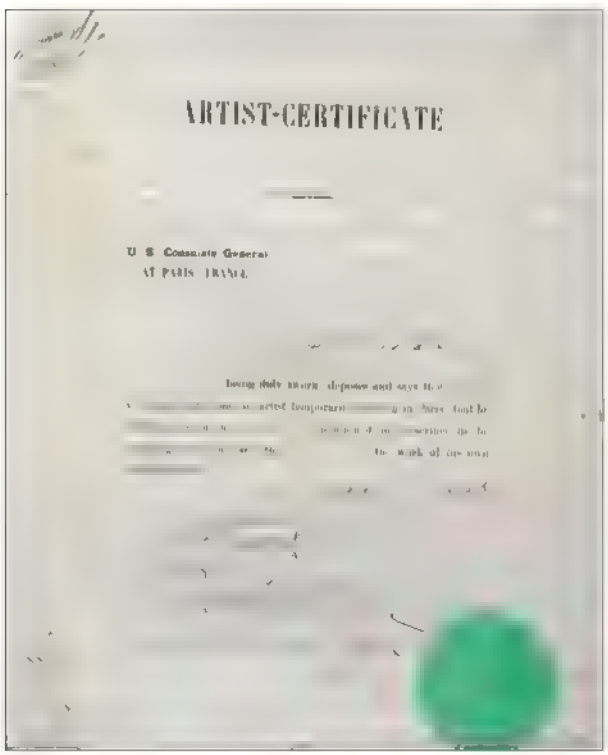
14. Bush, George H.W. Autograph letter signed ("George Bush"), 1 page (7 x 9 in.; 178 x 229 mm.), on The Vice President, Washington letterhead, 1 February 1981, written to Ron Wade. Never folded and in very fine condition

Just 12 days after Reagan is sworn in as President, V.P. George H.W. Bush gives a ringing endorsement of the Commander in Chief: "Our new President is a wonderful man to work with and for."

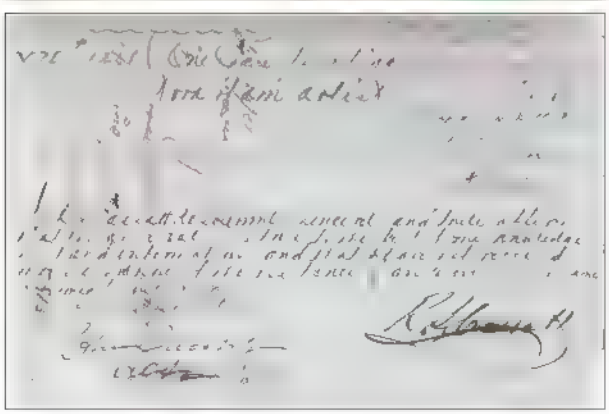
Bush writes in full: *Dear Ron – Thanks for your good letter and best wishes. The job is full of challenges. Our new President is a wonderful man to work with and for Most Sincerely, George Bush*

Texan Ron Wade was a friend with Presidents Lyndon B. Johnson, Jimmy Carter, Gerald Ford as well as Ronald Reagan and George H.W. Bush. He was appointed by President George H.W. Bush to his Presidential Inaugural Committee, was a floor leader at the 1988 Republican National Convention and regional director for Bush's races in 1980, 1988 and 1992.

$1,500 – $2,000


ARTIST-CERTIFICATE

U. S. Consulate General
AT PARIS (FRANCE)



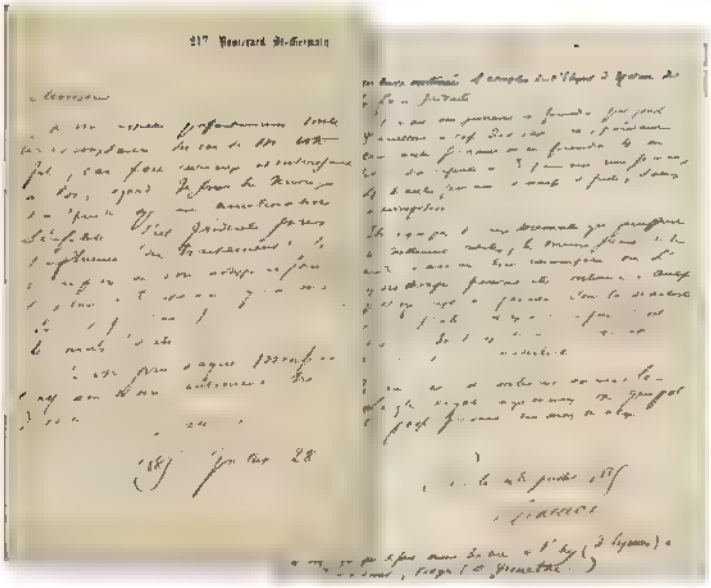
15. Cassatt, Mary. Document signed ("Mary S. Cassatt") three times (twice on recto; once on verso), 2 pages (8 25 x 9.75 in , 210 x 248 mm.), U.S. Consulate General at Paris, 28 July 1876, being a partly printed "Artist Certificate" for customs declaration for an artwork described on the verso by the artist, *a picture 100 metre by 70 centimetres representing a Musical repetition Mary S Cassatt*. Counter-signed by the U.S. Vice-Consul to Paris,. With attached faded docket on light purple paper. Minor chipping on bottom edge.

Mary Cassatt triple signed declaration for one of her renowned pieces of artwork – "A Musical Party."

The subject matter and dimensions of the work – accounting for Cassatt's rather charming confusion of metres and centimetres – suggest that the painting this document accompanied was "A Musical Party" of 1874, now at the Musée Carnavalet, Paris. Her father's sworn statement attached places the value of the work at $400. It was exhibited in 1874 in Paris and in Philadelphia in 1878

Although Cassatt was an American born painter from Pennsylvania, she proclaimed her independence by leaving in 1866 to paint in France. Influenced, like Degas, by Japanese woodcuts, she began to emphasize line over mass and experimented with asymmetric composition and informal, natural gestures and positions. Portrayals of mothers and children in intimate relationship and domestic settings became her theme. By 1872, after studying in the major museums of Europe, her style began to mature, and she settled in Paris. There her work attracted the attention of the French painter Edgar Degas, who invited her to exhibit with his fellow impressionists.

$6,000 – $8,000



16. Charcot, Jean-Martin. Autograph letter signed ("Charcot") twice, 3 pages (5 x 8 in.; 127 x 203 mm), front and back on conjoined leaves, in French, Paris, 28 July 1888, written to *"Sir"*. Nearly separated at fold; six staple holes present on each leaf; light toning on edges.

Jean-Martin Charcot, "the founder of modern neurology," prescribes a treatment plan for a patient.

Charcot writes in part: *Sir, I recall perfectly well all the details of your son's care, a very interesting and curious case in all aspects. I should be very glad if a noticeable improvement was achieved with the treatment. Enclosed is the treatment plan that in my opinion should be followed during the summer months. Charcot 1st The use of the Elixir d'Yvon . . . should be continued. For one week one takes 3 coffee spoons of the elixir each day and for another week one takes 4, goes back then to 3 for a week, 4 the next, and so on without interruption. 2nd. There is no mineral water that would not be useful the best would be to go to a country place where the hydrotherapy could be continued, as for example in Geneva under the direction of Dr. Glatz – walking exercises would also be useful. Another in Switzerland at Schonried, under the direction of Dr Winderlich 3rd In my opinion also the ergot should be continued in lesser doses than previously for a month or two. Paris, 28 July 1888 Charcot The hydrotherapy is also very good at Vichy (Dr Lejeune), at Gérardmer, Vosges (Dr. Greuelhe)*

Jean-Martin Charcot was a French neurologist and professor of anatomical pathology From 1862 he was a physician at the Salpêtrière Hospital, the largest hospital in Paris, where he established a neurological clinic Interested in the diseases of long-term patients - arthritis, sclerosis and other chronic nervous conditions - Charcot is known for his work on hysteria and hypnotism, sclerosis (hence the name "Charcot's Disease" for cerebrospinal sclerosis), locomotor ataxia, senile diseases, etc He supported the idea that specific aspects of behavior were controlled from particular local centers in the brain Through the use of hypnosis, he was able to control the behavior of hysterics by gesture and suggestion Freud himself was greatly impressed by Charcot's demonstrations of hysteria, for they suggested a world of the unconscious beyond the rational control of the subject. **$800 – $1,200**

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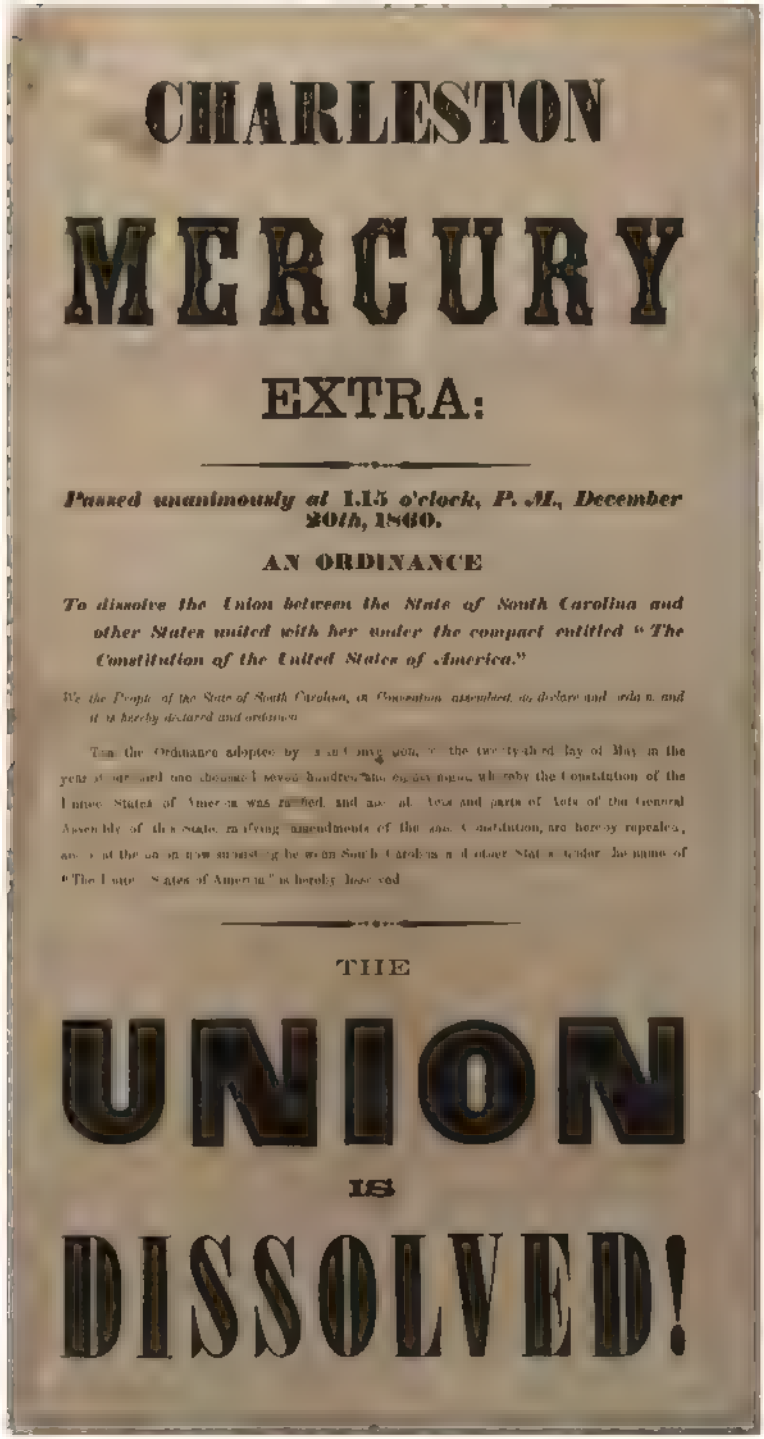
17. [China]. Partly printed document signed ("Saml: Miller") as President of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, 1 page (20 5 x 16 in.; 521 x 406 mm.), [ca. 1840], an engrossed membership certificate featuring a superb illustration at center, and titled in Chinese and English at top. *"This is the word of the Lord, not by might nor by power, but by my Spring, saith the Lord of hosts"*. Two minor expertly repaired tears do not affect text or engraving, typical folds, minor chipping on right edge

A rare membership certificate for missionaries to China.

The engraving, signed "*Miss M K.L.*" in print below the plate, is dominated by a large view of two populated shores, with a sailing ship at center beneath the words: "*GO YE INTO ALL THE WORLD AND PREACH THE GOSPEL.*" At left, an American crowd of well-wishers gather on the dock to bid farewell to departing missionaries with a church and prominent buildings Just to the left, printed vertically, are the words *How shall thy believe in him of whom they have not heard and how shall they hear without a preacher and how shall they preach except they be sent* " On the other shore, a smaller crowd mingles before several what appear to be several temples exhibiting various Asian architectural styles Beneath the main plate is an image of a printing press and a globe To the right, again printed vertically, are the words "*The people which sat in darkness saw great light and to them which sat in the region and shadow of death, light is sprung up.*"

Below-center are the printed words *If any man have not the spirit of Christ, he is none of his.*" And below is printed "*THIS IS TO CERTIFY That _____ [left blank] of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church " [Signed] "Saml Miller President "*

Preacher and historian Samuel Miller (1769-1850) was a prolific writer and major figure in the Presbyterian Church In 1835, while teaching at the Princeton Theological Seminary, he published an influential sermon, "The Earth Filled With the Glory of the Lord," and was instrumental in founding the Board of Foreign Missions in 1837 The Board of Foreign Missions sent its first representatives to China in 1843 and was soon based in Guangzhou, Hainan, Macau, Shanghai, spreading into other parts of the country These Presbyterian missionaries ran hospitals, as well as a type foundry producing Chinese type in seven sizes An early and rare example of Board of Foreign Missions certificate. **$4,000 – $6,000**



CHARLESTON

MERCURY

EXTRA:

Passed unanimously at 1.15 o'clock, P. M., December 20th, 1860.

AN ORDINANCE

To dissolve the Union between the State of South Carolina and other States united with her under the compact entitled "The Constitution of the United States of America."

We, the People of the State of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained

That the Ordinance adopted by us in Convention, on the twenty-third day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America was ratified, and also, all Acts and parts of Acts of the General Assembly of this State, ratifying amendments of the said Constitution, are hereby repealed, and that the union now subsisting between South Carolina and other States, under the name of "The United States of America" is hereby dissolved

THE

UNION

IS

DISSOLVED!

18. [Civil War]. ***Charleston Mercury Extra ... The Union is Dissolved!*** Printed broadside, Charleston, South Carolina, 20 December 1860, 11.75 in. x 22.25 (298 x 565 mm), announcing the passage of the Ordinance of Secession only fifteen minutes after the final vote by the secession convention meeting in South Carolina – the first state to secede from the Union. Exhibits scattered spotting and toning; separations at folds with chipping along the borders, archivally silked on verso for reinforcement.

The First Secession Broadside.

This broadside announces the birth of the Confederacy and is the first Confederate imprint. In large wood-type: *EXTRA The UNION is DISSOLVED! Passed unanimously at 1.15 o clock, P.M., December 20th, 1860. AN ORDINANCE to dissolve the Union between the State of South Carolina and other States united with her under the compact entitled "The Constitution of the United States of America."*

We, the People of the State of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, to declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained,

That the Ordinance adopted by us in Convention, on the twenty-third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America was ratified, and also, all Acts and parts of Acts of the General Assembly of this State, ratifying amendments of the said Constitution, are hereby repealed, and that the union now subsisting between South Carolina and other States, under the name of "The United States of America," is hereby dissolved.

The drama of the occasion is well described in Rhodes' *History of the United States from the Compromise of 1850*: "Immediately on the declaration of the vote the door-keeper was apprised. He gave the word to the policeman nearest him. It passed from mouth to mouth until it reached the sentinel at the tall iron gate at the entrance, and by him was proclaimed to the impatient crowd. Cheer after cheer rent the air. In less than 15 minutes the Charleston Mercury had issued an extra giving the text of the ordinance, and the news that it had been unanimously adopted" (vol. 3, 198). Harwell *Cornerstones of Confederate Collecting*, p. 6; Hummell *Southeastern Broadsides before 1877* 2434; Sabin 87439; Streeter sale 1271.

Due to the ravages of war, very few examples of the *Charleston Mercury Extra* survive, and considering the fact that it is the very first Confederate imprint, it remains as one of the most sought-after American broadsides.

$15,000 – $20,000

19. [Civil War]. Greenawalt, Abraham. U.S. Model 1863 Type II .58 caliber Springfield percussion rifled musket, Springfield 1864, with attached silver plaque identifying the gun to Congressional Medal of Honor winner Abraham Greenawalt, Co. G, 104th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. All metal smooth and gray, with excellent markings including 1864 breech date and eagle on the face of the bolster. Mechanically crisp, fine bore, complete and original in every respect. Wood also excellent with nice smooth dark patina, showing just some honest use, with both inspectors' cartouches very good. "E. L. J." is neatly carved on the left side of the butt stock in a 1 x 3 in. panel (presumably the owner of the gun prior to it being issued to Greenawalt). Neatly applied to the right side of the butt stock is a 2.75 x 3.38 in. (70 x 86 mm.) silver shield with decoratively engraved border and "Abraham Greenawalt" engraved in script at the top. Shield shows obvious wear and unquestionably authentic and indigenous to the gun. The gun is in very fine untouched condition and is accompanied by the original brown leather sling. In fine condition.

Personalized Springfield .58 caliber rifled musket belonging to Abraham Greenawalt who earned the Congressional Medal of Honor for capturing the Confederate Corps Headquarters flag at the Battle of Franklin, Tennessee.

Abraham Greenawalt enlisted in the 104th Ohio on 7 August 1862, and served with the regiment until 17 June 1865. During his term of service the regiment was engaged through Tennessee and subsequent operations in Georgia including Resaca, Kenesaw, and Atlanta, with Greenawalt being slightly wounded at Utoy Creek, Georgia on 6 August 1864. On 30 November that same year, the 104th Ohio bore the brunt of the Confederate assault on the Federal line, during the conflagration that would be known as the Battle of Franklin, Tennessee. Greenawalt, along with other members of the regiment, poured over the Federal parapet, meeting the Confederate attackers head on, in vicious hand-to-hand combat. As the Federals turned back the Confederate assault, Greenawalt captured what is identified in records as a "Confederate Corps Headquarters Flag" for which he was awarded the Medal of Honor on 6 February 1865.

An extraordinary Civil War musket, fired in combat at one of the most viciously contested combat actions of the entire Civil War. **$15,000 – $20,000**

20. [Civil War]. Peissner, Elias. N.P Ames Manufacturing Company M1850 Staff & Field Officer's Sword presented to Colonel Elias Peissner. The sword is superb for both its quality and condition. Brass hilt with pierced US in the basket along with floral and scroll motifs. Chased with floral and scroll designs on the outward edge of guard, knuckle bow, pommel cap and quillon. Fish skin grip with twisted brass wire wrap. The scabbard is all brass with the inscription "Presented to Col. Elias Peissner, by the Members of the 5th Senatorial District, as a token of regard. New York Sep. 5th, 1862". The exquisite quality brass mounts are attached with brass screws on the reverse. The top mount has finials of floral and scroll motifs features a separately affixed spread wing eagle holding a flowing "Excelsior" riband. And ring mounts on both sides. The middle mount finials are panoplies of arms with a shield as the central theme. The bottom mount has scroll motifs at the top and a separately affixed 4 in. leaf and scroll panel in the center. The reverse of the scabbard has a small riband at the top which is hand engraved "Made by Ames Mfg. Co. Chicopee, Mass." The 32.25 in. (819 mm.) blade is etched with a frosted background for three-quarters of its length The obverse includes scroll/floral motifs, panoplies of arms and spread wing eagle surmounted by a riband with motto. Etched just above the ricasso "Ames Mfg. Co. Chicopee, Mass." Accompanied with the red officer's sash presented to Peissner at the same time as the sword by the members of the 5th Senatorial District. The sash measures approximately 62 x 6 in. (1,575 x 152 mm.) with 8 in. tassels topped by 1.5 in. acorn devices. The sash is in vintage fine condition with some fading and approximately ten scattered small holes. Sword is in vintage very fine condition with shallow dent on scabbard with very minor speckling on blade.

Exquisite officer's sword and sash presented to Colonel Elias Peissner of the 119th New York Volunteers, who was killed in action at the Battle of Chancellorsville 2 May 1863.

Prior to the war Elias Peissner was a professor of German Language and Literature at Union College in New York. He was authorized to raise a regiment in the summer of 1862 and on 5 September 1862 (the date of this sword's presentation) the 119th New York Volunteers was mustered into service. On 6 September, the regiment left for Washington and was attached to Schurz's Brigade of Howard's 11th Corps, a unit composed primarily of German American personnel. The regiment lost six officers and 71 enlisted men killed or mortally wounded during the course of the war At Chancellorsville, on 3 May 1863, Schurz's Brigade was struck by Stonewall Jackson and, while much of the brigade fled, the 119th New York staunchly stood in defense of Dilge's battery of artillery. During the furious fighting that ensued Peissner was mortally wounded at the head of his regiment. As a result of the debacle at Chancellorsville, Schurz's German Brigade was generally deemed as unreliable in combat, but they would soon redeem themselves on the field at Gettysburg on 1 July 1863. An exceptional and beautiful sword, inscribed to a brave Union officer who was killed at the head of his regiment at Chancellorsville

$25,000 - $35,000

21. [Cold War – CIA]. Beerli, Stanley W. Ultra-high altitude early U-2 pressure suit with helmet and facemask worn by Colonel Beerli, who was in key command positions during the last five overflights of the Soviet Union, including the unsuccessful mission of 1 May 1960 when U-2 pilot Francis Gary Powers was shot down. This flight suit consists of the following components: fiberglass pressure helmet (marked "52") with integral nuc and original tape label marked "Col. Beerli", acrylic facemask with pressure hose fitments and electronics (comes with original U.S.A.F helmet bag marked "Col. Beerli S.W." and facemask bag), pressure suit with hose fitments, thermal oversuit, lighter weight oversuit (each marked "52"), pressure gloves with hose fitments. All components in vintage fine condition **Also included is Beerli's World War II Type A-2 bomber jacket worn while he was a bombardier/navigator on the B-17 *"Rigor Mortis"* of the 2nd Bombardment Group, 96th Bomb Squadron.** On the left breast is the triangular embossed leather patch depicting a devil thumbing his nose at the enemy with his right hand while holding a bomb with his left. Leather in fine, supple condition with expected wear to liner sleeves. Zipper intact

Early U-2 pilot pressure suit worn by Colonel Stanley W. Beerli who was in command over Francis Gary Powers during his infamous 1960 U-2 Incident when he was shot down over Soviet airspace. A year later, Beerli was commander of air operations during Operation Zapata – the failed invasion of Cuba at the Bay of Pigs.

The Lockheed U-2 ultra-high altitude reconnaissance aircraft was operated by the U.S. Air Force and Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). It was able to provide day and night, high-altitude (70,000 feet, 21,336 meters), all-weather intelligence gathering. Stanley W. Beerli flew as a bombardier/navigator in World War II, including combat missions over eastern Europe. After the war, he flew as a pilot and navigator on photo-reconnaissance versions of the B-17, B-29 and C-54. He was seconded from the Air Force to join the CIA's Project Aquatone in 1956. After training at Groom Lake at Area 51, Stan commanded Detachment C in Japan until late 1957, when he took the same role at Detachment B in Turkey. In mid-1959, he transferred to Agency headquarters as Director of Operations for what was now codenamed Project Chalice. Beerli was in key command positions during the last five U-2 overflights of the Soviet Union, including the unsuccessful mission on 1 May 1960 when Francis Gary Powers was shot down. Beerli devised the "Operation Quickmove" security procedure for the speedy and covert deployment of the U-2 and support aircraft to staging bases. Having previously overseen the U-2 spy plane program for the CIA's Deputy Director of Plans (Operations) Richard Mervin Bissell, Jr., Beerli was brought on board in the planning phase of Zapata to organize the air-support arm of the invasion force of Cuba at the Bay of Pigs. On 15 April 1961, the operation began with a number of ineffective strikes by eight of Beerli's vintage B-26 bombers against communist air bases. Unfortunately for Beerli and the other commanders, the strikes were soon cancelled and the mission ultimately failed.

Provenance Acquired by the consignor directly from the veteran.

$80,000 - $120,000

6570

22. [Cold War - Aerospace / Defense]. Artwork archive from U.S. aerospace contractor Marquardt Corporation, responsible for building Apollo rocket engines and other cutting-edge propulsion technologies. Collection of (225+) pieces of artwork depicting aerospace and defense projects and concepts Marquardt was developing, from the estate of corporate art director David Hawbecker. The company began in Venice, California in 1944 and later moved to much larger facilities in Van Nuys. The majority of this artwork dates from the 1960s. Artwork varies in size from 3 x 5 in. to 30 x 20 in. (76 x 127 mm. to 762 x 508 mm.), rendered in various media including ink, graphite and acrylic on illustration board, artists' vellum and paper. The artworks were rendered for graphic proposals via promotional brochures to NASA, armed services branches and other government contractors needing Marquardt's unique manufacturing capabilities. Marquardt built the reaction control rocket engines used for the Apollo Lunar Excursion Module (LEM), Supersonic Combustion Ramjet propulsion systems for the Air Force, and performed advanced research on projects and applications for NASA such as bioastronautics for manned space flight and fuel cell studies, to name a few. In addition to the aerospace themes, present are underwater concepts and artwork related to internal corporate newsletters and bulletins reflecting the life of a government aerospace/defense contractor during the booming decade of the 1960s. Condition varies from good to fine. Far too much to list, it is recommended to preview this exceptional lot in person to truly appreciate the quality and diversity of the offering.

$2,000 - $3,000

23. [Cold War]. Blesse, Frederick C. ("Boots"). Original Vietnam War mission-flown pilot's K-2B jumpsuit, with silver embossed leather nametag with flying wings "Frederick C. Blesse" on the left breast and single star patches on each shoulder. Interior Mason & Hughes Inc. maker's tag with printed manufacturer date as 14 January 1966. Exhibits overall soiling from regular use with minor white stains on the backside

Original Vietnam War mission-flown pilot's jumpsuit belonging to America's leading jet ace from the Korean War, Major General Frederick C. "Boots" Blesse.

Frederick Corbin "Boots" Blesse (22 August 1921 – 31 October 2012) graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in 1945 and flew two combat tours during the Korean War, completing 67 missions in P-51s, 35 missions in F-80s and 121 missions in F-86s. During his second tour in F-86s, he was officially credited with shooting down nine MiG-15s and one La-9, and at the time of his return to the U.S. in October 1952, he was America's leading jet ace. During his tour of duty, General Blesse wrote his fighter tactics book, No Guts, No Glory, which has been used as a basis of fighter combat operations for the Royal Air Force, the U.S. Marine Corps, Chinese Nationalist, Korean Air Force, and U.S. Air Force since 1955. Blesse again volunteered for combat duty and in April 1967 was assigned as director of operations for the 366th tactical Fighter Wing at Da Nang Air Base, Republic of Vietnam. During his one-year tour of duty, he flew 108 combat missions over North Vietnam and another 46 in Laos and South Vietnam. In 1968 he was assigned director of operations for the U.S. Air Force's first General Dynamics F-111 wing, the 474th Tactical Fighter Wing and became commander in June 1969. In August 1974, General Blesse was appointed deputy inspector general of the U.S. Air Force. When he retired from the USAF in 1975, Blesse had more than 6,500 flying hours in fighter-type aircraft and more than 650 hours combat time to his credit

Provenance: Acquired by the consignor directly from General Blesse

$4,000 - $6,000

24. [Cold War]. Goldwater, Barry M. Major General Barry Goldwater's gold 1960s-era fighter pilot helmet with retractable visor and oxygen mask with internal microphone and attachments. Dymo tape labels read, "M/G GOLDWATER" (on front) and "MAJ GEN B. GOLDWATER USAFR" (on rear). Helmet finish exhibits scuffing from heavy use; overall, in vintage fine condition.

Major General Barry Goldwater's U.S. Air Force Reserve fighter helmet.

Born in Phoenix, Arizona to the owner of the upscale department store Goldwater's, Barry Goldwater graduated from Staunton Military Academy, an elite private school in Virginia. With America's entry into World War II, Goldwater received a reserve commission in the United States Air Forces. He became a pilot assigned to the Ferry Command, a newly formed unit that flew aircraft and supplies to war zones worldwide. Following WWII, Goldwater was a leading proponent of creating the United States Air Force Academy and, as a Colonel, he also founded the Arizona Air National Guard, which he desegregated two years before the rest of the U.S. military. Goldwater was instrumental in pushing the Pentagon to support desegregation of the armed services. Remaining in the Arizona Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve after the war, he eventually retired as a Command Pilot with the rank of Major General. As an Air Force Reserve Major General, he continued piloting B-52 bombers until retiring in 1967. Goldwater was a five-term U.S. Senator from Arizona and the Republican Party's nominee for President of the United States in the 1964 election. Despite losing the election by a landslide, Goldwater is the politician most often credited for sparking the resurgence of the American conservative political movement in the 1960s. He also had a substantial impact on the Libertarian movement. An extraordinary relic from Goldwater's military career.

Provenance: Donated by Senator Goldwater to a Washington, D.C. area charity in the 1980s.

$15,000 – $20,000

25. [Cold War]. Sadler, Barry. "Ballad of the Green Berets" gold record with handwritten note signed ("Barry Sadler"), housed in a vintage frame measuring 11 5 x 11 5 in (292 x 292 mm), the 45 RPM record has an RCA Victor label with record title "The Ballad of the Green Berets" Mounted at the lower left on the black velvet mat, on a 3.5 x 2 in (89 x 51 mm.) card, singer/songwriter Staff Sergeant Barry Sadler has written in ink, *"To Col Eugene Mills, With my thanks for all you've done for me and my apologies for all the trouble I've caused Your friend Barry Sadler"*. Note exhibits light toning

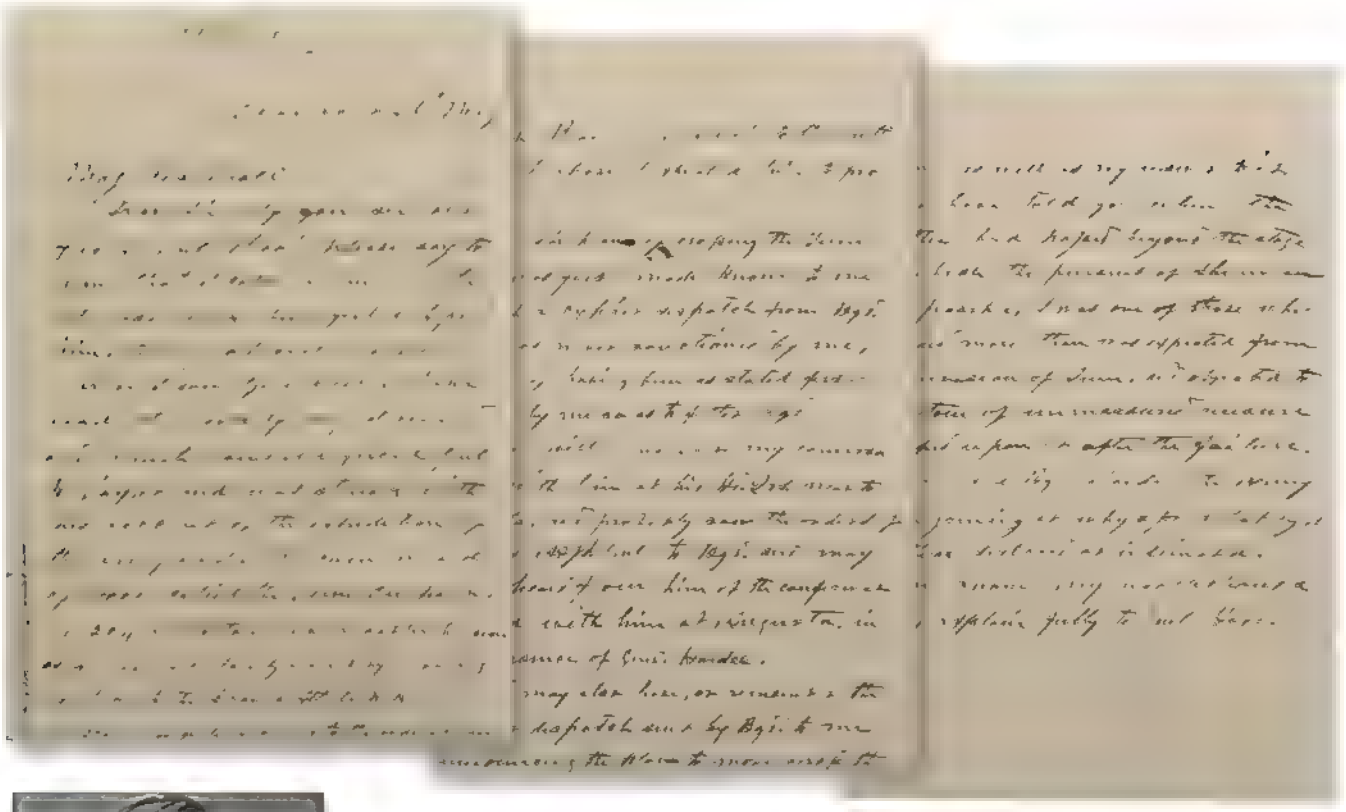
Singer/songwriter of "The Ballad of the Green Berets," Staff Sergeant Barry Sadler presents a gold record of the hit song to Colonel Eugene Mills, the Information Officer at Fort Bragg whom Sadler needed authorization for every public appearance in uniform.

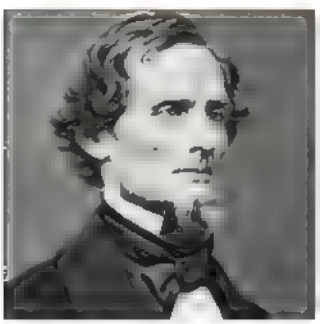
Staff Sergeant Barry Sadler recorded the patriotic song about the U.S. Special Forces, "The Ballad of the Green Berets," in January 1966 The song became a fast selling single, holding No 1 on the Billboard Hot 100 chart for five consecutive weeks from 5 March to 2 April 1966 The record sold more than one million copies Sadler sang "The Ballad of the Green Berets" for his television debut on 30 January on the *Ed Sullivan Show* Before every public appearance in uniform, Sadler had to receive written authorization from the Information Officer at Fort Bragg, Colonel Eugene Mills, the recipient of the record and presentation note. Included with the lot. Colonel Mills' Green Beret and decorations from his illustrious military career, including Bronze Star, Purple Heart, ribbon rack, (3) Sterling Silver Combat Infantryman's Badges with 2-stars, etc

$800 – $1,200

No. 372 Cooperstown, April 9th 1840
Cashier of the Otsego County Bank,
Pay to Harvy Clark or Order
One hundred Dollars.
100
J. Fenimore Cooper

26. Cooper, James Fenimore. Autograph check signed, ("J Fenimore Cooper"), on a printed form of the Otsego County Bank, Cooperstown, New York, 9 April 1840, payable to Harvy Clark in the sum of one hundred dollars, (5 65 x 2 1 in , 140 x 54 mm), with the bank's red cancellation stamp. **$200 – $300**





27. Davis, Jefferson. Extraordinary autograph letter (unsigned), 3 pages (5.5 x 8 in.; 140 x 203 mm.), front and back with conjoined leaves, *Beauvoir* [Biloxi, Mississippi], 26 May [1879], headed *Memo*, to Major William T. Walthall, who was assisting Davis in preparing The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government for print. Docketed on verso of third page "Pres. Davis / Mem. for Gen. Hood / 26 May 1879" by Walthall. Mended on verso of lower blank area on third page.

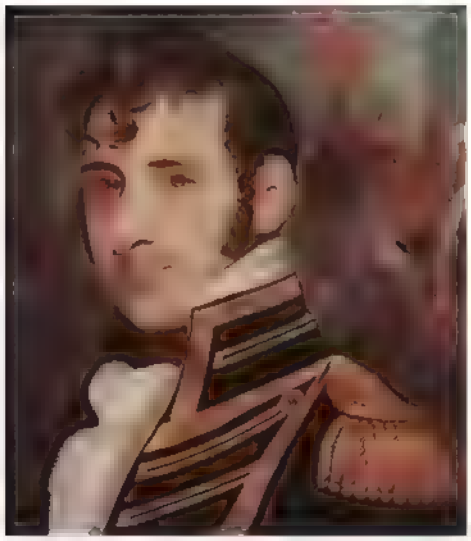
Jefferson Davis writes a three-page memo to Major W.T. Walthall who was assisting him in preparing The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government, critiquing his late ex brother-in-law Gen. Richard Taylor's new book regarding Gen. John Bell Hood.

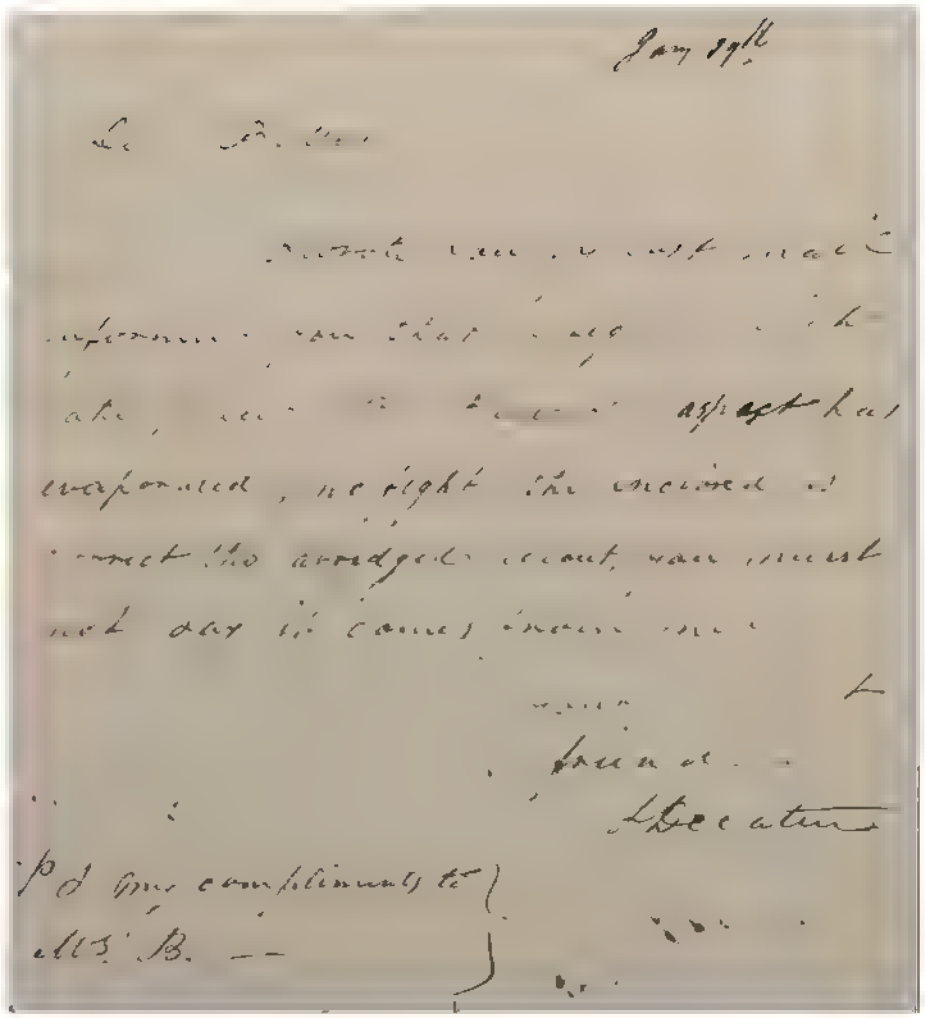
"...quite wrong as to the orders under which Beauregard went to the South and the purpose I expected him to promote... beyond the stage at which the pursuit of Sherman was feasible, I was one of those who wished more than was expected from the invasion of Tenn... How did Bgd. [Beauregard] abandon the Army after joining it..."

Davis writes in part: *...Since I saw Genl Hood I have read the book of my deceased and much lamented friend Genl. R. Taylor, and was struck with his account of the expedition of the army under the command of Hood called the Tenn Campaign is a misapprehension as to what I certainly meant by moving north on to the Chat & Atlanta R R Is quite wrong as to the orders under which Beauregard went to the South and the purpose I expected him to promote The plan of crossing the Tenn River was first made known to me through a cypher dispatch from Bgd [Beauregard] and was never sanctioned by me, instead of having him as stated first adopted by me so as to filter Bgd Hood will remember my conversations with him at his Hd Qrs. next to Atlanta and probably saw the orders of the C S Adj Genl to Bgd and may have heard from him of the conference I held with him at Augusta in the presence of Genl Hardee Hood may also have, or remember the cypher dispatch sent by Bgd to me announcing the plan to move across the Tenn. as well as my answer to it As I have told you when the matter had passed beyond the stage at which the pursuit of Sherman was feasible, I was one of those who wished more than was expected from the invasion of Tenn and objected to the tour of unmeasured censure heaped upon it after the failure How did Bgd abandon the Army after joining it why & for what object as these declared as intimated You know my recollections & may explain fully to Genl. Hood*

Major William T Walthall was assisting Davis in the preparation of The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government (New York D Appleton and Company, 1881) and this was information Davis wanted Walthall to have Confederate Gen Richard Taylor, Zachary Taylor's only son, had died six weeks prior on 12 April Jefferson Davis' first wife was Richard's sister Sarah who had died in 1835 at the age of 21, just three months after they had married Destruction And Reconstruction, Personal Experiences of The Late War by Richard Taylor (New York D Appleton And Company, 1879) was just reaching bookshops at the time of Gen Taylor's death on 12 April 1879

$2,000 – $3,000





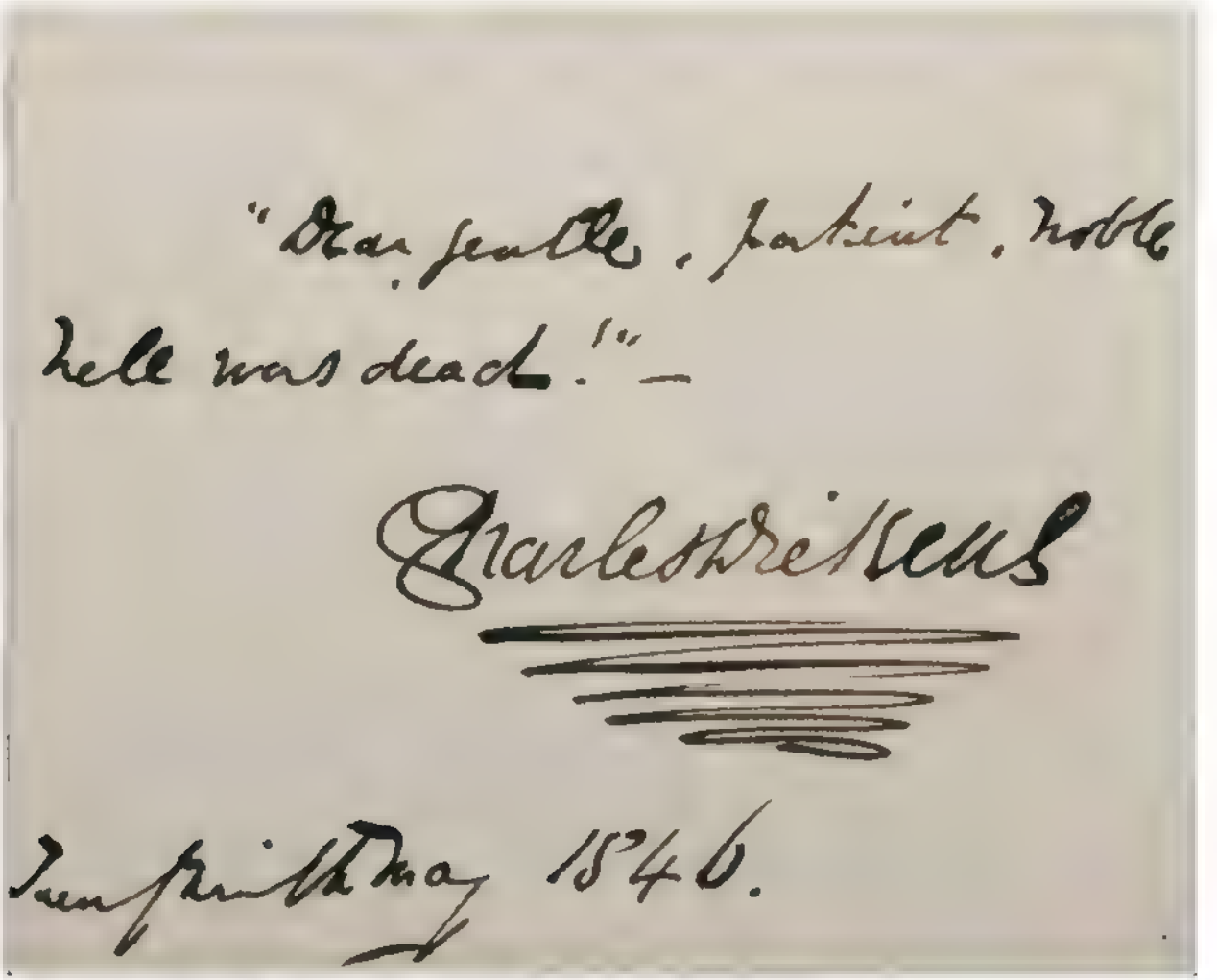
28. Decatur, Stephen. Autograph letter signed ("S. Decatur"), 1 page (7 25 x 8 in , 184 x 203 mm), [no place], 19 January [no year], written to Dr John Bullus The letter has been folded in half vertically, with the right portion mounted on 5 4 x 9 1 in sheet Slight nick at blank lower edge of fold With minor smudges with light ink transfer onto blank areas and light stain in upper left blank portion

Commodore Stephen Decatur writes Dr. John Bullus – an eyewitness to the *Chesapeake-Leopard* affair for which Decatur served as a member of the court martial charging Commodore Barron for "unpreparedness." In 1820, Barron would later challenge Decatur killing him in a duel.

Decatur writes in full *Dear Bullus, I wrote you by last mail informing you that a fight might take place The Belligerent aspect has emporated, no fight - the enclosed (not present) is a correct tho abridged account; you must not say it comes from me. Your obt st & friend S Decatur. P.S. My compliments to Mrs. B*

On 7 February 1815, the Board of Naval Commissioners was established by act of Congress and Stephen Decatur, along with Isaac Hull and David Porter were appointed commissioners In 1820, five years later, Commodore James Barron challenged Decatur, still a commissioner, to a duel He had his reasons In 1807, the British warship HMS *Leopard* had attacked and boarded the American frigate USS *Chesapeake* under the command of Commodore Barron off the coast of Norfolk, Virginia, in an attempt to capture four alleged British deserters Twenty-one Americans were killed or wounded as the four men were brought aboard the HMS *Leopard* Decatur was one of the members of the court martial that had found Barron guilty of unpreparedness in the affair, and had barred him from a command for the next five years, hence the duel which resulted in the death of Commodore Decatur Ironically, Dr John Bullus, to whom this letter is written by Decatur, was on board the *Chesapeake* on his way to a Consulate in the Mediterranean when the *Leopard* attacked Later in 1807, Bullus had hand-delivered a letter from Secretary of State James Madison to U S. Minister James Monroe in London concerning the *Chesapeake-Leopard* affair As an eyewitness, Bullus also personally related to Monroe the details of the attack which led to Barron's court martial and, ultimately, to the death of Decatur It is possible that Bullus and Decatur first became acquainted during the court martial

$3,000 – $5,000



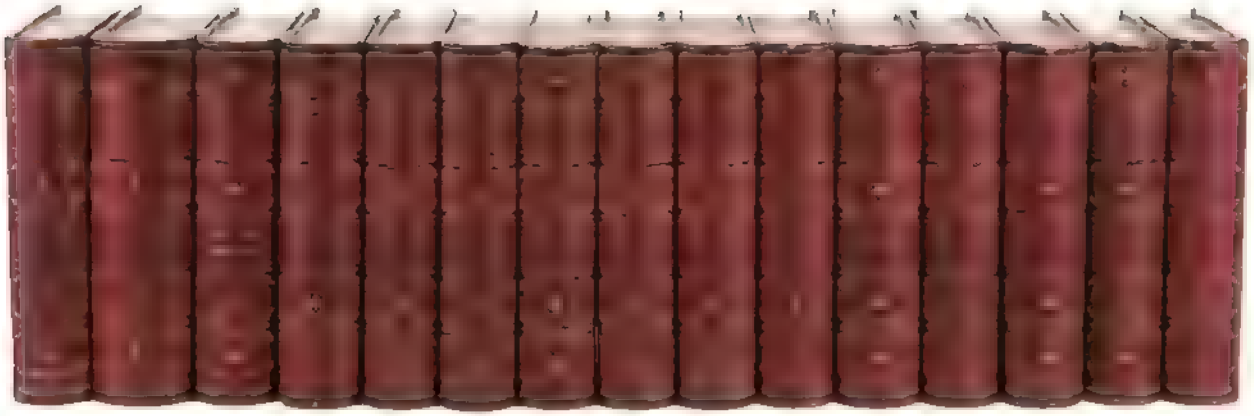
29. Dickens, Charles. Autograph quotation signed ("Charles Dickens"), 1 page (4.25 x 3.5 in., 108 x 89 mm.), [no place], 29 May 1846, being a quotation from his 1841 novel, The Old Curiosity Shop. Mounted to a 5.5 x 5 in. sheet In fine condition

Charles Dickens offers a dramatic quote from *The Old Curiosity Shop* on the death of Nell Trent – considered one of the most famous passages in British literature.

Dickens writes in full: *"Dear gentle, patient, noble Nell was dead!" – Charles Dickens Twenty-ninth May 1846*

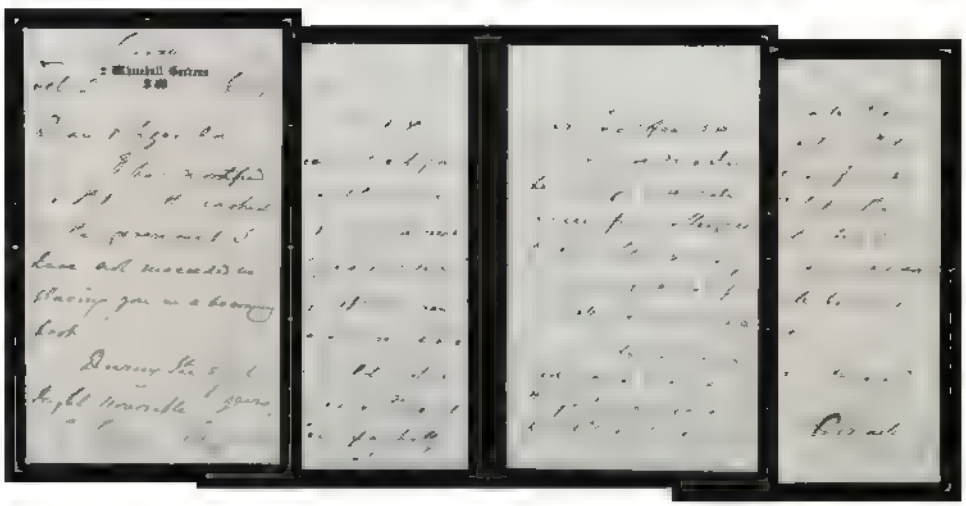
The death of central character Little Nell from Dickens' 1841 novel, The Old Curiosity Shop, provoked passionate reactions from the Victorian reading public almost immediately after the novel appeared Crowds of Americans anxiously waited at the docks for the ships coming from England to receive news from the novel's next installment of the whereabouts and well being of Little Nell, an angelic little girl, not yet fourteen, who fled London on a perilous journey into the countryside in the company of a mentally infirm grandfather with a passion for gambling Dickens accomplished this quote only two days before he departed England with his family for an extended trip in Switzerland, where he would begin work on Dombey and Son (1846–48) Dickens quotes from major works are very scarce

$6,000 – $8,000



30. Dickens, Charles. (25) Volume set of the Works of Charles Dickens, Fireside Edition, *Boston Houghton, Osgood and Company, The Riverside Press, Cambridge, 1880* Quarter morocco red binding with marbled covers Titles present Christmas Books, Oliver Twist, A Tale of Two Cities, Great Expectations, Hard Times, Uncommercial Traveller & The Mystery of Edwin Drood (in 1 vol), Nicholas Nickleby (2 vols), Little Dorrit (2 vols), Dombey and Son (2 vols), David Copperfield (2 vols), Martin Chuzzlewit (2 vols), Bleak House (2 vols), Pickwick Papers (2 vols), Our Mutual Friend (2 vols), Barnaby Rudge (2 vols) The Old Curiosity Shop (1 of 2 vols present) 11 of the volumes feature a one pence "A Tribute to Genius, 1812 – 1912 Charles Dickens Testimonial" stamp neatly affixed to the half title page.Volume 2 of The Old Curiosity Shop is not present In overall fine condition with moderate rubbing with bumps to corners

$400 – $600



31. Disraeli, Benjamin. Autograph letter signed ("B. Disraeli") as Prime Minister, 4 pages (4.5 x 7 in ; 114 x 178 mm.), front and back on conjoined leaves of black-bordered "2, Whitehall Gardens S.W." mourning stationery, 25 February 1874, written to *Sir Seymour Fitzgerald*. Possibly black-bordered because of his wife's death 14 months earlier Fine condition

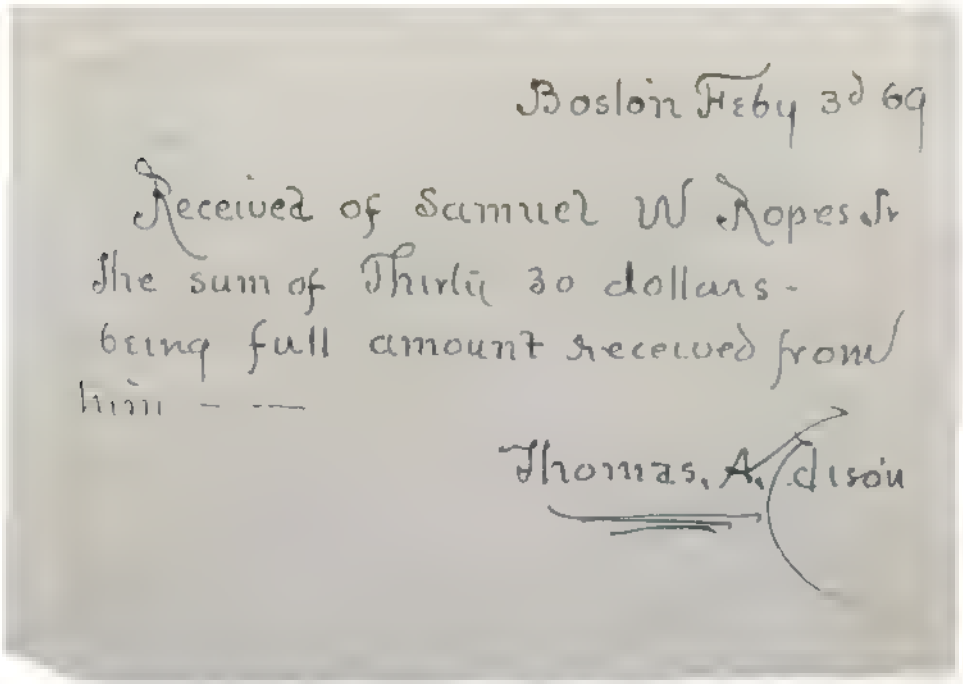
Five days after returning as Prime Minister, Disraeli writes to the former Governor of Bombay – *"It has mortified me that, in the construction of the government, I have not succeeded in placing you in a becoming post … new men have arisen, whose claims could not be passed over…"*

Headed *Private*, Disraeli writes in full: *It has mortified me, that, in the construction of the government I have not succeeded in placing you in a becoming post. During the eight Right Honorable years, sir which you have been absent from the House of Commons, two thirds of which were passed by us in a barren & gloomy opposition, new men have arisen, whose claims could not be passed over, & these only have been partially met. To effect even what I have done I have been obliged to separate myself from colleagues to whom I am bound by personal friendship as weak as public sympathy I do not however wish you to misunderstand the feeling, as regards yourself, under which have made these arrangements, & that you should know from me personally, that if the opportunity offers to endorse your viscount, it will be most gratifying to Yours sincerely, B. Disraeli*

Disraeli led the Conservative Party to victory in 1874 and returned as Prime Minister on 20 February 1874, just five days before he wrote this letter to Sir Seymour Fitzgerald who was a Member of the House of Commons for Horsham (1848, 1852-1855) He served as Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (1858-1859) and as Governor of Bombay (1867-1872) He was admitted to the Privvy Council and made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India and Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire On his return to Britain, Fitzgerald again represented Horsham in Parliament from 1874 to 1875 In 1875, he was appointed by Disraeli as Chief Charity Commissioner.

Provenance. Deaccessioned from Queen's University, Kingston, Canada, The Disraeli Project at Queen's University (1975-2014).

$600 – $800


Boston Feby 3d 69

Received of Samuel W Ropes Jr
the sum of Thirty 30 dollars -
being full amount received from
him - ---

Thomas A. Edison

32. Edison, Thomas A. Autograph document signed ("Thomas A Edison"), 1 page (5 x 3 5 in ; 127 x 89 mm), *Boston*, 3 February 1869, being a receipt relating to his first successful invention. In Fine condition

Four days after quitting his job at Western Union to pursue inventing full time, Thomas Edison signs a receipt relating to his first successful invention – his improvements to the printing-telegraph – his second of a lifetime of 1093 patents.

Edison writes in full *Boston Feby 3d 69 Received of Samuel W' Ropes Jr The sum of thirty 30 dollars – being full amount received from him --- Thomas A. Edison*

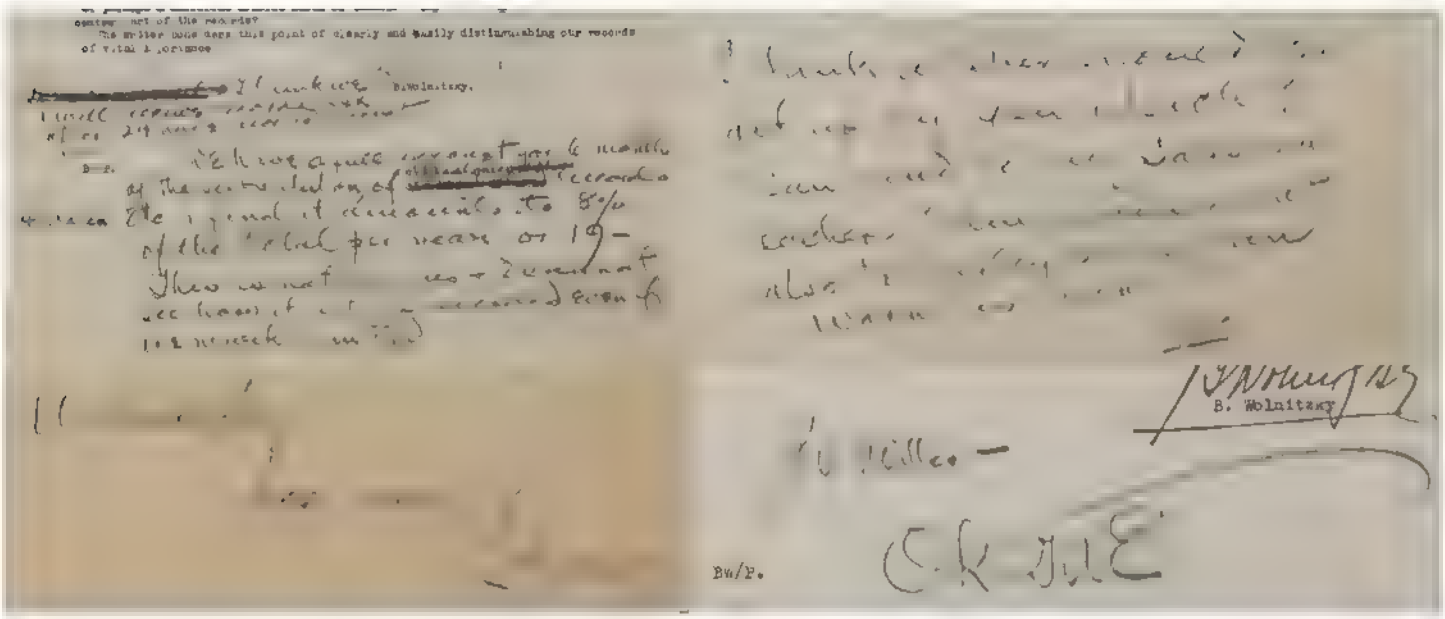
On 21 January 1869, 21-year-old Thomas Edison sold his rights in his printing-telegraph invention – his first successful patented invention (his first patent was a vote recorder that was a commercial failure). The Henry Ford Museum and Greenfield Village Research Center, Dearborn, Michigan, has a copy of the agreement stating, in part, "Whereas Thomas Alfred [sic, Alva] Edison of Boston has invented an 'Improvement in Telegraphing' which he has this day taken measures to secure by letters patent of the United States… And Whereas – Samuel W Ropes, Jr has an interest in said invention and is desirous of acquiring an interest in the letters patent which may be obtained therefor – And – whereas Joel H Hills and William E Plummer both of Newton have advanced the sum of thirteen hundred dollars to said Ropes expended in perfecting and developing said invention And have also agreed to pay the expenses of procuring letters patent of the United States for the same And have also agreed to pay the said Edison the further sum of two hundred and fifty dollars when the practical utility of said invention shall be proved satisfactorily to them The said Ropes shall use all reasonable diligence to introduce said invention to the public and into personal use, but no person or Corporation shall have the right to use said invention without written license signed by said Hills & Plummer And said Ropes shall be entitled to one third of the profits or net monies accruing from said invention or letters patent… In witness whereof the parties have hereunto set their hands and seals this twenty first day of January Eighteen hundred and sixty seven [sic, nine]. Thomas A. Edison Samuel W. Ropes Jr."

On 25 January 1869, four days later, Edison executed his first patent for an invention that the public wanted, his first telegraph patent for which he had already received $1300, advanced by Hills and Plummer through Ropes On 30 January 1869, Edison resigned from his job at Western Union to work full time inventing. Of the 1,093 patents Thomas Edison received in his lifetime, 186 concerned telegraphy and telephony He applied for this patent on 17 February 1869, and received Letters Patent No 91,527, dated 22 June 1869 It was headed "Thomas A. Edison, of Boston, Assignor to Joel H. Hills and Wm. E. / Plummer, of Newton, Massachusetts / Improvement in Printing-Telegraphs"

On 1 February 1869, Ropes wrote Hills requesting a check for $333 84 because "we cannot go ahead until we receive it" Ropes adds that of that amount, $20 is due Edison for money "paid to men at the WU Tel Offices for working nights that he might be on hand mornings. Consequently there is due him one weeks wages" and that $30.83 was "paid out of my own purse…"

This receipt is the earliest known Edison signed document to ever reach the market.

$10,000 – $15,000



33. Edison, Thomas A. Collection of 6 notes written and initialed by Thomas Edison, 9 pages total (mostly 8 5 x 11 in , 216 x 279 mm), Orange, New Jersey, September through December 1922, written to his laboratory assistant, B Wolnitzky, concerning the Edison Service Record Club, one of the first record clubs established. Toning and light edge wear.

Archive of six letters to Thomas A. Edison from B. Wolnitzky, a laboratory assistant, all concerning problems with the Edison Service Record Club, and all with autograph notations by Edison:

1 Autograph note (unsigned) with 61 words in Edison's hand, 1 page (8 5 x 11 in), in pencil, responding to a typed memorandum signed by B Wolnitzky, Orange, New Jersey, 12 September 1922 Memo concerns the problems Wolnitzky foresees with the Mail Order Edison Service Record Club and the fact that some members might substitute other records for those sent, Edison responds in part *We have a full account for 6 months of the substitution of records & stolen Etc & find it amounts to 8% of the total per year or 19- This is not serious & I cannot see how it is to be avoided even if we mark them Red*

2 Autograph endorsement signed ("TAE"), in pencil, 1 page (8 5 x 11 in), Orange, New Jersey, 13 September 1922 Typed memorandum signed by B Wolnitzky explaining why he needs all accounting information pertaining to the cost of "mail order home service clubs," from J V Miller (Edison employee and also Edison's brother-in-law, brother of Edison's second wife Mina) and asking for Edison's approval in writing, which Edison provides, *JV Miller – OK TAE*. Edison signs his initials with the umbrella "T".

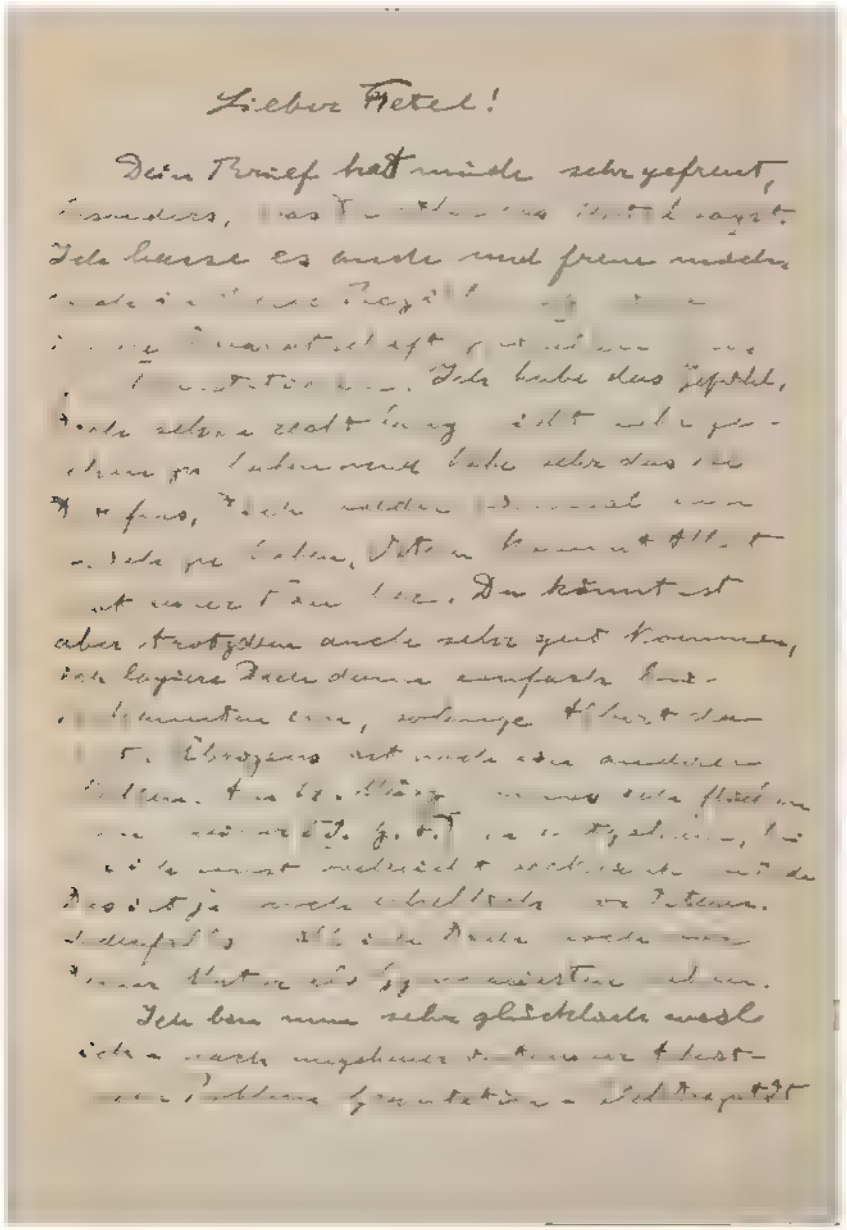
3 Autograph note signed ("Edison") to Wolnitzky, in pencil, 1 page (8 5 x 11 in), Orange, New Jersey 30 October 1922 Typed, unsigned memorandum from one of his managers concerning the answers to a survey of dealers on "why some owners are not in Clubs, the unsatisfactory condition on order deliveries, the average record stock per dealer and the preference of Owners for popular music." Edison responds, *Put on desk / show this to Wolnitzky / Wolnitzky / see me / Edison*

4 Autograph note signed ("E"), with 31 words in his hand, in pencil, 1 page (8 5 x 11 in), 11 November 1922 Typed memorandum addressed to Mr B A Bailey, Sales Experimental Department, from and signed by B Wolnitzky to which Thomas Edison was copied Wolnitzky writes concerning salesmen for the Edison Service Record Club misrepresenting their product, telling owners or potential owners of Edison record players that the records are free. Edison responds, *I think a letter should be got up by you which I can send to my Salesmen teachers. I am sending out also to Bailey so he can warn his men- E*

5. Autograph note signed ("E") with 29 words in his hand, in pencil, on top of page one of a 3 page (5 x 8 in.) handwritten memorandum, signed by B Wolnitzky, 26 November 1922 Wolnitzky suggests it would be more profitable to explain the record clubs to dealers by letter than by using salesmen Edison responds, *Denver Dry G Co are jobbers / Wolnitzky I believe you have not understood me in this whole business as I infer from your conversation and this - see me – E*

6 Autograph endorsement signed ("TAE"), in pencil, 2 pages (8 5 x 11 in), 7 December 1922 On Wolnitzky's handwritten memorandum concerning "salesmen who will stay in our employ in the cafeteria plan, with $40. = Forty Dollars p. week." Interestingly, Wolnitzky also encloses a card of "Miss M Merritt who has been four years in our Organization and who was taken over by me under the condition that if her work was properly done she would get $30 00/00 (Thirty Dollar p week) Enclosed are four mentioned re rating cards for your signature in case you find She's O.K." Edison responds, *OK TAE*

$4,000 – $6,000



Liebes Tetel!

Dein Brief hat mich sehr gefreut,
[illegible] Ich [illegible] es auch mit [illegible]
[illegible] Ich habe das gefühl,
[illegible] Ich [illegible]
[illegible] Du kannst
aber trotzdem auch sehr gut kommen,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

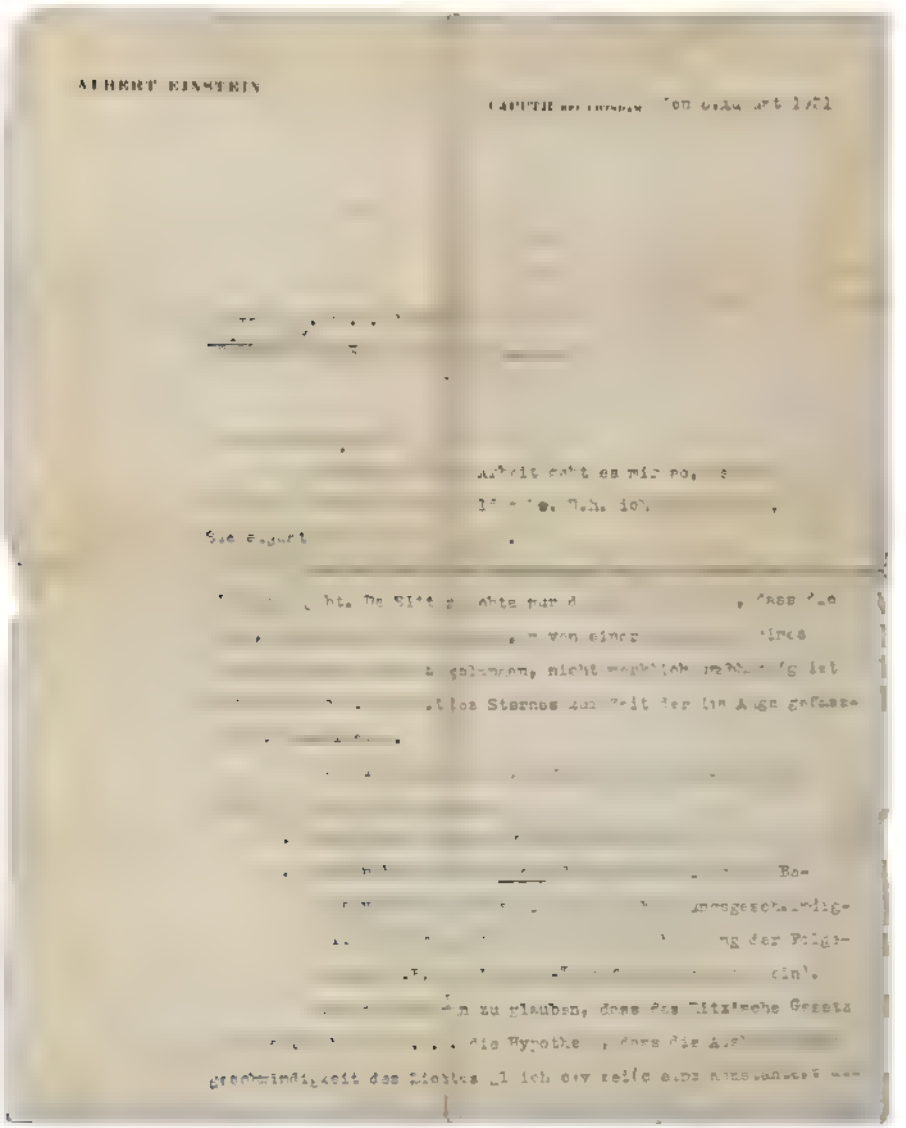
nun völlig befriedigend gelöst und dadurch meine Lebensarbeit gewissermassen abgeschlossen habe. Der Rest ist nur eine Gratisbeilage. Merkwürdigerweise habe ich die vielen Anstrengung gut überstanden und fühle mich recht wohl, allerdings bei äusserst spärlicher Gesellschaft und Konversation. Wenn Du wiederkommst, will ich Dir meine Sache an Beispielen zu erklären versuchen. Ich erwarte allerdings nicht, damit bald den Zeitpunkt der Luft zu finden. Das ist mir aber wurst.

Das dicke Buch soll Dich nicht erschrecken. Man kann es in kleinen Kapitelchen lesen, immer in dem Gedanken, dass es eine abgeschlossene Gelegenheitsarbeit des Jahrhunderts ist, hingestellt von einem nicht bedeutenden, aber ordentlichen und klugen Menschen.

Ich muss Schluss machen
herzlich grüsst Dich Deine

Papa.

Ich habe Bernhard Shaws neues Buch über Sozialismus und Kapitalismus mit grosser Spannung gelesen. Du erhältst es bald von mir zugeschickt und musst es unbedingt lesen.

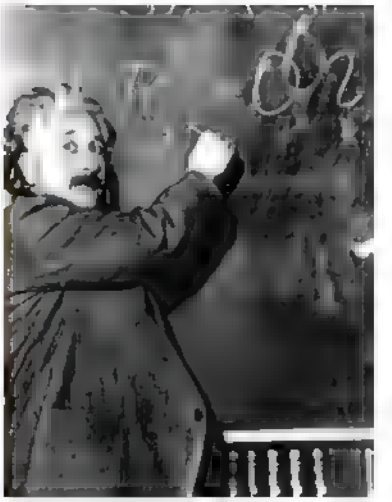


ALBERT EINSTEIN

CAPUTH bei Potsdam, den 8. August 1931

Sie sagen

The theory usually called Special Theory of Relativity contains two assumptions
1) The principle of Special Relativity (R)
2) The independence of one speed c from the relative system. (L[...]) (That this is the speed of light does not enter into the derivations of the results (e.g. the Lorenz-Transformation)
You seem to believe now that Ritz's law of the dispersion of light, that is, the hypothesis that the dispersion velocity of light is equal to c+v (c being a constant, v the velocity of the emitting body) can be consolidated with the Lorenz-Transformation. This, however, is a misconception
Proof: *Let a light be sent from a body resting opposite to K, from the point of origin in the direction of a positive x-axis. By applying Ritz's hypothesis twice, we get the propagation-equation opposite to K': $x'=ct'$ opposite to K: $x-(c+v)t$. Both these equations are supposed to present the same occurrence, that is xt and x't' are supposed to be connected by the Lorenz-Transformation. That is not the case, because $x^2-c^2t^2=x'^2-c^2t'^2$ is not valid. Thus, if I have understood you correctly, you are mistaken. Should you, however mean to express something else, then you need to state that briefly and clearly... A. Einstein*



35. Einstein, Albert. Typed letter signed ("A Einstein"), 2 pages (8.75 x 11 in., 222 x 279 mm), front and back, on "Albert Einstein, Caputh, Bei Potsdam" stationery, in German, 8 August 1931, written to Physics student M Frenkel. Mended separations and paper loss along folds, with some loss to letters on single line, skillfully reinforced with fine gauze on recto with light stains from tape, long since removed

Einstein provides a Physics student with his proof that Relativity does not hold if the speed of light is not constant.

Einstein writes in part: *My situation with regards to your work is such that I can't see the forest for all the trees, that is, I don't know what you are actually trying to prove ...*

Einstein's theories created controversies for many years and in all levels of scholarship. The speed of a ball thrown at a velocity of 40 miles per hour, thrown forward from a train going 30 miles per hour, actually travels at 70 miles per hour with respect to someone standing on the station platform. Einstein's basic assumption is that the speed of light emitted from a flashlight on that train **does not** add on the 30 miles per hour of the train. Not all scientists agreed with him. Ritz's Law insists among other things that the light does travel 30 miles faster from that train. Here a student insists that Relativity still holds true, even under Ritz's Law. Einstein attempts to show his correspondent that he is in error. Although written in German, one can see the formulas $x'=ct'$ expressing the distance traveled by light in t' seconds as stated by Einstein (whether on a train or standing still on the platform) . and $x-(c+v)t$ expressing the distance traveled by light in t seconds from a train going v miles per hour as proposed and seen by Ritz standing on the platform.

$70,000 – $90,000

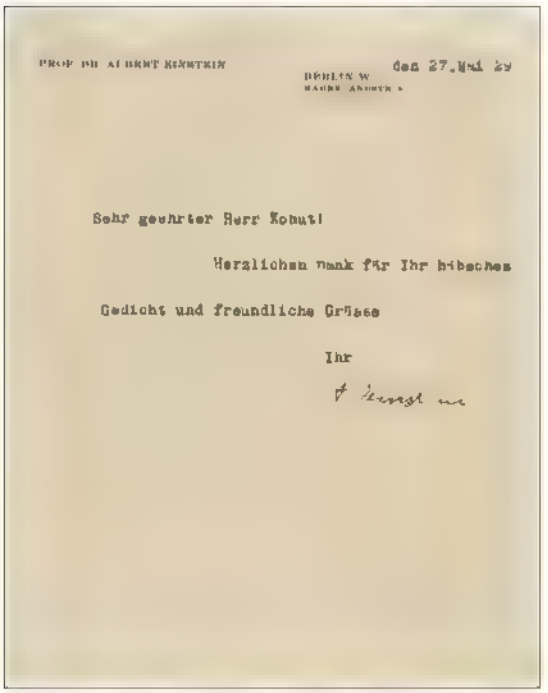
[illegible] mit der speziellen [illegible]-Transformation ver-
[illegible]. [illegible]

[illegible] von [illegible] [illegible] - [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] der [illegible]
chen Hypothese [illegible] Fortpflanzungsgleichung

[illegible]: $r' = ct$

[illegible] $r = (c+v)t$

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [



Sehr geehrter Herr Kohut!

Herzlichen Dank für Ihr hübsches

Gedicht und freundliche Grüsse

Ihr

A Einstein

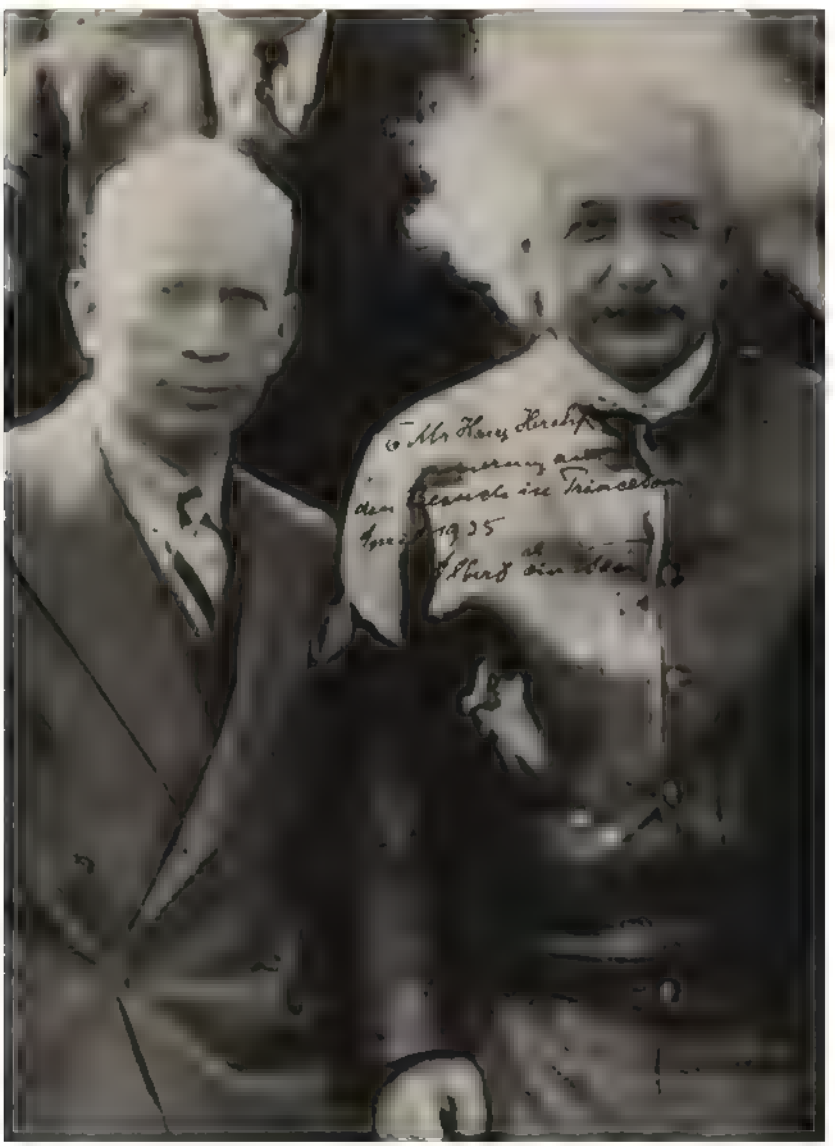
36. Einstein, Albert. Typed letter signed ("A. Einstein"), 1 page (5.75 x 7 4 in.; 146 x 188 mm.), on "Prof. Dr. Albert Einstein" letterhead stationery, Berlin, 27 May 1929, written to *"Mr Kohut"*. Horizontal fold with minor wrinkles.

Einstein sends heartfelt thanks.

Einstein writes in full: *Dear Mr Kohut!*
Heartfelt thanks for your generous praise and kind regards.
Your
A Einstein

There is no way to determine the source of Mr. Kohut's praise on Einstein. In all, Einstein published more than 300 scientific papers and over 150 non-scientific works. He received honorary doctorate degrees in science, medicine, and philosophy from many European and American Universities. Just three months prior to this letter, Einstein was featured on the cover of *Time Magazine* (8 February 1929)

$1,500 – $2,500

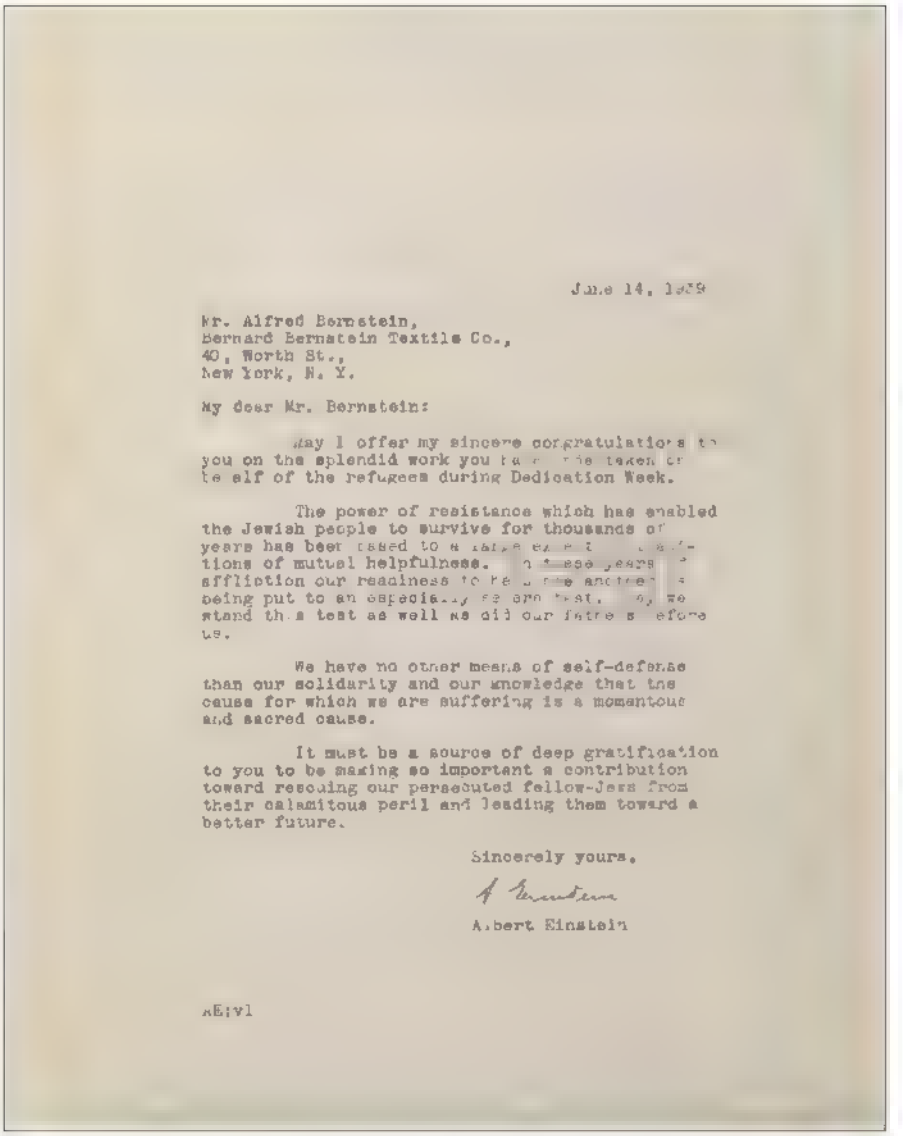


37. Einstein, Albert. Photograph of Einstein with humorist Harry Hirshfield (host of the popular radio show "To Tell the Truth"), (5.5 x 8 in ; 145 x 200 mm), inscribed across a light portion of the background, in German: "To Harry Hirshfield as a remembrance of your visit to Princeton in April 1935 Albert Einstein"

An iconic image of Einstein with his wild head of hair donned in a leather motorcycle jacket.

Einstein poses for a photograph with humorist, Harry Hirshfield at Princeton in 1935.

$3,000 – $5,000



June 14, 1939

Mr. Alfred Bernstein,
Bernard Bernstein Textile Co.,
40, Worth St.,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Bernstein:

May I offer my sincere congratulations to you on the splendid work you have undertaken on behalf of the refugees during Dedication Week.

The power of resistance which has enabled the Jewish people to survive for thousands of years has been based to a large extent on traditions of mutual helpfulness. In these years of affliction our readiness to help one another is being put to an especially severe test. May we stand this test as well as did our fathers before us. We have no other means of self-defense than our solidarity and our knowledge that the cause for which we are suffering is a momentous and sacred cause.

It must be a source of deep gratification to you to be making so important a contribution toward rescuing our persecuted fellow-Jews from their calamitous peril and leading them toward a better future.

Sincerely yours,

A. Einstein

Albert Einstein

mEiv1

38. Einstein, Albert. Typed letter signed ("A. Einstein"), 1 page (8.5 x 11 in.; 216 x 279 mm.) on Einstein's personal embossed stationery, Princeton, 14 June 1939, to *Alfred Bernstein, Bernard Bernstein Textile Co.*, New York, N.Y., congratulating him for the work he undertook on behalf of Jewish refugees during Dedication Week. Staple holes along left margin with chips at edges of horizontal folds.

Albert Einstein thanks a New York businessman for his charitable work on behalf of Jewish refugees facing increased persecution from Nazi Germany in 1939.

"The power of resistance which has enabled the Jewish people to survive for thousands of years has been based to large extent on traditions of mutual helpfulness."

Einstein writes in full: *My Dear Mr. Bernstein: May I offer my sincere congratulations to you on the splendid work you have undertaken on behalf of the refugees during Dedication Week. The power of resistance which has enabled the Jewish people to survive for thousands of years has been based to large extent on traditions of mutual helpfulness. In these years of affliction our readiness to help one another is being put to an especially severe test. May we stand this test as well as did our fathers before us. We have no other means of self-defense than our solidarity and our knowledge that the cause for which we are suffering is a momentous and sacred cause. It must be a source of deep gratification to you to be making so important a contribution toward rescuing our persecuted fellow-Jews from their calamitous peril and leading them toward a better future. Sincerely yours, A. Einstein*

Europe was in turmoil in 1939. Hitler was just ten weeks away from invading Poland – an action resulting in the United Kingdom's official declaration of war. The Nazis' persecution of minority groups had been ongoing since Hitler's rise to power in 1933 – the same year when Einstein left Berlin for the United States. Einstein used the identical text in other letters to prominent Jewish civic leaders who contributed or supported the efforts of Dedication Week – evidently a campaign to raise awareness of the need for Jewish rescue.

$2,000 - $3,000

39. Einstein, Albert. Extraordinary autograph manuscript (unsigned), 3 pages (8 5 x 11 in , 216 x 279 mm.), on separate leaves, [undated, ca WWII], in German, written in green ink with a series of handwritten mathematical equations written in pencil at the head of the first page After careful review, an editor of the Einstein Papers Project at CalTech has determined that they are equations in the field of electromagnetics, and that they may be relevant to Einstein's work on his Unified Field Theory Very light toning along edges, with impressions of a paperclip at upper left, overall, in fine condition.

Preparing a speech on his vision for the creation of a new "World State," Albert Einstein writes out a number of complex equations in the field of electromagnetics – possibly related to his work on the Unified Field Theory – which he labels *"equation for amplitudes".*

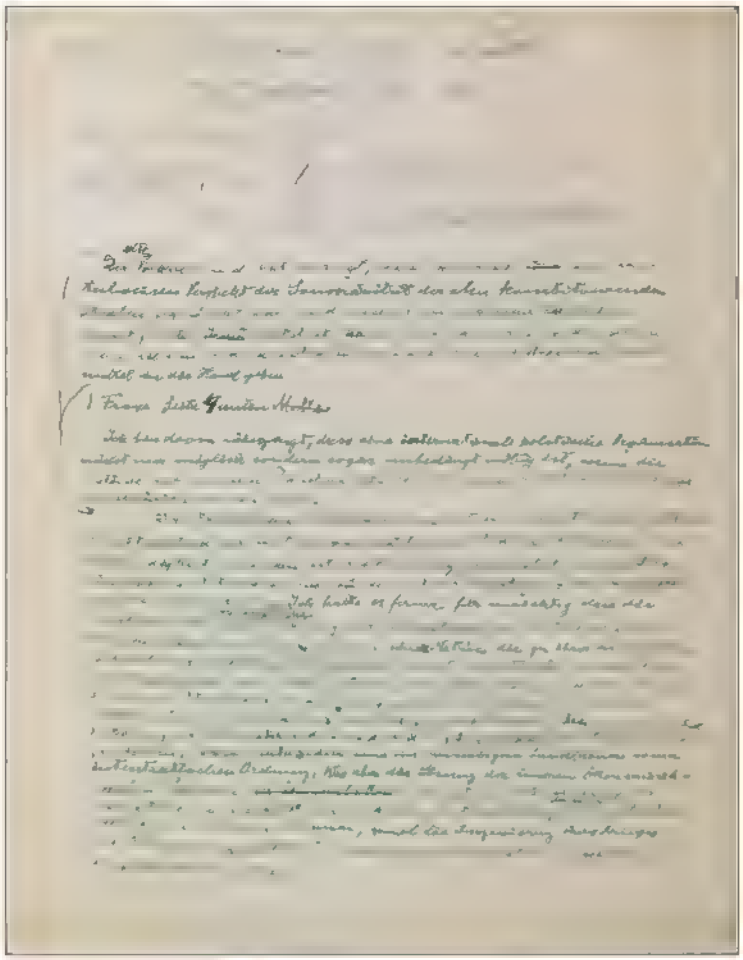
Einstein writes in full *The League of Nations has failed because it wasn t based on the fact that its founding states would relinquish parts of their sovereignty and, furthermore, because it lacked any kind of executive power A World State (great power) is capable of securing peace only if all its constituting member states turn over all their power to that one state.*
1 Question page 4
I am convinced that an international political organization is not only possible but is unconditionally necessary if the situation on our planet should not eventually become unbearable for humans

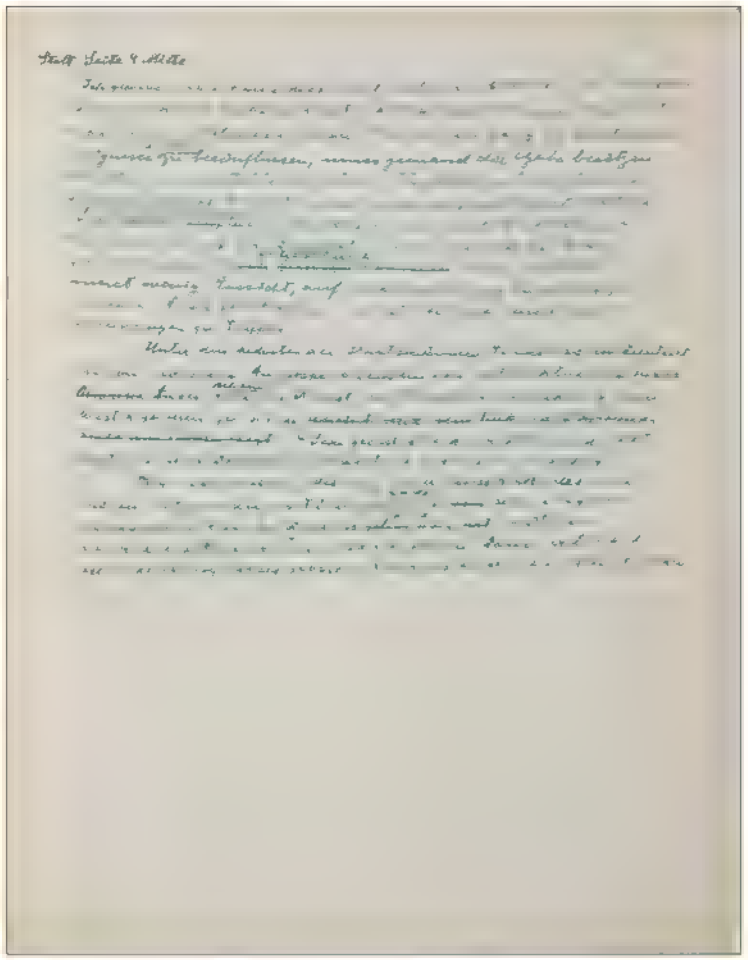
The exaggerated nationalism is an artificially created frame of mind which is linked to the currently dominating necessity of being prepared for war This exaggerated nationalism would disappear as soon as an impending danger of war is abolished I furthermore believe that the geographically unbalanced distribution of raw material does not necessarily have to lead us into wars. As long as a nation has access to the necessary materials which it needs for its industrial development there is no problem for that nation to exist economically as the examples of Switzerland Finland Denmark & Norway which counted before the war among the most flourishing countries within Europe, make abundantly clear
The securing of an unhindered distribution of raw material and free access to the market outlets would naturally be one of the most important functions of an international order (system) However the solution of the inner economic-social problems could be left to the socio-political development of those states since the preparation for war as a way to deflect from the discontent of the population would not be a possibility
I believe that one actually can understand learned men, and artists have in the past had an impressive effect through their creations, even within the political sphere. However, in order to directly influence political events one must have the talent to be able to directly influence the actions of human beings. Such influence is often based on the capability to evoke feelings and personal trust rather than on the capability to clearly identify correlations Some intellectuals therefore, in most cases, have little prospect to impress an audience They furthermore very often lack the gift of quick decision making Among the most meaningful American Statesmen it is most probably Wilson who represents the intellectual type He too seems to not have been very talented when it came to people skills. His most impressive oeuvre, the League of Nations, after only superficial inspection seems to be a failure
According to my opinion, this oeuvre of his, which has been mutilated by his contemporaries and misunderstood by his compatriots will, in due time be resurrected in a new and more viable form. Only then will one recognize the meaning of this great inventor
Doesn t this remark express an illicit optimism? Can one still strive towards an international order which is based on justice while we witness that across the Atlantic pure violence is destroying one democratic country after the other?
Optimism is far from me since I have conditioned my remark by adding 'if the situation on our planet should not eventually become unbearable for humans. Nobody will disagree that we presently are farther away from our goal than we have been 10 years ago. This wouldn t have happened if the democratic states would have demonstrated their Willingness to sacrifice and the solidarity they are showing now in times of distress Willingness to sacrifice, solidarity and wise foresight prove to be extremely effective when the time of distress has not come yet May our America be spared these times through the heroic acts of both its citizens & its statesmen!

The equations at the top are quite compelling, as it is quite possible that they are relevant to his work on the Unified Field Theory – a "holy grail" of physics – which consumed Einstein in the latter years of his life Dr Daniel Kennefick of the Einstein Papers Project has examined these equations, and come to the following conclusion. "At the top left corner are what seem to be gothic letters for H_x e_y e_z which would be (the non-zero parts of) the first row of the Maxwell tensor of the electromagnetic field To the right are some expressions for partial derivatives of a function Phi… I would say Phi here is presumably the electromagnetic scalar potential, and the expressions are those out of which the elements of the Maxwell tensor can be constructed. Below this we find some expressions for a function A, which could conceivably be the electromagnetic vector potential It is expressed as a time varying function A_tau in a Taylor expansion in terms of a function (initial or constant function of A?) A_o and its derivatives Then Einstein apparently uses an overbar to denote some sort of averaging and demands that the mean square of the time-varying form not differ from that of the initial function A_o This, and another condition (on the right) gives him an expression for the averages of the amplitude and derivatives which is his result, and he labels it "equation for Amplitudes " So A may be just an amplitude (of some unknown quantity) and may not have anything to do with the vector potential, but the lines above suggest that this is something to do with the electromagnetic field.. "

This extraordinary manuscript contains elements of both of Einstein's lifelong pursuits a grand theory to explain both elemental and fundamental forces, and the lofty goal of world peace A courageous and politically revealing dissertation, along with some compelling equations in electromagnetics written out in longhand by Einstein.

$30,000 – $50,000





D Sprecht aus dieser Äußerung nicht ein unerlaubter Optimismus?

A Kann man eine auf Gerechtigkeit gegründete internationale Ordnung erstreben, während jenseits des Atlantiks rohe Gewalt eines demokratischen Landes nach dem andern erdrückt?

S. Optimismus liegt mir fern. Denn ich habe ja meine Aussage durch den Satz eingeschränkt, wenn die Entscheidung auf unserem Planeten für alle Menschen nicht mißverständlich unerträglich werden sollen". Niemand wird bestreiten, daß wir dem ungeheuren Leid jetzt weit ferner gerückt sind, als es vor zehn Jahren der Fall zu sein schien. Dies hätte nicht sein können, wenn die demokratischen Staaten jenen Optimismus und die Solidarität entwickelt hätten, die jetzt in der Stunde der Not offenbar werden. Optimismus, Solidarität und klare Rechtsbegriffe sind gerade dann voll wirksam, wenn die Stunde der politischen Verantwortlichkeit noch nicht geschlagen hat; Möge ~~eine solche Stunde, wie etwa Amerika, diese Weltkatastrophe~~ ~~verabscheuenden Völker mit monarchischem Prinzip~~, durch entschlossenes Handeln seiner Bürger und seiner Staatsmänner ~~geschehen~~ erspart bleiben!

Albert Einstein shares his view on God

40. Einstein, Albert. Extraordinary typed letter signed ("A Einstein"), 1 page (8 5 x 12 in , 216 x 305 mm), on light air mail form with integral envelope on verso, blind-stamped at top center "A. Einstein, 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey, U.S.A.", 24 March 1954, written to Mr Joseph Levine Exhibits chipping and small holes along upper edge with minor loss to blind-stamped address; minor separations at folds with scattered soiling.

Thirteen months before his death, Albert Einstein shares his view on God and how it relates to his theory of relativity.

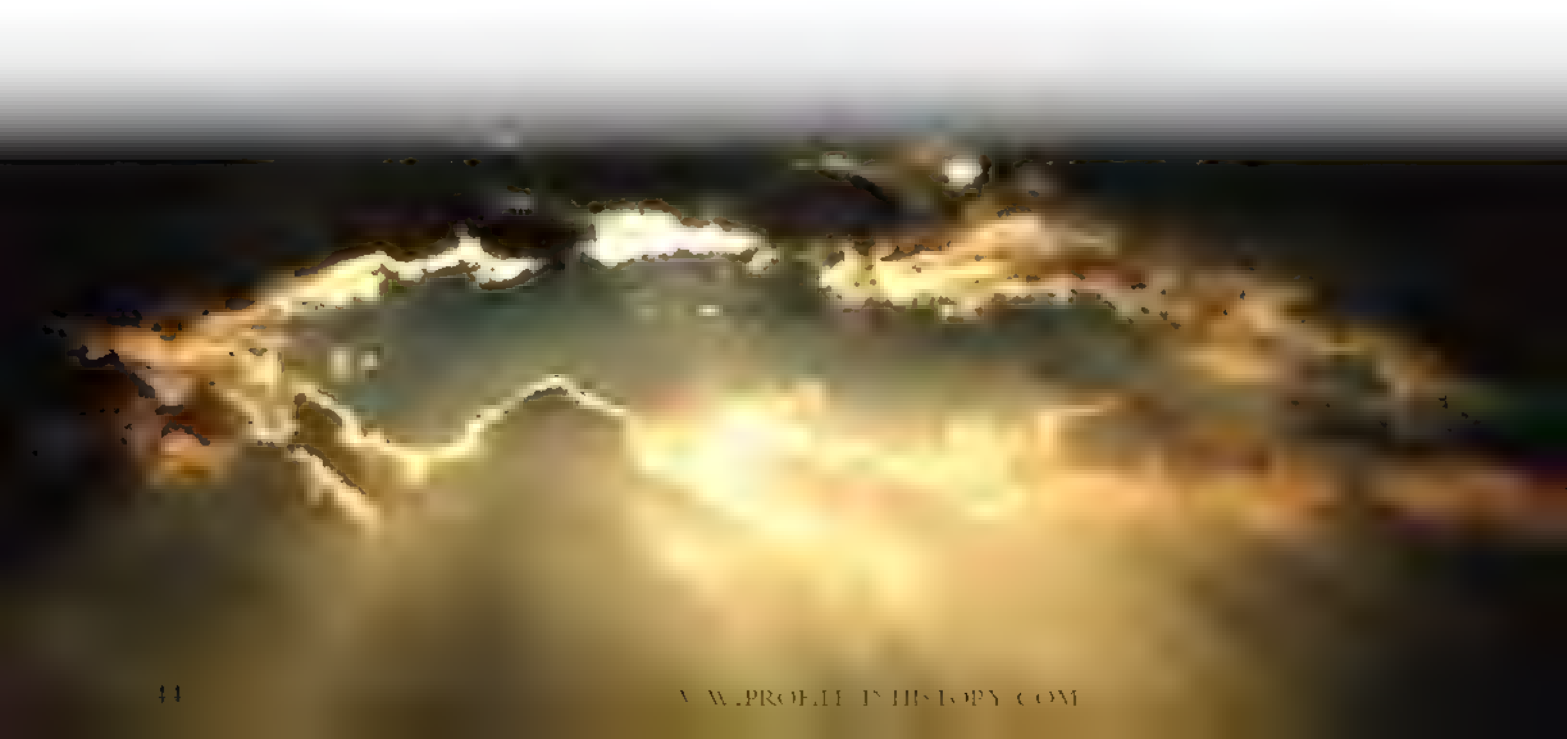
"Any physical theory and consequently also the theory of relativity is concerned with the structure of the physical world and therefore neutral to religious beliefs. I personally am unable to believe in a personal God..."

Einstein writes in full: I received your letter of March 17th. *Any physical theory and consequently also the theory of relativity is concerned with the structure of the physical world and therefore neutral to religious beliefs. I personally am unable to believe in a personal God, believing that such anthropomorphical concepts should not be used in the non-human sphere. Sincerely yours, A. Einstein*

Especially late in life, Einstein felt responsible for protecting the public whenever possible from confusion between physical theory and religious belief. There is, however, more than meets the eye when it comes to Einstein's view on religion. In 1932 Einstein wrote "My Credo" and read it for a recording to benefit the German League of Human Rights. In the final passage, Einstein writes, "To sense that behind anything that can be experienced there is a something that our minds cannot grasp, whose beauty and sublimity reaches us only indirectly: this is religiousness. In this sense I am religious. To me it suffices to wonder at these secrets and to attempt humbly to grasp with my mind a mere image of the lofty structure of all there is." Given other examples Einstein has provided on the subject, it appears Einstein's issue was with primitive and superstitious forms of religion that he viewed as being "childlike" Einstein believed the problem of God was the "most difficult in the world," a question that could not be answered and conceded, "the problem involved is too vast for our limited minds."

Einstein's view on religion is a fascinating and timeless topic, capturing the hearts and minds of the public. The so-called "God letter" which Einstein wrote in 1954 to a philosopher about religion, was listed on eBay for a starting bid of $3 million in October 2012. This is the most significant Einstein letter we have encountered in which Einstein mentions his theory of relativity *and* his personal religious beliefs

$150,000 – $200,000



Mr. Joseph Levine
Ha'Rav-Herag
Rabbi Akiva Str. 6
Israel

Dear Sir:

I received your letter of March 17th. Any physical theory and consequently also the theory of relativity is concerned with the structure of the physical world and therefore neutral to religious beliefs.

I personally am unable to believe in a personal God, believing that such anthropomorphical concepts should not be used in the non-human sphere.

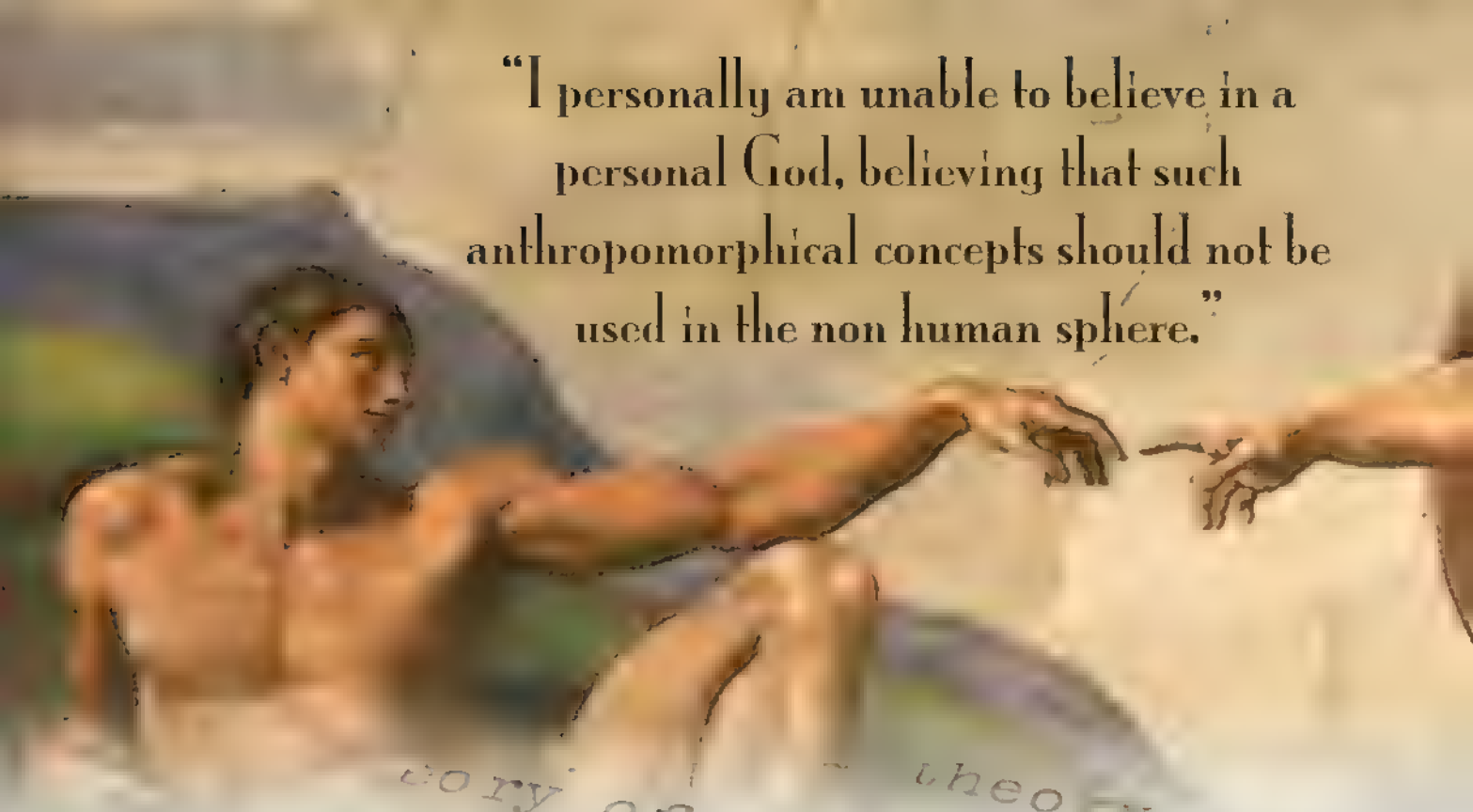
Sincerely yours,

A. Einstein.

Albert Einstein.

FOLD SIDES OVER AND THEN FOLD BOTTOM UP
MOISTEN FLAP WELL AND APPLY PRESSURE TO SEAL
NO OTHER ENVELOPE SHOULD BE USED

"I personally am unable to believe in a personal God, believing that such anthropomorphical concepts should not be used in the non human sphere."



ory of relativity is conc
of the physical world and the
religious beliefs.

I personally am unable
personal God, believing that suc
concepts should not be used in th

Sincerely yours,

A. Einstein

Albert Einstein

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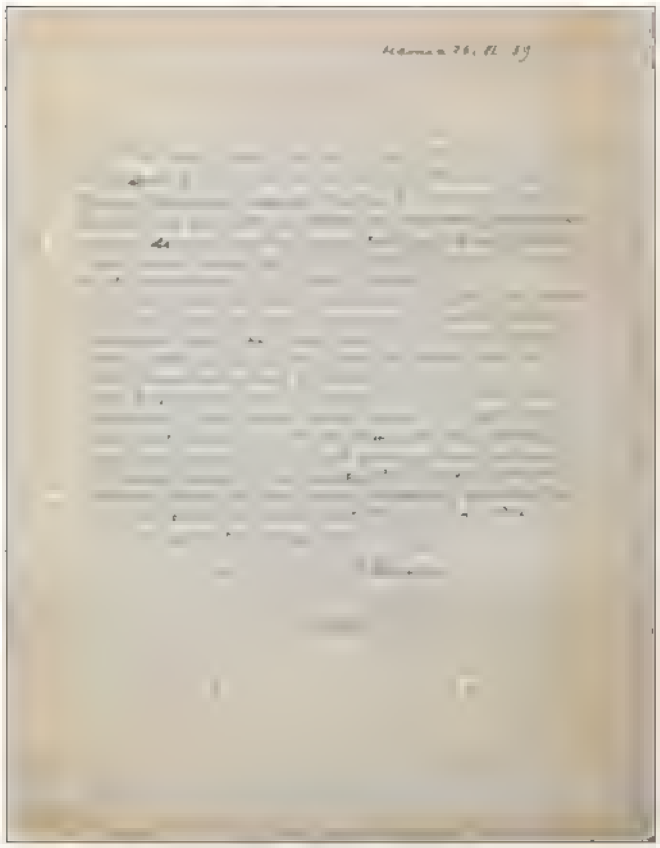


41. Einstein, Albert. Autograph letter signed ("A. Einstein"), in German, 1 page (8 4 x 10.85 in.; 215 x 275 mm.), Peconic, [New York], 25 June 1939, to Mrs. Hilde Rosenheim; two ring binder holes at left margin, six small holes beneath text of letter not affecting text or Einstein's signature.

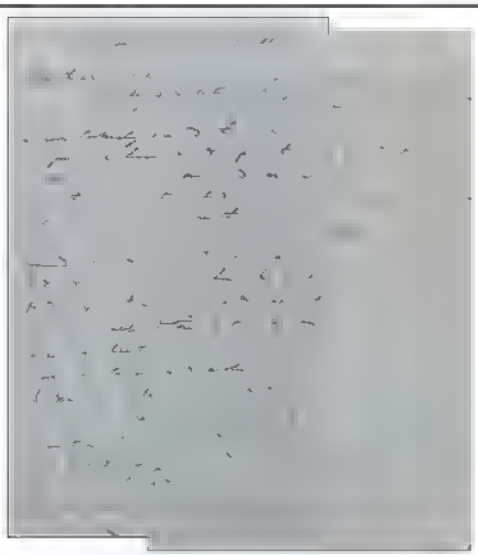
Einstein expresses his pessimism on the worsening situation facing the Jews in Germany as he comments on the loss of a friend and those left behind.

"We are living in a time which makes saying goodbye especially easy for those who leave us because they are liberated from the heavy burden of a sad existence."

Einstein writes in full: *Thanks you very much for informing me about the sad news. I appreciate that you though of us even in this moment of pain. We are living in a time which makes saying goodbye especially easy for those who leave us because they are liberated from the heavy burden of a sad existence. However, those who stay behind are left alone with their task and carry this burden all by themselves. I often thought how right your father was in his pessimism. He saw much clearer than many of us and despite this fact he was able to maintain his balance and poise by a deeper and deeper involvement in spiritual matters. May I ask you how things are going in regard to the emigration of your mother and your sister? Perhaps I might be able to help you in overcoming all these difficulties which are now even greater than a few years ago. The most important thing is however to facilitate your sister's emigration I share your sorrow and send you my best wishes. A. Einstein*

The decision by many Jews to leave Germany is best understood in light of a law passed on 7 April 1933, just 67 days after Adolf Hitler was appointed Chancellor, that forced so-called non-Aryan civil servants out of their jobs Increasingly the environment became more oppressive, and the events of 1938 caused a dramatic increase in Jewish emigration The German annexation of Austria in March, the increase in personal assaults on Jews during the spring and summer and the nationwide wave of violence during the "Night of Broken Glass" in November, and the subsequent seizure of Jewish-owned property all caused a flood of visa applications.

$4,000 – $6,000



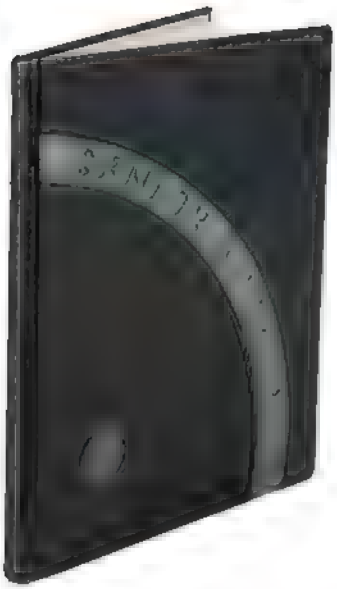
42. Gordon, Charles G. "Chinese". Autograph letter signed ("C.G. Gordon"), 2 pages (8 x 12.75 in ; 203 x 324 mm.), front and back, *Quinsan,* 17 July 1863, written to *My dear Ewing.* Pin holes at upper left corner with light soiling at folds on verso.

During his campaign against the Taipings, during which he earned the nickname "Chinese," General Charles Gordon reports the death of a fellow officer.

Gordon writes in part: *He was a little out of sorts yesterday morning but no one thought anything of it till 12 noon when he came up in a hurried way to Moffit's room and laid down. From that hour he sank gradually without pain, and apparently perfectly sensible to the last half hour before his death, when he fell into a sort of stupor, and although I was holding his pulse when he died it was only by seeing the cessation of respiration that you could tell he had passed away…C.G. Gordon*

In 1860, Gordon was posted to China as part of the Allied Expeditionary Force that was fighting the 2nd Opium War. Once peace was made with the Chinese Emperor, Gordon was appointed as the Commander of the "Ever Victorious Army," a force of mercenaries that was led by European Officers The EVA was trying to suppress the Taiping rebellion, this was a rebellion against the Manchus led by a "messiah" who was trying to set up God's kingdom on Earth Gordon injected discipline and "steel" into the force The EVA became a feared force and was instrumental in ending the rebellion Gordon led the EVA into battle from the front carrying only a walking stick. Gordon became known as "Chinese Gordon" in England.

$2,000 – $3,000

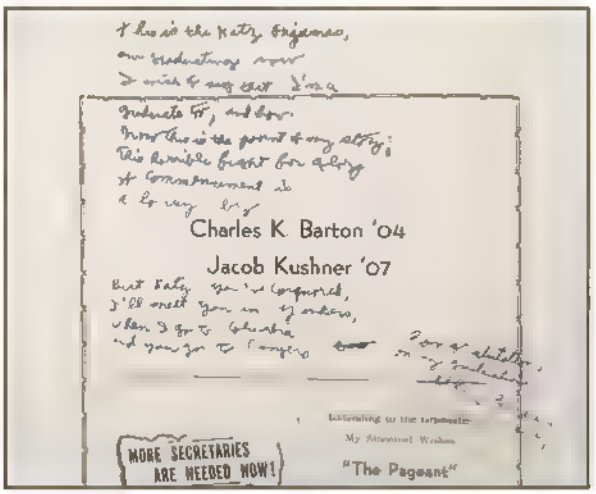


43. Ginsberg, Allen. Eastside High School *Senior Mirror*, Class of June 1943, Patterson, New Jersey being the yearbook of graduating senior, Norman Katz, with signed inscription and autograph manuscript poem by fellow classmate Allen Ginsberg; slight damage from fixative at top right corner of the first few pages, not affecting any text or inscriptions.

A 1943 yearbook from Eastside High School riddled with autograph inscriptions including those from fellow graduating senior and Class Poet, Allen Ginsberg.

Graduating senior, Norman Katz, had many of his classmates inscribe and sign his copy of his yearbook, including Allen Ginsberg. The *Senior Mirror* describes Ginsberg aptly: ALLEN GINSBERG "Professor" is the philosopher and genius of the class . . . hopes to study law . . . Talent Club President, Criterion, Big Brother, Senior Mirror . . . fiend for Beethoven and Charlie Chaplin . . . indulges in music, politics, history, literature . . . Gold "P" . . . hates dull teachers and Republicans Beneath the entry, Ginsberg writes: *May all your 50 children be Democrats*

Towards the end of the yearbook on a page of advertisements, Ginsberg writes a poem to his classmate:



This is the Katz Pajamas
our graduating now
I wish to say that I'm a
Graduate too, and how.
Now this is the point of my story:
This horrible fight for glory
Of commencement is
a lousy bi..
But Katz you've conquered,
I'll meet you in Yonkers,
When I go to Columbia
and you got to Rongers [a play on Rutgers]
Congratulations on my graduation!
Allen Ginsberg

Interesting to note, Ginsberg was awarded the honor of Class Poet and printed in the yearbook is his class poem:

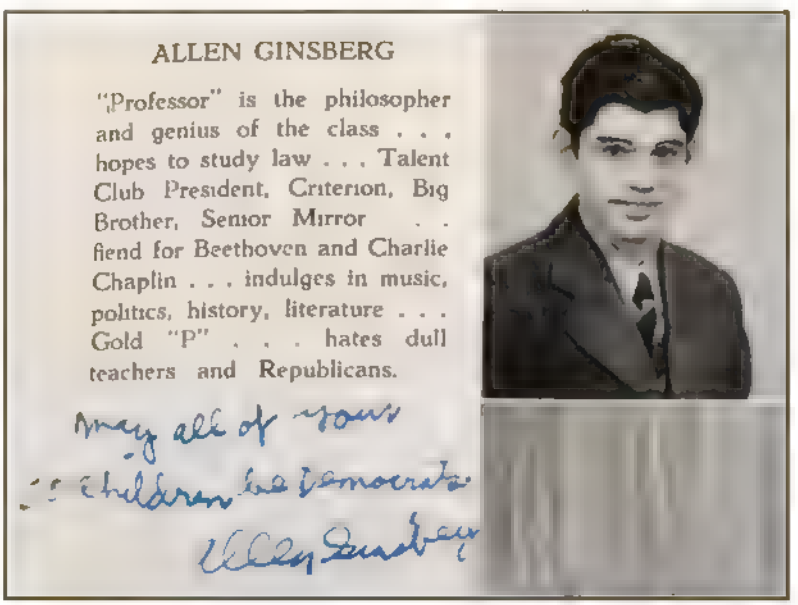
We leave the youthful pennants and the books,
Discard the little compasses and rules;
We open up our eyes, and test our souls,
Prepare ourselves to wield more mighty tools.

Abandon dusty tales of history,
Of good King Arthur's Knights and Kubla Khan.
We wake, and enter now the world to find
A living tumult in the struggle of man.

For these are giant times, and history
Is fashioned as the minutes burn away
Buildings of old beliefs are being bombed,
And rotted walls are crumbling down today

Ready are we to meet the challenge hurled.
To battle, conquer, and rebuild the world.

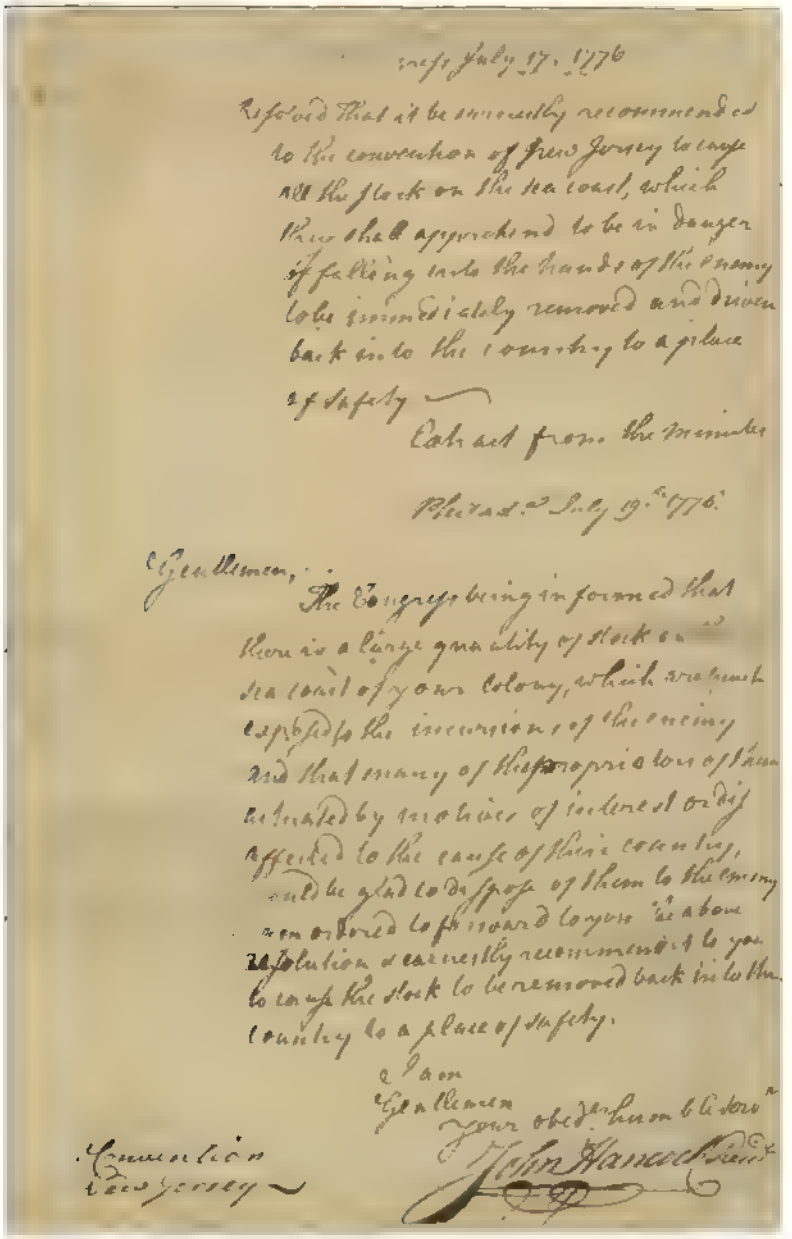
–A G


ALLEN GINSBERG
"Professor" is the philosopher and genius of the class . . . hopes to study law . . . Talent Club President, Criterion, Big Brother, Senior Mirror . . . fiend for Beethoven and Charlie Chaplin . . . indulges in music, politics, history, literature . . . Gold "P" . . . hates dull teachers and Republicans.
May all of your
children be Democrats
Allen Ginsberg

Eastside High School *Senior Mirror* provides a remarkable record of the young Ginsberg at just 17 years of age, writing prose and poetry with great aplomb.

Provenance. Mr. Norman Katz

$4,000 – $6,000



Resolved That it be earnestly recommended to the convention of New Jersey to cause all the Stock on the sea coast, which they shall apprehend to be in danger of falling into the hands of the Enemy to be immediately removed and driven back into the Country to a place of safety

Extract from the minutes

Philad.a July 19.th 1776.

Gentlemen,

The Congress being informed that there is a large quantity of Stock on the sea coast of your Colony, which are much exposed to the incursions of the enemy and that many of the Proprietors of them actuated by motives of interest or disaffected to the cause of their country, would be glad to dispose of them to the enemy I am ordered to forward to you the above Resolution & earnestly recommend it to you to cause the Stock to be removed back into the country to a place of safety.

I am

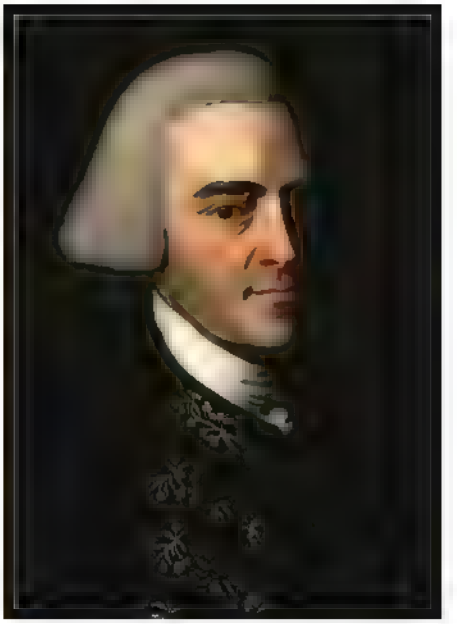
Gentlemen

Your obed.t humble Serv.t

John Hancock Pres.t

Convention

New Jersey



44. Hancock, John. Historic letter signed as President of the Continental Congress, 1 page (12.6 x 8 in.; 320 x 203 mm.), *Philadelphia*, 19 July 1776, addressed in Hancock's hand to. Convention New Jersey, the body of the letter entirely in the hand of Charles Thomson, Secretary to the Continental Congress during its entire fifteen year lifespan, above the letter, Thomson has also penned a Resolve of the Continental Congress, issued In Congress 17 July 1776, which directly prompts the action recommended in Hancock's letter to the convention, light browning, skillfully repaired.

Less than two weeks after the Declaration of Independence, Continental Congress President John Hancock signs a Resolve of Congress and an accompanying letter addressed to the Convention of New Jersey stating that livestock on the sea coast are in danger and advising they should be removed.

Charles Thomson writes in full: *In Congress July 17, 1776. Resolved that it be earnestly recommended to the convention of New Jersey to cause all the stock on the sea coast, which they shall apprehend to be in danger of falling into the hands of the enemy to be immediately removed and driven back into the country to a place of safety Extract from the minutes Philad July 19th 1776*

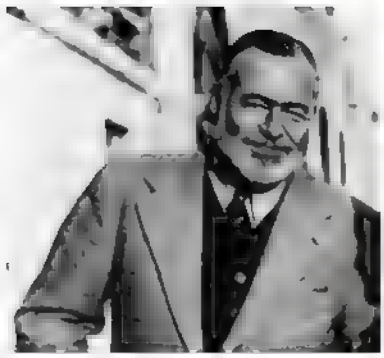
Gentlemen, The Congress being informed that there is a large quantity of stock on the sea coast of your Colony, which are much exposed to the incursions of the enemy and that many of the proprietors of them actuated by motives of interest or disaffected to the cause of their country, would be glad to dispose of them to the enemy I am ordered to forward to you the above resolution & Earnestly recommend it to you to cause the stock to be removed back into the country to a place of safety I am Gentlemen, Your obed Humble servt

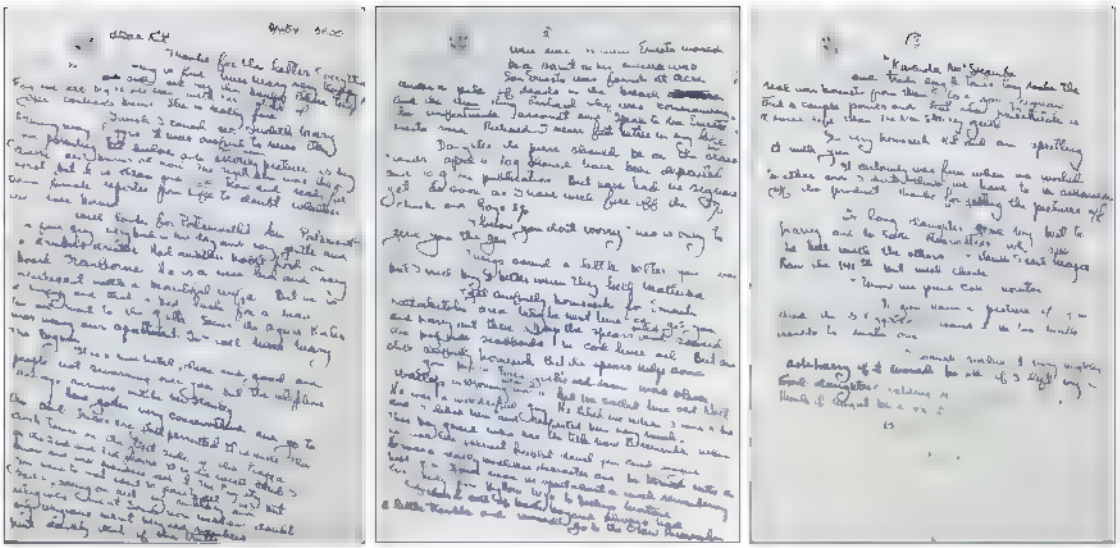
Hancock executes his trademark grand and imposing signature and the name of the letter's addressee at the bottom of the letter, in full

John Hancock Presid Convention New Jersey

A Continental Congress-related historical document of great rarity—not only written by Thomson, who beheld the great drama of the American Revolution as enacted on the stage of the Continental Congress, but also signed by the first signer of the Declaration of Independence, Continental Congress President, John Hancock

$10,000 - $15,000





45. Hemingway, Ernest. Autograph letter signed ("Papa"), 3 pages (6 5 x 9 6 in , 164 x 244 mm), on stationery of the Gritti-Palace-Hotel Venezia, Venice, 4 April 1954, to Katherine "Kit" Figgis following the famous January 1954 Ugandan plane crash in which Hemingway and his wife, Mary were seriously injured, marginal creasing

Hemingway recuperates at the Gritti Palace Hotel in Venice after his African plane crash.

In the present letter, Hemingway describes the private club he has been frequenting in Venice and his longing to return to Africa He writes, in part: .. *Have gotten very conservative and go to the Club. Dukes are permitted. It is under a clock tower on the left side of the Piazza on the 2nd and 3rd floors. It is the nicest club I know and old members call it the Pig Sty. You have to wait about 50 years to get in but I got in young on account my military and religious merit Some non-members doubt my religious merit Very old members hint darkly that if the truth were ever known Ernest would be a saint as his ancestor was I get awfully homesick for Emadi . Maybe next time can get you and Larry out there Keep the spears oiled and soaked, the pig hide scabbards in cod liver oil. But I am still awfully homesick. But the spear helps some...*

He continues his letter with reminiscences of childhood antics in Wyoming *I was sort of a bad boy and would go to the Crow Reservation and trade eagle tails (they made real war bonnets from them) for a young squaw and a couple of ponies..*

$5,000 – $7,000

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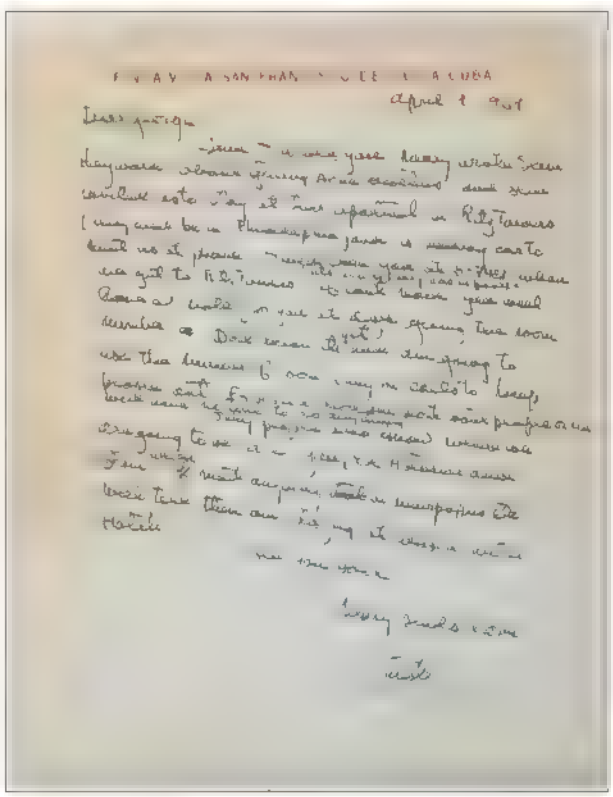
46. Hemingway, Ernest. Autograph letter signed (" Ernesto"), 1 page (8 5 x 11 in., 214 x 276 mm.), on stationery with header in red of Finca Vigia, San Francisco de Paula, Cuba, 19 April 1959, to Ketchum, Idaho physician, George Saviers; light marginal browning.

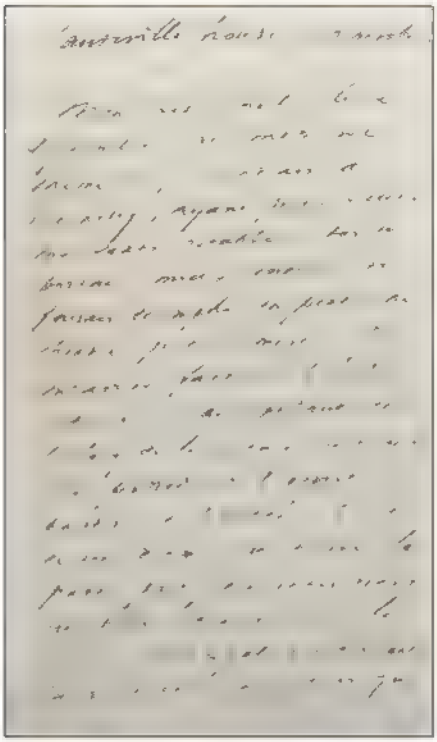
Making secret plans to meet in New York City with mention of Slim Hayward and Ed Hotchner.

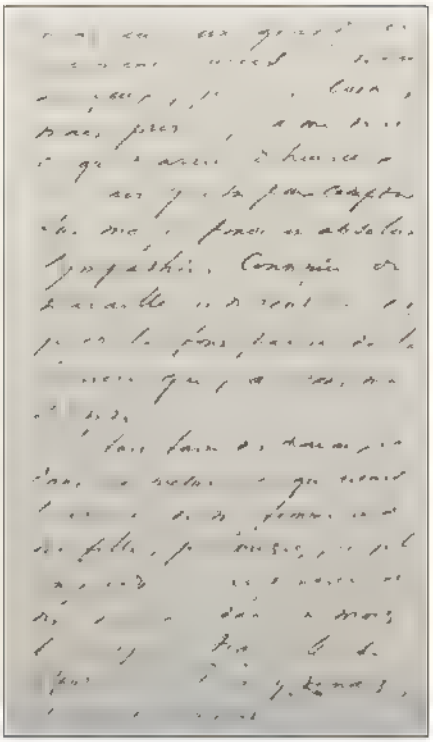
Hemingway writes in full: *Since I wrote you Mary wrote Slim Hayward about getting some clothes and Slim invited us to stay at their apartment in Ritz Towers (they will be in Philadelphia), and is sending car to meet us at plane. I will call you at 5-7451 when we get to Ritz Towers that's what Mary has in book. If can't reach you will leave a note for you at desk giving the room number. Don't know it yet and am going to use the number of room only on calls to keep people out For such a short time don't want people or we will have no time to do anything. Only people who know where we are going to be are you Ed Hotchner and Slim. If When meet anybody on newspapers etc. will tell them am staying at Westport with Hotch...*

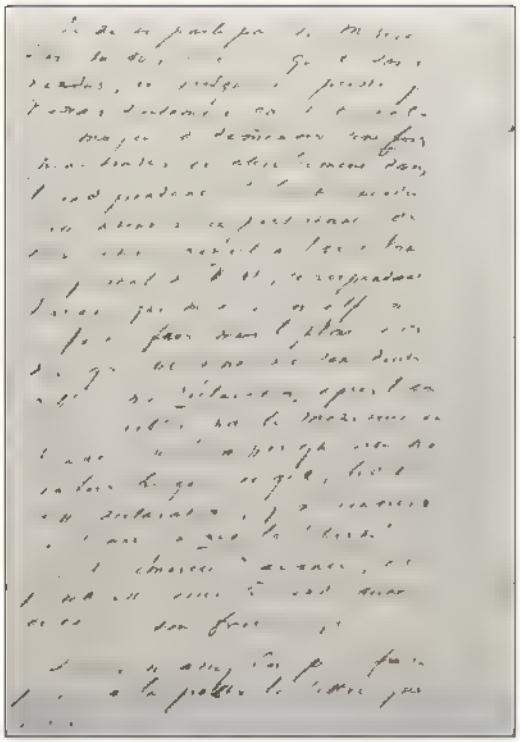
A fascinating letter in which Hemingway tries to maintain his privacy on a short visit to New York City to meet a few close friends along with his wife, Mary.

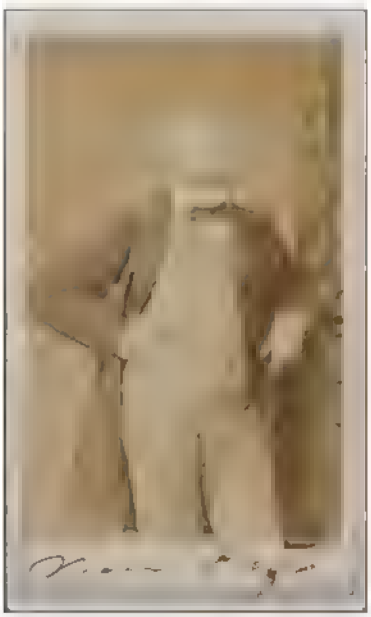
$4,000 – $6,000











47. Hugo, Victor. Autograph letter signed ("V"), in French, 3 pages (4 x 6.75 in ; 102 x 171 mm), Hauteville House, 30 October [1861], to Paul Foucher, playwright and brother-in-law, with autograph address overleaf, blank margins of first and second pages trimmed, slight separations at horizontal folds on right margin of third page, light spotting

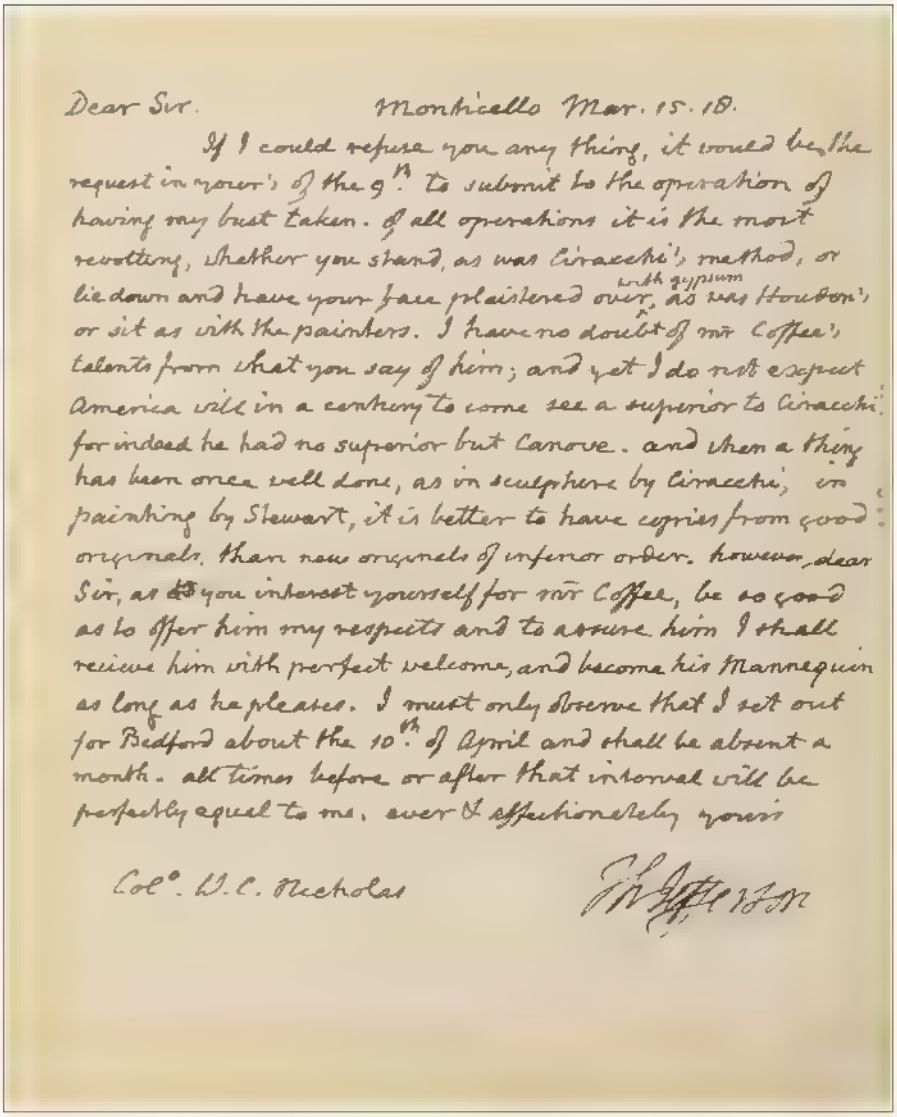
"Les Misérables ... is sold and is about to go to press...I will only return to France <u>when freedom is returned.</u>"

Hugo writes: *On September 2, just as I was returning to Guernsey having succeeded in restoring my health, you did even better, you triumphantly presented your thoughts in a play Thank you for allowing me to read L'Institutrice I applauded you throughout the reading At the Odeon you thought I was possessed with the spirit of passion. The idea exposed in your play is new, your standpoint is extremely interesting the main character is ravishing You deserved, and I know you got, a great and heartwarming success. I am keeping my eyes on you, I am both far and near you, and I love all the good things that are happening to you. You know you can count on my deep and absolute friendship. Keep on working and you will succeed. These joys shed light in my solitude. I am having some work done here, at the house, and it has delayed the arrival of my wife and daughter who do not relish the presence of carpenters and masons,. Next month the Hauteville group will meet again...if you came it would be complete. I have not mentioned <u>Les Misérables</u>. I am sure you that it is sold and is about to go to press I wish you would find a way to dispel <u>once and for all</u> and in an absolutely <u>independent way</u> the persistent rumor that was started with malice, of my return to Paris. I just received a newspaper from Brest distributed by Havas which states it is indeed the case Please do me the favor of reminding people of the <u>statement</u> I released following the amnesty published in France . nothing will make me move; true to my statement , I will only return to France <u>when freedom is returned</u> ..*

Hugo left France following a coup d'etat in December of 1851 which led to the establishment of the Second Empire He settled in Guernsey, and even after he was granted amnesty in 1859, Hugo refused to return to France Only in 1870, after the fall of the empire and the proclamation of the Third Republic, did the author return While in exile, living in virtual solitude, Hugo produced some of his most import works. <u>Les Misérables</u> was published in 1862 and proved to be immediately successful in France and abroad.

Together with Carte-de-visite photograph by Belgian photographer J Maes, signed in full (2 5 x 4 25 in , 63 x 105 mm), [no place, no date], paper tape remnants along verso edges

$6,000 – $8,000



Dear Sir. Monticello Mar. 15. 18.

If I could refuse you any thing, it would be the request in your's of the 9th. to submit to the operation of having my bust taken. Of all operations it is the most revolting, whether you stand, as was Ciracchi's method, or lie down and have your face plaistered over with gypsum, as was Houdon's, or sit as with the painters. I have no doubt of mr Coffee's talents from what you say of him; and yet I do not expect America will in a century to come see a superior to Ciracchi: for indeed he had no superior but Canove. and when a thing has been once well done, as in sculpture by Ciracchi, in painting by Stewart, it is better to have copies from good originals, than new originals of inferior order. however, dear Sir, as you interest yourself for mr Coffee, be so good as to offer him my respects and to assure him I shall receive him with perfect welcome, and become his Mannequin as long as he pleases. I must only observe that I set out for Bedford about the 10th. of April and shall be absent a month. all times before or after that interval will be perfectly equal to me. ever & affectionately yours

Col°. W. C. Nicholas

Th Jefferson

48. Jefferson, Thomas. Fine autograph letter signed, ("Th Jefferson"), 1 page (7 6 x 10m , 192 x 254 mm), Monticello, 15 March 1818, to his political protégé, Colonel Wilson Cary Nicholas, docketed on verso in an unknown hand ("Mr Jefferson"), two areas of reinforcement on horizontal folds as well as a single right edge on verso.

Acquiescing to a request to have his bust taken Jefferson laments, *"...of all operations it is the most revolting, whether you stand as was Ciracchi's method, or lie down and have your face plaistered over with gypsum as was Houdon's or sit as with painters..."*

Jefferson writes in full *If could refuse you any thing it would be the request in yours of the 9th to submit to the operation of having my bust taken Of all operations it is the most revolting, whether you stand as was Ciracchi's method or lie down and have your face plastered over with gypsum as was Houdon's or sit as with painters. I have no doubt of Mr. Coffee's talents from what you say of him; and yet I do not expect America will in a century to come see a superior to Ciracchi for indeed he had no superior but Canove. And when a thing has been once well done, as in the sculpture by Ciracchi, in painting by Stewart, it is better to have copies from good originals than new originals of inferior order, However dear Sir as you interest yourself for Mr. Coffee, be so good as to offer him my respects and to assure him I shall receive him with perfect welcome, and become his Mannequin as long as he pleases I must only observe that I set out for Bedford about the 10th of April and shall be absent a month. All times before or after that interval will be perfectly equal to me*

In his fascinating letter, Jefferson clearly articulates his knowledge of current artistic talent in the realm of portrait sculpture and painting. He mentions Giuseppe Cerrachi (misspelled as "Ciracchi"), Jean Antoine Houdon, Antonio Canova (misspelled as Canove) and Gilbert Stuart (spelled Stewart, his name of birth, herewith). The celebrated sculptors Cerrachi, Houdon and Canova all created magnificent marble renditions of George Washington and Gilbert Stuart painted the most iconic portrait of Washington Surely, Jefferson wanted his bust to be of comparable quality to the artistic depictions of Washington He put his trust in Wilson Cary Nicholas, a U S congressman, U S. senator, governor of Virginia and Jefferson's political protégé Nicholas's ties to his mentor continued later in their lives as Jefferson stopped at Mount Warren, the Nicholas homestead, on his trips back and forth to Poplar Forest

$30,000 – $50,000

49. [Judaica – Pirates]. Manuscript document signed ("John White," "John Bourden," "Pe Beckford," "Peter Heywood," "Sam Bernard," "John Towers," "Nicholas Law[es]," "Andrew Orgill," and "Fra. Blackmore"), 5 pages (9 x 14.75 in ; 229 x 375 mm.), on 4 pages, front and verso on two conjoined sheets, 1 page on sheet with verso blank and addressed on verso of integral sheet: *For their Majesties Service To y^e R Hono^ble the Lords of the Committee of Trade and Forreign Plantations At Court pr the John & Thomas, Thomas Eagles Comander Present* Receipt on address leaf is dated 10 May 1692 One edge on each page has been heavily damaged, removing some text, noted below in [brackets]. The letter has been expertly infilled

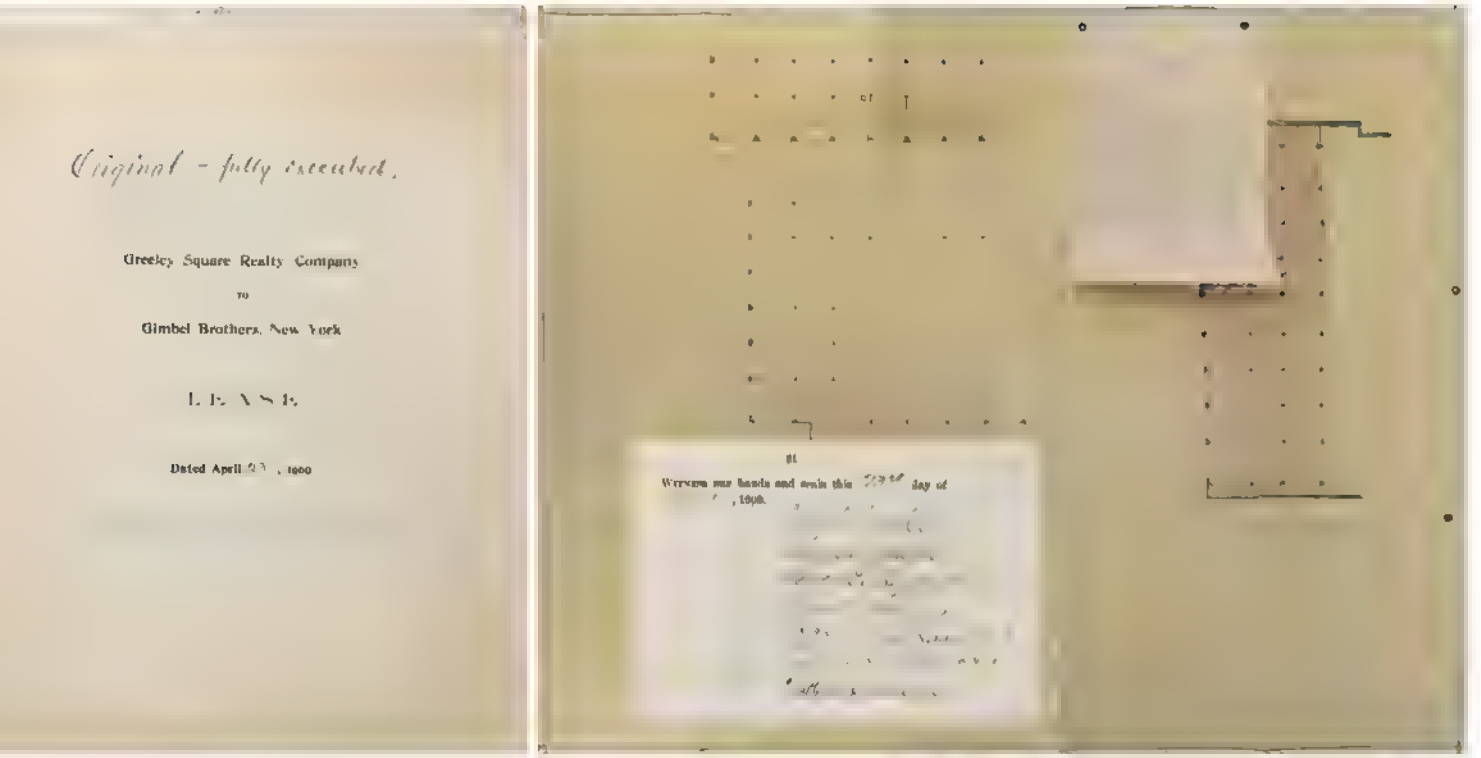
Jamaica in 1692 - Jewish Pirates, slaves, and guns. An extraordinary letter signed by the Council members and future Governors describing fortifications and perils – "*The Jews Eat us and all Children out of all our trade… they are suffered to make Port Royal their Goshen… a great and growing Evill…*"

Signed by members of the Council and including former and future Governors of Jamaica **John White** (acting 1691-1692), **John Bourden** (1692-1693), **Peter Beckford** (acting 1702), **Peter Heywood** (1716-1718), and **Sir Nicholas Lawes** (1718-1722) who served as Chief Justice (1698-1703) **Peter Beckford** had arrived in Jamaica from London in 1662 with two or three African slaves, the island had been seized by the British from Spain in 1655 At his death in 1710, Beckford was the wealthiest planter in Jamaica He also served as President of the Council and Chief Justice of Jamaica Jews arrived in Jamaica from the 16th century when it was settled by Spain By 1670, Port Royal, Jamaica, once described as "the richest and wickedest city in the world," had become a pirate stronghold and center of economic activity Under the British, Port Royal Jamaica was home not only to privateers bearing letters of marque for operating against the Spanish, some of whom were Jewish, but was also home to a large Jewish community which economically backed the Pirate raids against the Spanish There were complaints by merchants that Jewish merchants, many of whom were Sephardic Jews with roots in Spain, had an unfair advantage in trade because they could speak Spanish and were very successful trading with Spanish America. In 1686, the Council of Jamaica established a special tax on the Jewish community ("Jews Tribute") Six years later, the non-Jewish merchants complained that the Jewish merchants found ways to avoid the special tax. As a result, an additional tax was decreed against Jews in 1693 In Jews, Slaves and the Slave Trade. Setting the Record Straight (New York NYU Press, 1998), Eli Faber wrote, "With the advent of the Dutch, some of Surname's Jews left for Jamaica in 1677, preferring to live under the British flag Ten Jewish families with 322 slaves reportedly did so, with individual holdings that ranged from a low of 2 to a high of 74, or an average of 32 2 per family… According to one contemporary account, the private traders delivered 35,718 slaves to Jamaica alone between 1698 and 14 June 1708, far in excess of the 6,854 delivered by the Royal African Company [Jews] held 12 2 percent of the Company's stock in 1699 "

The Forts:
The Council first reports the condition of the walls and the number of mounted guns, protecting the island of Jamaica, at Fort Charles, Fort James, Fort Morgan, Fort Carlisle, Fort Rupert, and Fort Walker The document reads in part *Fort Charles hath thirty eight [guns] Mounted eight of them honeycombed with age Fort James has twenty six great guns mounted . the walls something out of repair many defects in these two forts may prove inconvenient [Fort] Rupert in good repair Fort Morgan hath twenty s[ix] guns mounted except five of the carriages not serviceable Fort Carlisle is in good condition but not so usefull as w[as] first built had fourteene great guns Mounted but three of [them] lately taken from thence and sent to the Leward part of the Island Walker has Eighteen great guns Mounted and is in good repair* On 7 June 1692, less than five months after this letter was written, a devastating earthquake hit Port Royal causing most of its northern section to fall into the sea. A huge tidal wave destroyed ships in the harbor and carried one of the ships into the middle of the town. Fort Charles survived, but Fort James and Fort Carlisle sank into the sea Fort Rupert became a large region of water and great damage was done to Fort Morgan. Fort Walker was destroyed in the earthquake

The Jews:
The document reads in part *We humbly think may very Naturally be Contained Right to Vindicate thereby great Injuries putt on any publick persons [sho]uld wee have obtained such a law your Lordships ere now had been [pre]sented w^th (with) the true Reasons of the Dissolution of the last Assembly w^ch (which) are herewith sent unto your Lordships and for want of it wee fear wee lye under some suss Representations For want of this the Jews Eat us and o^r (all) Children out of all o^r (our) trade The reason of granting them by the law of this Island Letters of Naturalization not having bin observed For there has bin no Regard had to their Settleing & planting to w^ch they are obleidged by the letter of that law and it's True Intent can at this day be attested by Severall of us that Assisted at it's Making We Wanted them not (my Lords) at Port Royall a place Peopled and strong enough without them and though they are told the whole land is before them w^ch was never so thin as now and they were Intended to be by their [profess]on Sheepkers and Planters they are suffered to make Port [Ro]yall their Goshen and they will doe nothing but trade when an Assembly is inclined to Tax them something higher then their fellow Christians who alone Serve on Juries and doe other duties in the governm^t whereof they are Incapable finde wayes not only to Evade that but to the Distinguisht by Speciall favours This may it pleas your Lord^p is a great and growing Evill and had wee nott warning Enough from other Colonies w^ch have suffered in the same kinde we see our Streets filled and the Shipps bound hether crouded w^th them and the Consequenceis no less then takeing o^r childrens bread and giving it to Jews to prevent these and any other Inconveniences we want a Soliciting law and Doe take leave w^th all humility to Assure your Lordships we doe veryly believe that the granting of that and a Little Confidence in the Council would save your Lordships agreed of Trouble would prevent Complaints w^ch would be more Rare[h] offered when they could be cleaply answered and their Maj^ties mo[st] Gracious & Excellent Instructions be more Exactly observed…*

$10,000 – $12,000



50. [Judaica]. Gimbel Brothers. Important document initialed and signed ("Jacob Gimbel," "Isaac Gimbel," "Charles Gimbel," "Daniel Gimbel," "Ellis A. Gimbel," "Louis S. Gimbel," and "Nathan Hamburger") as Tenant (on page 31), 31 pages (8 x 10.5 in., 203 x 267 mm.), 23 April 1909. Vintage notation on cover page "Original – fully executed." Fine condition.

The original 21 year lease signed by six Gimbel brothers by which they leased the land upon which they quickly built their landmark New York store which opened in 1910.

The original 21 year lease by which Gimbel Brothers, New York leased the land upon which they built their landmark New York store paying $605,000 for the first three years commencing on 1 August 1910, increasing annually to $615,000 and $620,000, and then to $630,000 for 1916–1920 and $655,000 for the last 11 years ending on 31 July 1931. Also signed *"John Q. Lockman"* as President of Greeley Square Realty Company, the Landlord, and *"Jacob Gimbel"* as President and, as witness, *Daniel Gimbel* as Secretary of Gimbel Brothers, New York, the Tenant (on page 27). Corporate Seals of both Gimbel Brothers and Greeley Square are affixed to this page. Lockman's signature is notarized in Manhattan (page 28) and Jacob Gimbel's signature was notarized in Philadelphia where he resided (page 29). At that time, the only Gimbel store was in Philadelphia. Attached at the conclusion of this deed is the 35 x 27.5 in. floor plan dated 16 April 1909. Copies of three letters between the New York law firm of Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett and Gimbel Brothers relating to this floor plan are attached to it. The plan shows the First Floor, the Basement Floor, and the Sub Basement, noting "9th Story Floor to be 327.47' elevation." The Mezzanine and the location of six Passenger Elevators are also noted. There are sections of the Sub Basement, the Basement Floor, the First Floor, and the 9th Floor marked with red diagonal lines noted "space hatched red to be occupied by H & M R R. Co." The Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Co. is known today as PATH (Port Authority Trans-Hudson). Construction began on the existing tunnels under the Hudson River in 1890, but stopped shortly thereafter when funding ran out. Construction of the Hudson Tubes resumed in 1900 and on July 19, 1909, three months after this deed was signed, service began between the Hudson Terminal in Lower Manhattan and Jersey City, New Jersey.

On 16 June 1910, *The New York Times* headlined "Gimbel Store Completed," noting that "the contract was signed on April 23, 1909, and the excavating work consumed five months, so that the work of construction proper did not actually begin until well in October of last year. "The store opened on 29 September 1910, just 13 days after the death of 55-year-old Nathan Hamburger, a signer of this lease. Nathan had become an apprentice to Adam Gimbel in Vincennes in 1869 and was in charge of the Milwaukee store. Gimbels' new store had two basement floors which was actually a department store in itself with the same kinds of goods as in the upper floors but of a lesser quality and lower price that would attract the small wage earner. The *Times* called it a "chief innovation in the new store." Gimbels soon became the primary rival to the department store across the street, Macy's. While Gimbels closed in 1986, it lives on at least once a year, around Christmas, when "Miracle on 34th Street" is televised. In the 1947 Oscar winning motion picture, Macy's Santa sent customers to Gimbels when the store did not have what the customer wanted, initially resulting in his firing. The "Miracle" refers to what happened next.

$4,000 – $6,000

51. Lavoisier, Antoine. Autograph notation signed ("Lavoisier") in the margin of a printed legal document from the "Receveur particulier des Finances", 1 page (7.75 x 9.75 in.; 197 x 248 mm.), in French, Paris, 16 July 1791. On 9 July 1790, the Receiver of Finances of the 4th department of the city of Paris acknowledges receipt of the sum of 195 livres from Lavoisier for his taxation of the year 1790. Light scattered spotting

IMPOSITIONS DE LA VILLE DE PARIS. IV. DÉPARTEMENT.

CAPITATION.

DUPLICATA DE QUITTANCE.

N°. 7 N°. 21 Année 1790

Rue

Je soussigné, Receveur particulier des Finances du IV^e Département de la Ville de Paris, reconnois avoir reçu (en exécution des Déclarations du Roi, du 12 Mars 1702, 9 Juillet 1715, & Arrêts du Conseil rendus en conséquence) de M.

Lavoisier Le 16 Juillet 1790

pour sa CAPITATION Imposition

de l'année mil sept cent quatre-vingt-dix

y compris les quatre sols pour livre d'icelle.

A Paris, le 16 jour du mois de Juillet mil sept cent quatre-vingt-dix

POUR DUPLICATA.

Antoine Lavoisier, "the father of modern chemistry," pays his taxes for the year 1790.

On the left margin Lavoisier writes in full: *I declare I owe nothing in taxation for the year 1790 as well as previous years. Paris 16 July 1791. Lavoisier*

It is generally accepted that Lavoisier's great accomplishments in chemistry stem from the fact that he changed the science from a qualitative to quantitative one. He is most noted for his discovery of the role oxygen plays in combustion. Lavoisier recognized and named oxygen (1778) and hydrogen (1783) and helped construct the metric system, wrote the first extensive list of elements, and helped to reform chemical nomenclature. He discovered that, although matter may change its shape or form, its mass always remains the same

$600 – $800

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52. Celestial Chart. Luchtenburgh, Andreas van, & Danckerts, C. *Nieuwe Hemels Spiegel waer door den hemel, aerde en zee dadelik kan afgemeten werden Noyt gesien.* Amsterdam, (ca. 1700), 21.5 x 23.75 in. (546 x 603 mm.) Colors very vibrant. Exhibits horizontal fold with expected surface wrinkling; some spotting with light soiling with tape along blank upper edge (not affecting image); 1 in. tear at upper right

Luchtenburgh & Danckerts celestial map of the northern sky.

Engraved map in contemporary colors, being a rare version of the celestial chart by Andreas van Luchtenburgh (active 1664 – ca. 1706) showing the north equatorial pole down to 40 degrees S dec. In a polar equidistant projection with external orientation with a diameter of 49cm The corners are decorated with scientific instruments and diagrams of the Copernican universe and the Earth's orbit around the Sun. Upper right reads "Natuurlijk bewys van de Sons stilstand en Aerdyks voortgank." Dedication at the lower right of the circle: "Frederico Tertio deo gratio Marcu Brandenburgi Prussiae, Magdeburgi Iuliae, Cliviae, Montium Pomeraniae & Luxci, nec non S.R. delectori et archicamerario. Cornelis Danckerts".

$800 – $1,200

53. Kerouac, Jack. Typed letter signed, ("Jack" and "JK"), 2 pages (8.5 x 11 in.; 216 x 279 mm.), [no place], 27 September 1968, written to literary agent Sterling Lord in New York concerning the premise for his never-completed final book (the working title was *Spotlight*). Fine condition

Writing to his literary agent, Jack Kerouac traces his rise and fall, mentioning his great works as well as his embarrassments.

"... Time Magazine comes in to interview me about the upcoming publication of ON THE ROAD ... they tell me I'm an overnight success... "

"... It will complete the "Legend" up to now and may very well be my most exhausting writing experience, since the story is so fraught with eminent peril, men, women, dogs, cats, cornpones, agents, publishers, poolsharks, TV directors, calling me a "drunken moron," celebrities, boozers, bookies, phew, wait till you see it... "

Kerouac writes in full (original spellings and punctuations retained) *Here's what I'll do with SPOTLIGHT I'll use my public appearances on TV and lectures as rungs in the ladder of the narrative. In betwixt, I can throw in more private matters, such as my two physical beatings in bars ("Spotlight" indeed), and other things, but the main tale will be I'll start with when I'm living on that backporch in Florida with my Mam in 1957 broke, arguing about what to buy for dessert because we have no money for meat, and suddenly Time Magazine comes in to interview me about the upcoming publication of ON THE ROAD. At which time also, I have the mumps caught in the Mexico City earthquake of August 1957. Then I saunter to the railroad station and sit in the warm dry air waiting for my train to New York figuring, I'll go up there and see how this new book makes out. When I arrive in New York City I look in a disposal trash basket in Penn Station to see what my review was like in the New York Times. But since someone's spit on the only Times in the can, I don't touch it, and only walk up to the Viking Press to see what's happened. When I get there they tell me I'm an overnight success. Am I so hungry for food. So we go to Schraft's across the street and I order my lunch but everybody's yakking so much around me I begin to realize right then and there that "success" is when you can't enjoy your food any more in peace. Our. Then we go into my first public appearance with John Wingate on his Channel 7 show when the cameraman actually dolled up to my glass of water and spilled it and so Wingate, who was in cahoots with this trick, said "Whatsamatter, drunk?" then I went on Wingate again later, then on Ben Hecht show, then the lecture at Brandeis University where I was roundly booed for arguing about peace with the editor of the New York Post Wechsler he saying America was complicated enough with having to have poetry and I telling him he was a son of a you know what, and then details in between. Leading up to the premiere of my movie PULL MY DAISY at the San Francisco film festival, where a lot of other things happened, like a funny meeting with David Niven and his asking me which girl at the party I really thought he should take home, knowing my expertise in such matters, (as tho I didn't know his), and then the moving about the country in cars and waiting in trucks, and the beatings I told you about. And then a trip to Montreal Canada to appear (in French language program) (1967) and finally this last appearance on the Wm F Buckley Jr program (ABC) where Buckley kept kicking my shoes and telling me to shush so the other guests could demonstrate how dull they were, or stupid and, as I say all interspersed with the valid details of tale-telling: actually, Sterling, and enormous story and should be okay as local history.*

It is the latest chronological part of the Duluoz Legend, and of course I won't go into 1960 BIG SUR experiences or 1965 SATORI IN PARIS but just mention them in passing. It will complete the "Legend" up to now and may very well be my most exhausting writing experience, since the story is so fraught with eminent peril, men, women, dogs, cats, cornpones, agents, publishers, poolsharks, TV directors, calling me a "drunken moron," celebrities, boozers, bookies, phew, wait till you see it. But I can't do it without some money to live on, so show this letter to the prospective publisher and let's get at it. Jack (over)

p.s. I'm using the title SPOTLIGHT because that was the name of my father's old theatrical newspaper in Lowell, when he used to play cards with W.C. Fields, George Arliss and George Burns backstage at the old B.F. Keith's theater (of the Keith's circuit) in Lowell. The title will honor the memory of his own work. I really don't think we have to say BEAT SPOTLIGHT, as I originally proposed, unless the publishers think different. just as long as spotlight is in there. And of course no changes in the prose

Enclosed find my signature to the Marshall A. Best Viking contract. Your advice suits me, and has suited me, and my wife. Elle travaille en ratouillon, i.e. backwards, backwards toward the angle and not onward with our friendly neighborhood agent. (I think she oughta mind her own business and wash her dishes.)

Give my regards to Cindy and Rebecca. JK

Kerouac was still working on the novel on 20 October 1969 when he was rushed to the hospital due to internal hemorrhaging a result of his chronic liver disease from many years of alcoholism. He died the following morning. Sterling Lord (b. 1921) is a prominent literary agent who has handled not only Kerouac, but also Ken Keasey, Jimmy Breslin, John Sinica and Robert McNamara.

$8,000 – $12,000

Sept. 27 1968

Mr. Sterling Lord
75 East 55 Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sterling:

Here's what I'll do with SPOTLIGHT. I'll use my public appearances on TV and lectures as rungs in the ladder of the narrative. In betwixt, I can throw in more private matters, such as my two physical beatings in bars ("Spotlight" indeed), and other things, but the main tale will be. I'll start with when I'm living on that backporch in Florida with my Maw in 1957, broke, arguing about what to buy for dessert because we have no money for meat, and suddenly Time Magazine comes in to interview me about the upcoming publication of ON THE ROAD. At which time, also, I have the mumps, caught in the Mexico City earthquake of August 1957. Then I saunter to the railroad station and sit in the warm dry air waiting for my train to New York, figuring, I'll go up there and see how this new book makes out. When I arrive in New York City I look in a disposal trash basket in Penn Station to see what my review was like in the New York Times. But since someone's spit on the only Times in the can, I dont touch it, and only walk up to Viking Press to see what's happed. When I get there they tell me I'm an overnight success. And I'm hungry for food. So we go to Schraaft's across the street and I order my lunch but everybody's yakking so much around me I begin to realize right then and there that "success" is when you cant enjoy your food any more in peace. Ow. Then we go into my first public appearance with John Wingate on his Channel 7 show when the cameraman actually dollied up to my glass of water and spilled it and so Wingate, who was in cahoots with this trick, said "Whatsamatter, drunk?" Then I went on wingate again later, then on Ben Hecht show, then the lecture at Brandeis University where I was roundly booed for arguing about peace with the editor of the New York Post, Wechsler, he saying America was complicated enough with having to have poetry and I telling him he was a son of a you know what, and then details in between. Leading up to the premiere of my movie PULL MY DAISY at the San Francisco film festival, where a lot of other things happened, like a funny meeting with David Niven and his asking me which girl at the party I really thought he should take home, knowing my expertise in such matters (as tho I didnt know his), and then the moving about the country in cars and waiting in trucks, and the beatings I told you about. And then a trip to Montreal Canada to appear (in French language program) (1967), and finally this last appearance on the Wm.F.Buckley Jr. program (ABC) where Buckley kept kicking my shoes and telling me to shush so the other guests could demonstrate how dull they were, or stupid, and, as I say, all interspersed with the valid details of tale-telling: actually, Sterling, an enormous story and should be okay as local history.

It is the latest chronological part of the Duluoz Legend, and of course I wont go into 1960 BIG SUR experiences or 1965 SATORI IN PARIS, but just mention them in passing. It will complete the "Legend" up to now and may very well be my most exhausting writing experience, since the story is so fraught with eminent peril, men, women, dogs, cats, cornpones, agents, publishers, poolsharks, TV directors calling me a "drunken moron," celebrities, boozers, bookies, phew, wait till you see it. But I cant do it without some money to live on, so show this letter to the prospective publisher and let's get at it. Hack (ever)

p.s. I'm using the title SPOTLIGHT because that was the name of my father's old theatrical newspaper in Lowell, when he used to play cards with W.C.Fields, George Arliss and George Burns backstage at the old B.F.Keith's theater (of the Keith's circuit) in Lowell. The title will honor the memory of his own work. I really dont think we have to say BEAT SPOTLIGHT, as I originally proposed, unless the publishers think different, just as long as spotlight is in there. And of course no changes in the prose.

Enclosed find my signature to the Marshall A. Best Viking contract. Your advice suits me, and has suited me, and my wife: Elle travaille en raculllon, i.e., backwards, backwards towards the angle and not onward with our friendly neighborhood agent. (I think she oughta mind her own business and wash her dishes.)

Give my regards to Cindy and Rebecca.

JK

54. Lee, Robert E. Extraordinary autograph letter signed ("R E Lee"), 2 pages (8 5 x 10 25 in , 216 x 260 mm), front and back, *Richmond*, 25 April 1862, written to *General R S Ewell Comng @ Somerset*, (Stonewall Jackson's key subordinate) Marked "Confidential" in an unknown hand at the heading. Expertly mended and infilled at folds with minor dampstains

One month before taking command of the Army of Northern Virginia, Robert E. Lee directs General Richard S. Ewell to join forces with Stonewall Jackson to stem a Union attack upon the Confederate capital of Richmond

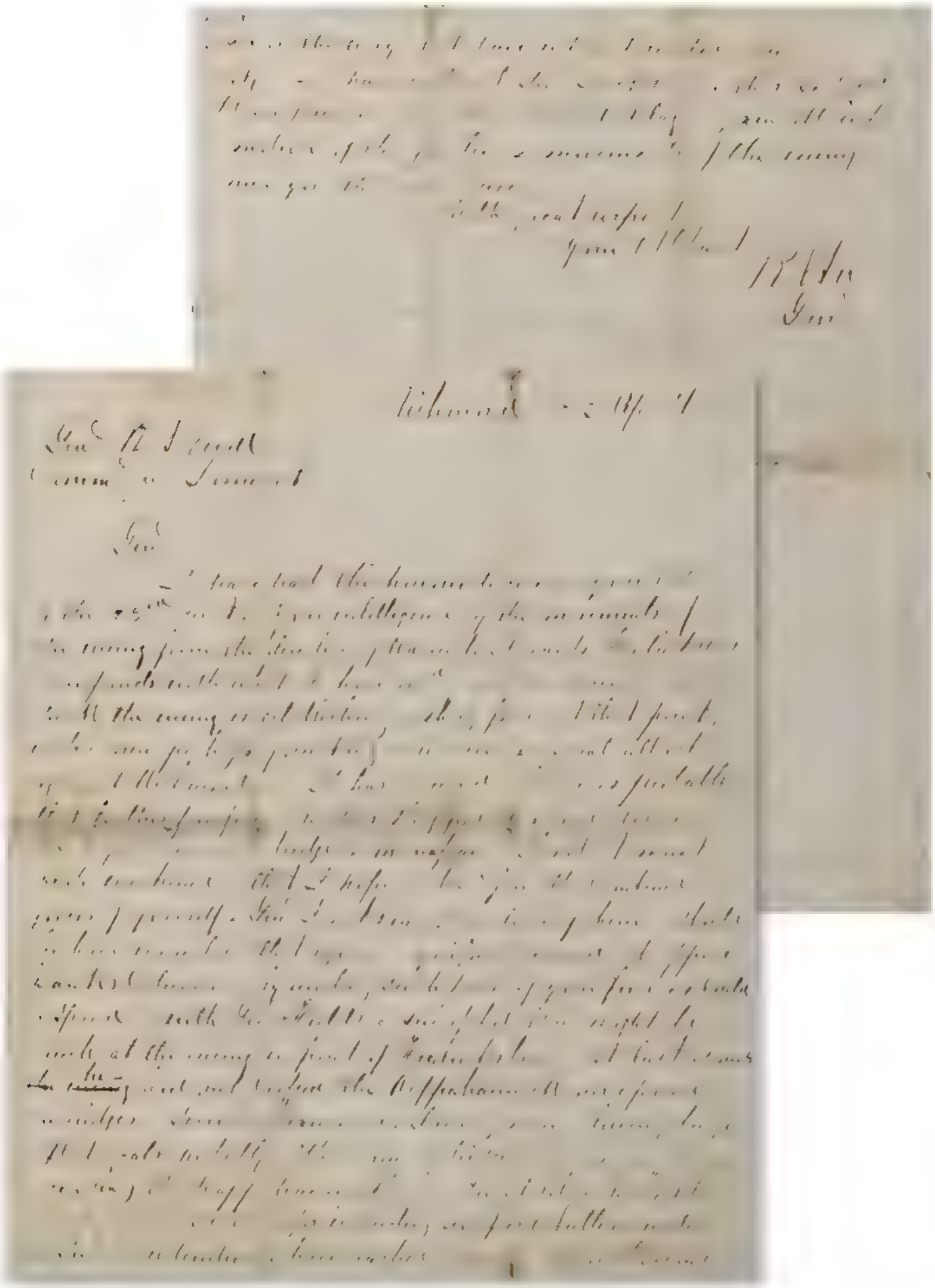
"I think the enemy is establishing a strong force at that point, with a view perhaps of making a diversion or a real attack against Richmond. It has occurred to me as probable that for this purpose he has stripped his line between the Rappahannock bridge & Manassas. If not it must be so weakened that I hope a blow from the combined forces of yourself & Genl. Jackson can destroy him."

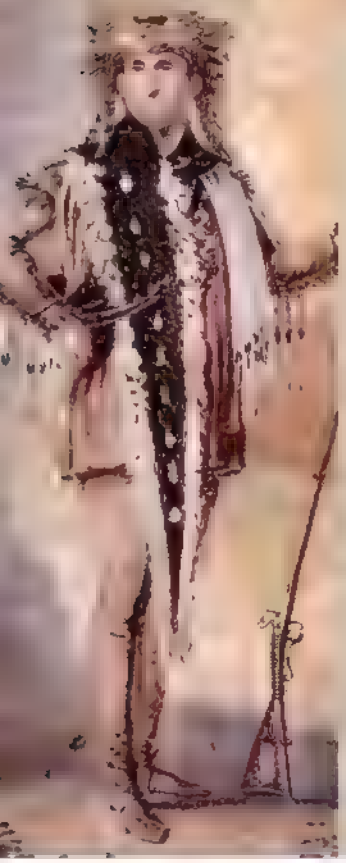
Lee writes in full: *Genl. I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 23rd inst; your intelligence of the movements of the enemy from the direction of Warrenton towards Fredericksburg compounds with what I have recd from other sources. I think the enemy is establishing a strong force at that point with a view perhaps of making a diversion or a real attack against Richmond It has occurred to me as probable that for this purpose he has stripped his line between the Rappahannock bridge & Manassas If not it must be so weakened that I hope a blow from the combined forces of yourself & Genl Jackson can destroy him Should he have evacuated that region & you are not required to oppose Genl Banks Column, by uniting such part of your force as could be spared with Genl Fields, a successful blow might be struck at the enemy in front of Fredericksburg At last accounts the enemy he had not crossed the Rappahannock nor upraised the bridges. Several steamers containing men & towing barges & flat boats probably with a view of bridging the river were ascending the Rappahannock In addition to Fields brigade about 5000 troops including two field batteries under Br Genl Jfoseph] R Anderson have marched Fredb three thousand more are on the way but have not yet reached this city I have written to Genl Jackson on this subject Please forward the letter without delay & gain all information of the position and movements of the enemy near you that you can With great respect Your Obt Servt R E. Lee Genl*

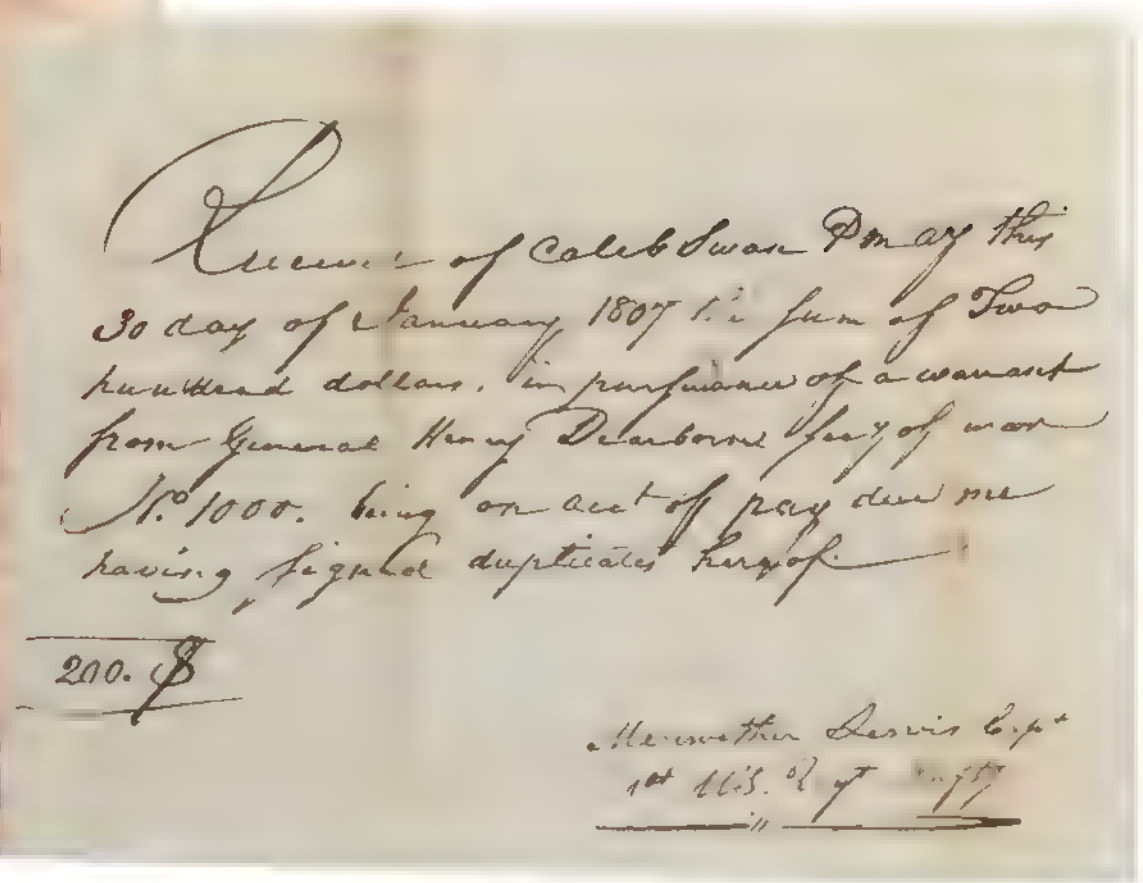
A key strategic directive by Robert E Lee who, at the time, was serving as military adviser to Confederate President Jefferson Davis The Union's Peninsula Campaign was launched from March through July 1862 which was the first large-scale offensive in the Eastern Theater The operation, commanded by Major General George B McClellan, was an amphibious turning movement intended to capture the Confederacy's capital in Richmond by circumventing the Confederate States Army in Northern Virginia The line of earthworks constructed around the city of Richmond, and other preparations for resisting an attack, testified to the immense care and labor bestowed upon the defense of the capital, so seriously threatened by McClellan's army McClellan was initially successful against the equally cautious General Joseph E Johnston, but the emergence of the aggressive General Lee turned the subsequent Seven Days Battles into a humiliating Union defeat when he combined forces with Stonewall Jackson Four days prior to the present letter, on 21 April 1862, Jackson also received a letter from Gen Lee, requesting that he and Ewell attack Banks to reduce the threat against Richmond that was being posed by Gen Irvin McDowell at Fredericksburg On 5th or 6th May, General Jackson formed a junction between his own command and that of General Edward Johnson; on 8th May, he defeated Brig Gen Robert H Milroy at McDowell Soon thereafter, the command of General Ewell was united to that already under Jackson, and on the 25th of the same month Banks was defeated and put to flight

On 31 May 1862, Lee replaced the wounded Genl Joseph E Johnston as Commander of "The Army of Northern Virginia" - the troops around Richmond, Virginia Repulsed Federal forces (25 June – 1 July 1862), and started a campaign into Maryland An exceptional letter written at a critical juncture of the Civil War – the beginning of both the Peninsula and Valley Campaigns

$8,000 – $12,000






Received of Caleb Swan Paymaster this
30 day of January 1807 the sum of Two
hundred dollars, in pursuance of a warrant
from General Henry Dearborne Secty of war
No. 1000. being on acct of pay due me
having signed duplicates hereof
200. $
Meriwether Lewis Capt
1st U.S. Regt Infty

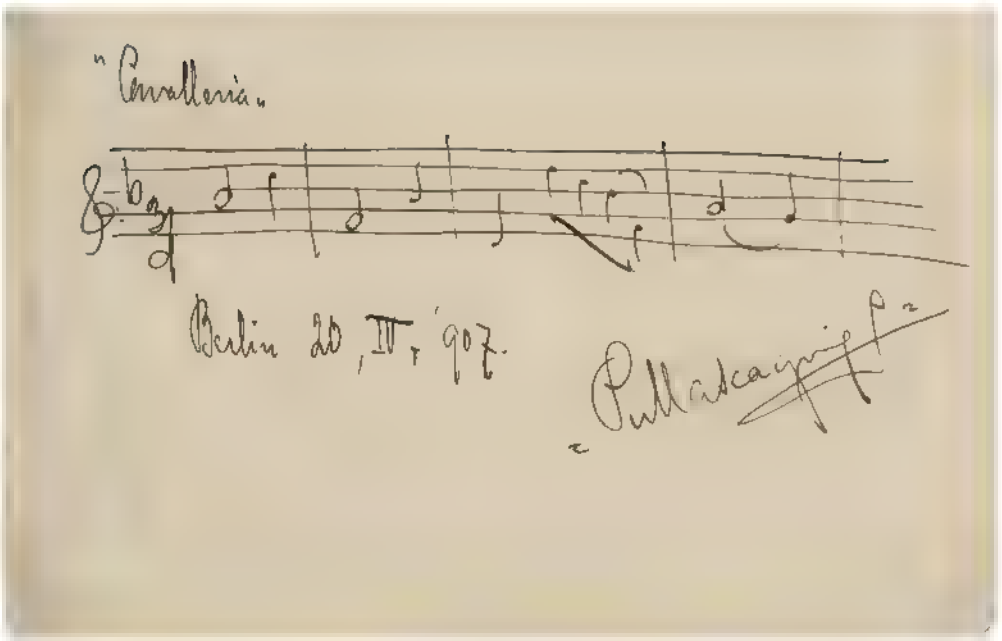
55. Lewis, Meriwether. Extraordinary document signed ("Meriwether Lewis Capt 1st US Regt Infty"), 1 page (7.75 x 6 in., 197 x 152 mm), [Washington], 12 February 1807. Docketed on verso, "Capt. Meriwether Lewis on account of his pay Warrant No. 1000 Am. 200 Dollars" The document is a receipt for five months' salary for Lewis' famous expedition. Toning with slight paper loss along vertical folds; archivally reinforced in two areas

Meriwether Lewis' pay voucher for five months' salary owed to him from the historic Lewis and Clark Expedition.

The document reads in full *Received of Caleb Swan Paymaster this 30 day of January 1807 the sum of Two hundred dollars, in pursuance of a warrant from General Henry Dearborn Secretary of War No. 1000 being on account of pay due me having signed duplicates hereof 200 $*

In January 1803, President Thomas Jefferson sought to learn more about the far western territory, and appropriated the money from Congress for the proposed journey, to be led by the experienced explorer Meriwether Lewis. In his memoirs, Jefferson wrote of Lewis: "Of courage undaunted; possessing a firmness and perseverance of purpose which nothing but impossibilities could divert from its direction; careful as a father of those committed to his charge, yet steady in the maintenance of order and discipline; intimate with the Indian characters, customs, and principles, habituated to the hunting life; guarded by exact observations of the vegetables and animals of his own country against losing time in the description of objects already possessed, honest, disinterested, liberal, of sound understanding, and a fidelity to truth so scrupulous that whatever he should report would be as certain as seen by ourselves .." ("History of the Expedition," 1814). In the months immediately preceding the expedition, Lewis sought training in the use of astronomical instruments and in the art of map-making. He also chose a companion officer, William Clark of Louisville. While the expedition did not achieve the primary objective of finding the elusive Northwest Passage, it contributed significantly to the understanding of the geography of the Northwest and produced approximately 140 maps, the first accurate maps of the area In addition, it documented 100 newly discovered species of animals, approximately 170 plants, and it also established friendly relations with three dozen Indian tribes. The knowledge they obtained sparked American interest in the west, and strengthened the nation's claim to the area. Meriwether Lewis returned to Washington, D.C. from his three-year journey in late December of 1806 After returning from the expedition, Lewis received a reward of 1,600 acres of land In addition, Thomas Jefferson appointed him Governor of the Louisiana Territory. However, Lewis was not confirmed by the Senate until March 1807 and he remained a Captain in the interim Base pay for Captains at this period was $40 per month so the present receipt would represent five months' salary. An extraordinary document directly linking Meriwether Lewis to the Lewis & Clark Expedition

$30,000 – $50,000

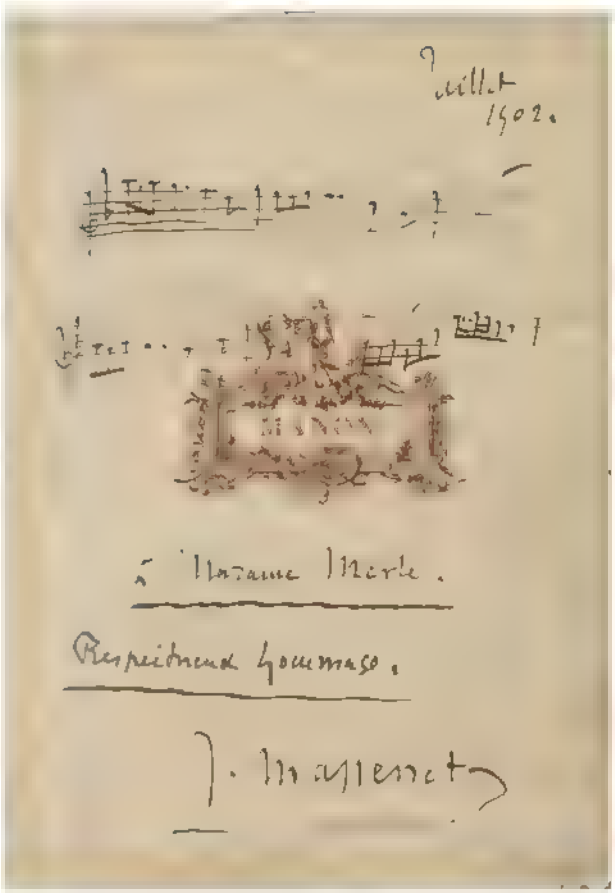


56. Mascagni, Pietro. Autograph musical quotation signed ("P Mascagni"), being four bars from his *Cavalleria rusticana*, on an autograph album leaf (7.5 x 4.75 in.; 191 x 121 mm.), Berlin, 20 April 1907. Beneath the title and the music, the composer has signed, *"P. Mascagni Berlin, 20, IV, '907"*. Lightly toned along borders from previous display.

Mascagni's *Cavalleria rusticana*.

Italian composer Pietro Mascagni's 1890 masterpiece *Cavalleria rusticana* caused one of the greatest sensations in opera history and singlehandedly ushered in the *Verismo* movement in Italian dramatic music. Mascagni wrote fifteen operas, an operetta, several orchestral and vocal works, as well as songs and piano music. He was immensely successful during his lifetime, both as a composer and conductor of his own and other people's music.

$500 – $700

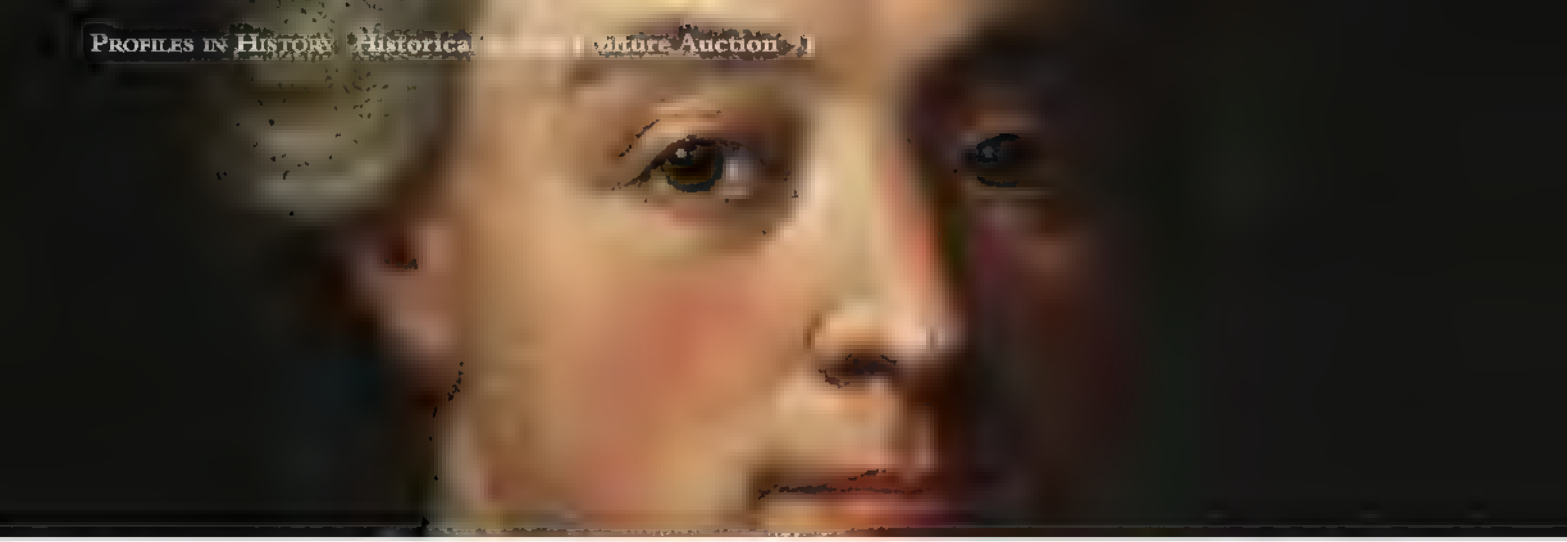


57. Massenet, Jules. Autograph musical quotation signed ("J. Massenet"), being four bars from his opera *Manon*, *"July 1902"*. Inscribed by the composer on an ornate printed title page for a program for the opera, *"To Madame Merle with respectful greetings, J. Massenet"*. Foxing with minor chipping along left border.

Massenet's *Manon*.

French composer Jules Massenet wrote more than 30 operas in his lifetime. The two most frequently staged are *Manon* (1884) and *Werther* (1892). He also composed oratorios, ballets, orchestral works, piano pieces, songs and other music.

$500 – $700



58. Mozart, Wolfgang Amadeus. Autograph manuscript of part of the Serenade in D major for orchestra ("Antretter"), K 185 (167a), comprising the final two pages of the fifth movement, including the conclusion marked by Mozart "Coda" The working manuscript of the last 13 bars (bb. 103-115) of the fifth movement ("Andante grazioso"), scored for an orchestra of two flutes, two horns and strings, notated in brown ink on a single eight-stave system per page, with a few autograph deletions and alterations

2 pages, small oblong 4to (8.5 x 6.37 in.; 216 x 162 mm.), on 1-stave "Klein-Querformat" paper, Tyson watermark 31, pagination number "87" and foliation number "38" in pencil, both possibly in the hand of Leopold Mozart, at the upper right-hand corner of the recto, [probably Salzburg, 1773]. Slight browning to edges

A magnificent leaf from one of Mozart's most attractive Salzburg works, the Serenade in D for Orchestra K.185 – entirely in the hand of the seventeen-year-old composer.

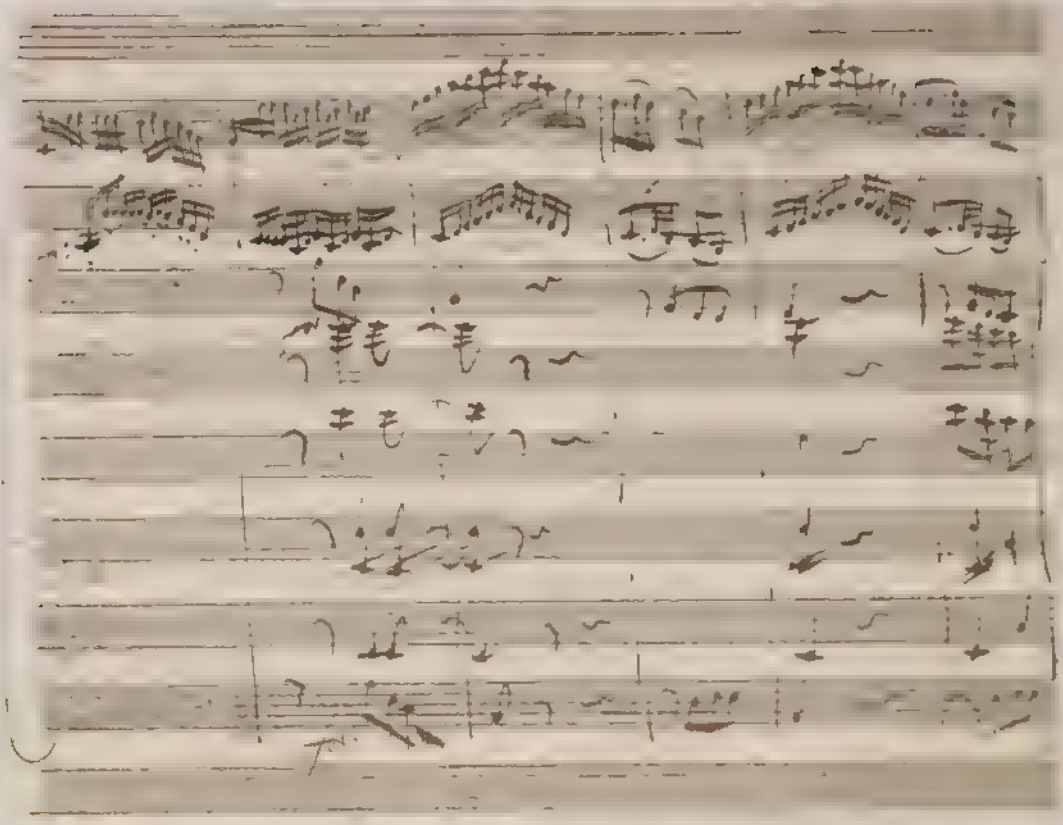
The Serenade in D major, K.185, one of Mozart's most attractive teenage compositions, was probably written in Salzburg shortly before the composer's journey to Vienna on 14 July 1773 Confusion over the dating of the work has arisen due to Leopold Mozart's partially cancelled inscription on the autograph, which has been read as 'à Vienne nell' Agosto 1773', but it is likely that the only part of the serenade composed in Vienna was the accompanying introductory march K 189 (q v below) It is generally assumed that the work was intended as a summer Finalmusik - a characteristic Salzburg musical form - for the graduation from Salzburg University of the Mozart family's friend Judas Thaddaus von Antretter (born 28 October 1753). Preceded by its processional march, the seven-movement serenade - whose second and third movements contain a concertante solo violin part - would have been performed twice, once in front of the Mirabell Palace, the Archbishop's summer residence in Salzburg, and again on the other side of the river, on the former Kollegienplatz in front of the assembled professors and students

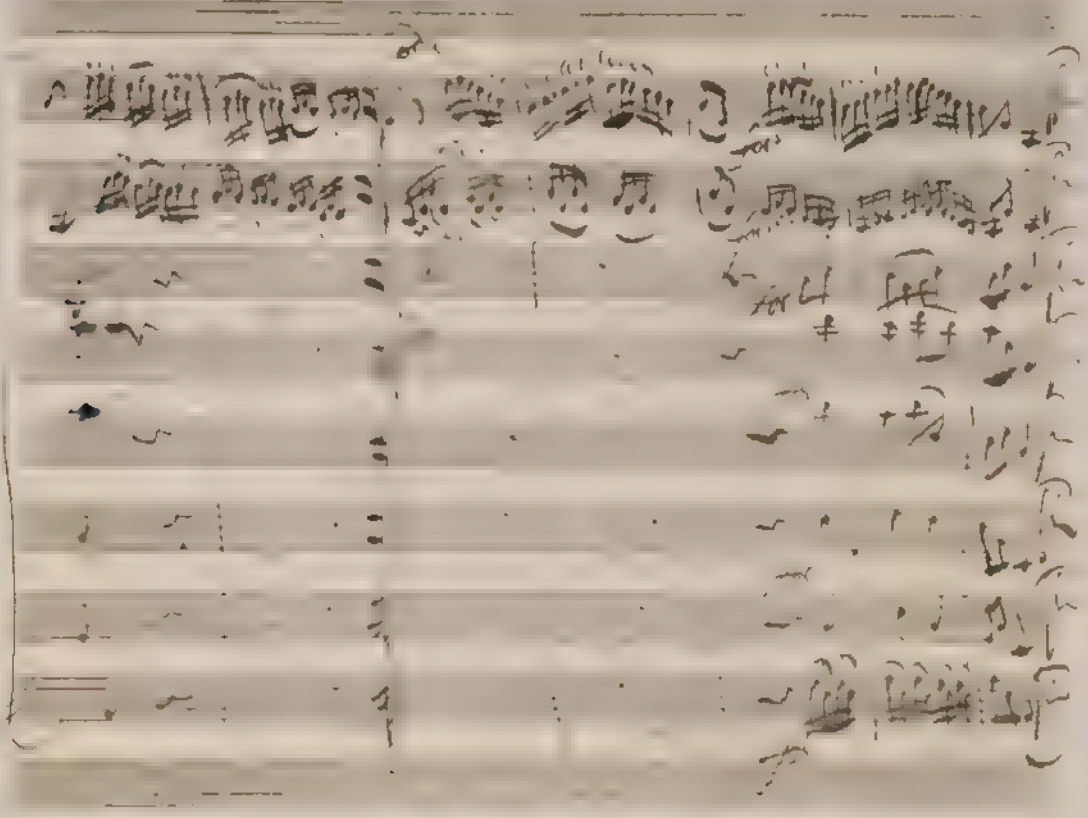
The present leaf contains the closing 13 bars of the 115-bar "Andante grazioso" fifth movement This slow movement is the emotional heart of the serenade, and is written in the expressive key of A major, a tonality favored by Mozart for the rendering of amorous emotions. It is constructed by means of a succession of exquisite, rhythmically-varied, short phrases, one of the most captivating of these being the delicate staccato triplet-semiquaver figure which is not only found at the end of the exposition and recapitulation sections of the movement, but also forms the basis of the movement's coda (contained here and designated as such in the manuscript) Such musical envois are by no means common in Mozart's instrumental works, and their presence in K.185 reinforces the impression of a more expansive style of writing, typical of comparable movements in other of Mozart's Salzburg serenades, but unlike those of his symphonies of the same period.

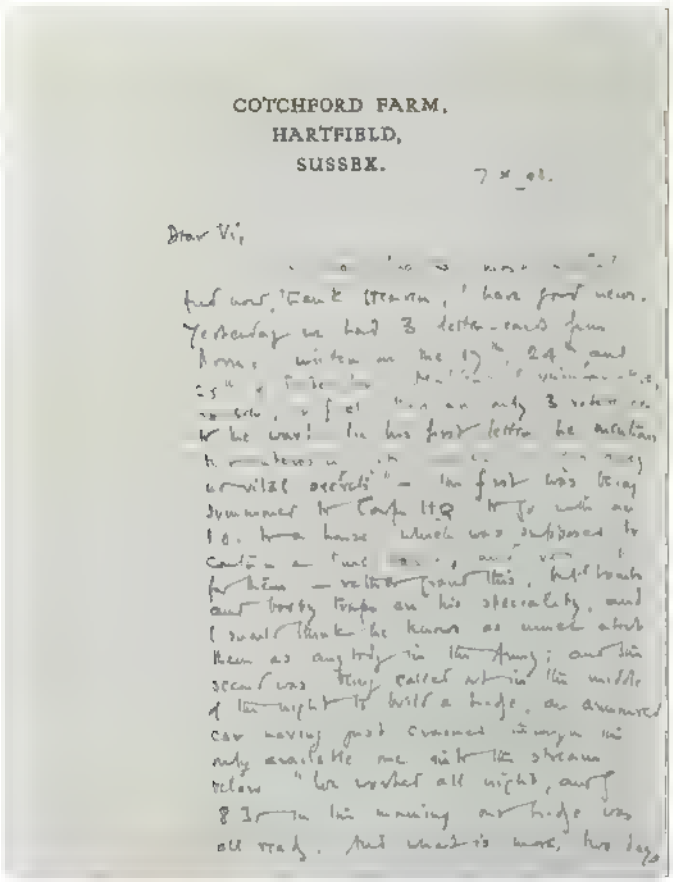
Mozart's score of the complete serenade contained 58 leaves, of which the present manuscript is leaf 38 The work was originally bound together with the introductory March K 189 (167b) in one volume assembled by the composer's father, Leopold Mozart, with a manuscript title on the original red marbled wrapper. This is the so-called Cranz volume no. 1, named after a former owner, the Hamburg publishing house of August Cranz Another volume owned by Cranz contained nine symphonies by Mozart from 1773-1774, known as the famous Cranz volume no. 3, and was sold at auction in 1987. In 1966, the Processional March, introducing the Serenade, was sold separately at auction and is now preserved in the Berlin Staatsbibliothek K 185 was offered at auction in 1975, and subsequently dismembered; the exact whereabouts of much of it is currently unknown. The present leaf was not examined by Alan Tyson whose catalog of Mozart's watermarks (1992) lists only 11 of K.185's 58 leaves

References H C Robbins Landon (ed) The Mozart Companion. (London 1990), Alan Tyson Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart: Neue Ausgabe samtlicher Werke: Serie X, Supplement (1992)

$140,000 - $160,000







COTCHFORD FARM,
HARTFIELD,
SUSSEX.

Dear Vi,

59. Milne, A.A. Autograph letter signed ("Blue", Milne's nickname given to him by his son, Christopher Robin), 2 pages (5.25 x 7 in ; 133 x 178 mm.), front and back, on "Cotchford Farm, Hartfield, Sussex" letterhead,, 7 October 1943, written to Milne's close friend Vincent Seligman. In fine condition

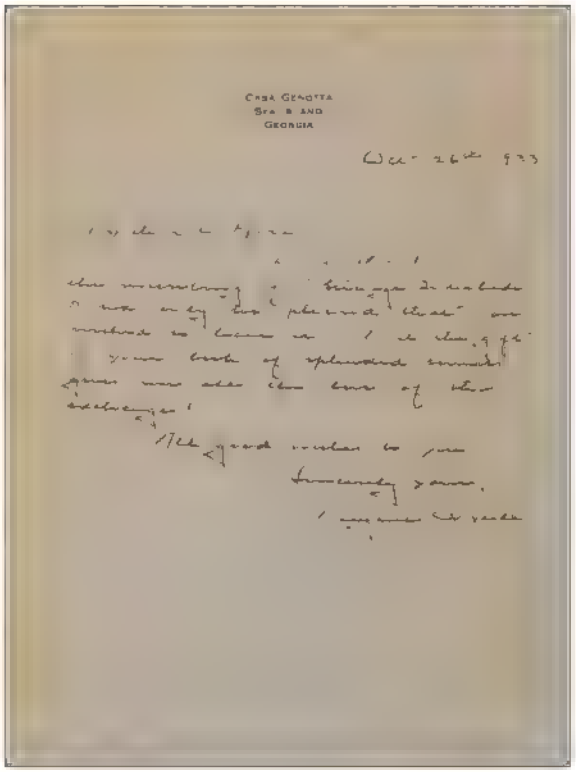
A.A. Milne writes a close friend about his son, Christopher Robin, going to war, vetting bombs and booby traps.

"Yesterday we had 3 letters cards from Moon [Christopher Robin's nickname]... In his first letter he mentions 'two interesting jobs which will give away no vital secrets' – The first was being 'summoned to Corps HQ to go with an I.O. to a house which was supposed to contain a time bomb', and vetting it for them – rather front this, but bombs and booby traps are his specialty, and I should think he knows as much about them as anybody in the Army..."

Milne writes in part *Dear Vi, I have good news Yesterday we had 3 letters cards from Moon [Christopher Robin's nickname] In his first letter he mentions "two interesting jobs which will give away no vital secrets" - The first was being "summoned to Corps HQ to go with an I O. to a house which was supposed to contain a time bomb' and vetting it for them - rather front this but bombs and booby traps are his specialty, and I should think he knows as much about them as anybody in the Army and his second was being called out in the middle of the night to build a bridge, an armored car having just crashed through the only available one into the stream below We worked all night, and at 8 30 in the morning our bridge was all ready And what is more, two days later it was still standing". The third references in his last letter, when he says. "You know, if there were less war and more Blue, this would be a very nice holiday; the countryside is heavenly, and to be living in an apple-orchard next to a field of tomatoes and with some grapes just over the road takes a lot of beating." For the rest it is all scenery, fruit, butterflies, and lessons in Italian from a small local boy... Miss him Lots of Love to you both, and lots of kisses to Bobs. Ever Blue*

A wonderful lengthy letter exhibiting great warmth and love Milne feels towards Christopher Robin Regrettably, the father-son relationship becomes strained shortly after "Moon's" return from the war When World War II broke out, Christopher Robin left his studies and tried to join the army, but failed the medical examination His father used his influence to get him a position with the second training battalion of the Royal Engineers He received his commission in July 1942 and was posted to the Middle East and Italy While serving abroad, he began to resent what he saw as his father's exploitation of his childhood, and came to hate the Winnie-the-Pooh books that had thrust him into the public eye.

$1,000 – $1,500



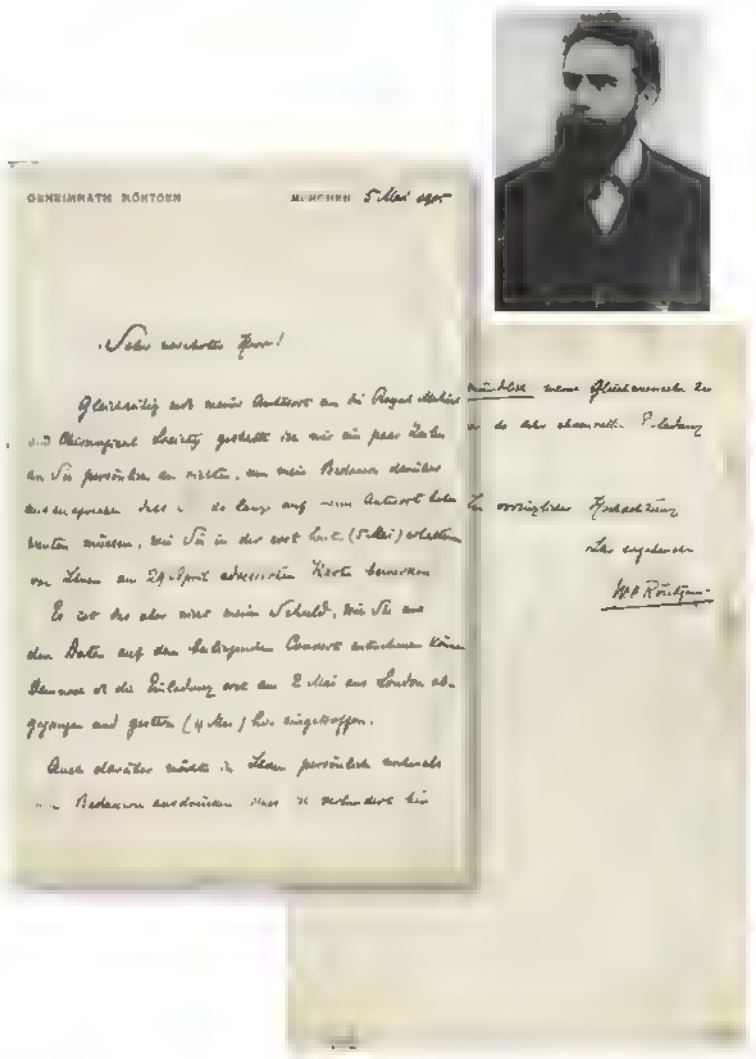
60. O'Neill, Eugene. Autograph letter signed ("Eugene O'Neill"), 1 page (5 75 x 7.75 in.; 146 x 197 mm.), on "Casa Genotta, Sea Island, Georgia" stationery, 26 October 1933, written to poet John Myers O'Hara. Toned at upper and left edges and at vertical fold. Mounting remnant on verso at right edge.

Already the winner of three Pulitzer Prizes, Eugene O'Neill, who had sent Mr. O'Hara an inscribed copy of "Strange Interlude," thanks the poet for his book of sonnets.

O'Neill writes in full: *Don't thank me for the inscribing of "Strange Interlude". I was only too pleased that you wished to have it. And the gift of your book of splendid sonnets gives me all the best of the exchange! All good wishes to you! Sincerely yours, Eugene O'Neill*

Eugene O'Neill's "Strange Interlude" won the 1928 Pulitzer Prize in Drama. He also won the Pulitzer for "Beyond the Horizon" (1920), "Anna Christie" (1922), and "Long Day's Journey Into Night" (1957). In 1936, O'Neill won the Nobel Prize in Literature. John Myers O'Hara (1870-1944) was an American poet, whose book "Pagan Sonnets" was originally published in 1913. The first stanza of his poem "Atavism" (1902) is used as the epigraph to Jack London's The Call of the Wild.

$1,500 – $2,000



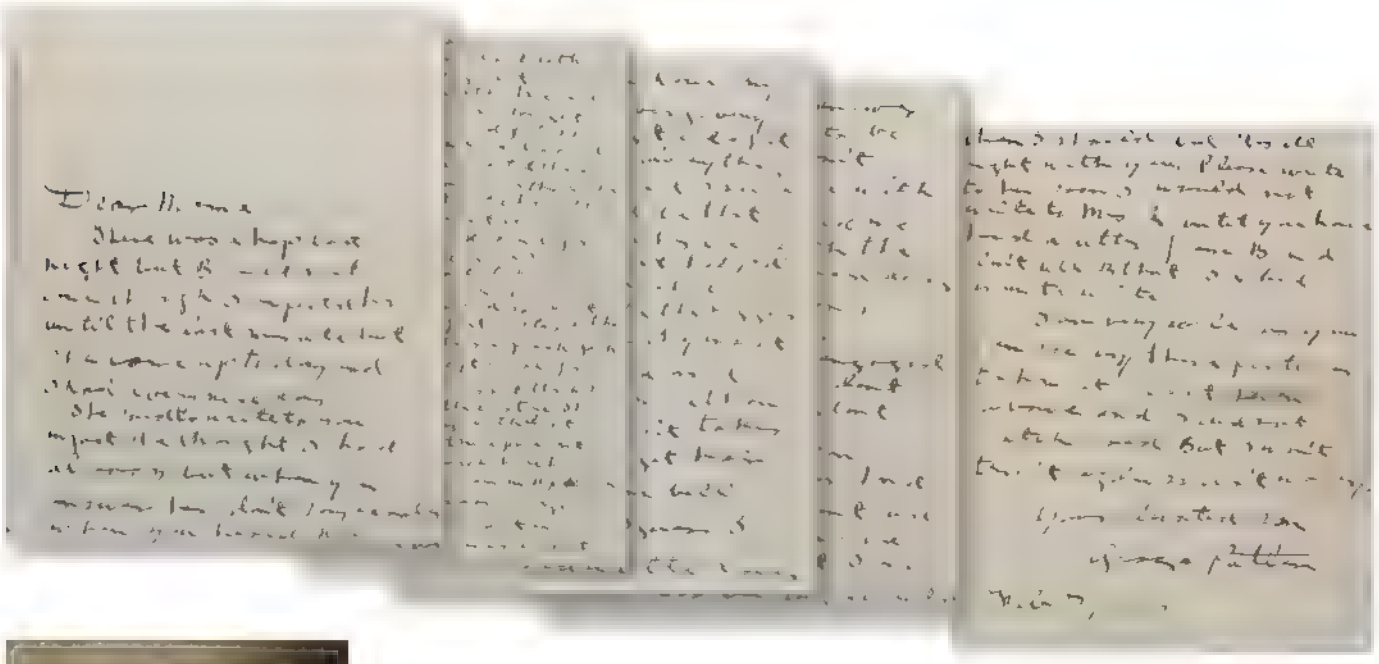
61. Röntgen, Wilhelm. Autograph letter signed ("W.C. Röntgen"), 1.5 pages (5.5 x 8.5 in.; 140 x 216 mm.), in German, on separate leaves of conjoined "Geheimrath Röntgen" ("Privy Councillor Röntgen") stationery, Munich, 5 May 1905, written to *"Dear Sir"*. Mounting remnants on outer edges of page 2.

The first ever Nobel Prize-winner in physics, Wilhelm Röntgen, regrets he cannot attend an event at the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society.

Rontgen writes in full: *Dear Sir, Together with my reply to the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society I permit myself to address a few lines to you personally to express my regret at the fact that you have had to wait so long for my reply, as you remark in the card sent by you on 29 April, which I received only today (5 May). However, I am not to blame, as you can see from the dates on the enclosed envelope. This shows that the invitation was not sent off from London until 2 May and arrived here yesterday (4 May). I would also again like to express my regret to you personally that I am prevented from expressing my congratulations in person to the Society and availing myself of your invitation, which does me such honor.*
Yours most sincerely, W.L. Rontgen

On 8 November 1895, German physicist Wilhelm Rontgen produced and detected electromagnetic radiation in a wavelength range known as X-rays, or Rontgen rays, an achievement that earned him the first Nobel Prize in Physics in 1901. Like Pierre Curie, Röntgen refused to take out patents related to his discovery, as he wanted mankind as a whole to benefit from the practical applications of the same.

$2,000 – $3,000



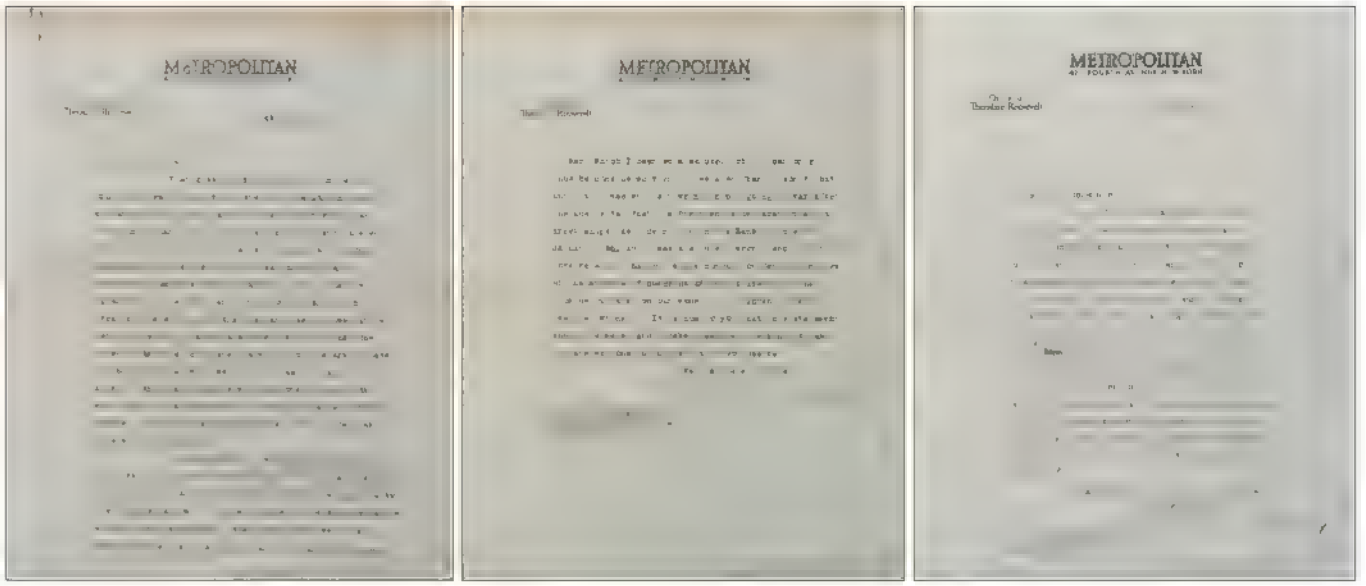
62. Patton, George S. Autograph letter signed ("George Patton") 6 pages (5 x 6.25 in.; 127 x 159 mm.), front and verso of two conjoined sheets plus front and verso of a separate sheet, on West Point embossed stationery, 7 February 1909, to his mother. Mailing folds, light soiling and edge wear to page 6

George S. Patton writes to his mother from West Point about his love for Beatrice, his future wife.

Patton writes in full: *Dear Mama, There was a hop last night but B[eatrice] could not come though I expected her until the last minute but she came up today and I had a very nice day. She said to write to you in fact she thought I had already but when you answer her don't say exactly when you heard. Now in regard to your answer B is afraid or seems to be afraid that you won't like my being in love with her Anyway she told me to impress you with the fact that I had been doing better in my lessons since Christmas. Also we are not engaged in the sense that we don't use the word so don't you use it. But I guess you can write her the proper kind of a letter only don't use that word and make it very clear that I am the one to be congratulated which is the case I suppose I should not talk about such things but she is getting wise all the time and practically told me tonight that the family could go to[o]she was going with me and would stay anywhere I wanted this is getting pretty bad for I think she ought to wait until her father dies which won't be long but she don't think so And if I get a long detail in the Islands I think she wants to marry me before I go which of course cannot be considered so I must either get the first or stay in this country. But she is a great girl she is perfect except a fool for liking me you may not think so but it is never the less true. She had been staying with Aunt Nannie at a three for a cent boarding house while her parents have been in NY ever since Wednesday so I guess you won't loose out in influence but you would not anyway If you have any doubt about my being very much devoted get rid of it for I am I would do anything that kid told me and I never thought I would be that weak but she likes me so much that I can't help it. I think we shocked Miss Crory and all the niggers at the hotel for they insist on coming around and naturally see more than they should as it takes a long time to get hair unfouled from bell buttons I guess I have said a little more than I should but it's all right with you Please write to her soon I would not write to Mrs. A [yers, B's mother] until you have had a letter from B and don't tell B that I asked you to write. I am very well as you can see by these pictures taken at about seven above and I did not catch cold. But I won't try it again so don't worry Your devoted son, George Patton*

Beatrice Banning Ayer was the daughter of Frederick Ayer, a Massachusetts industrialist who owned a woolen mill She enjoyed a life of privilege and attended prestigious finishing schools She met George S. Patton for the first time as children Their friendship resulted in marriage in 1910, which lasted over thirty years and produced three children Their son, George S. Patton III continued the West Point tradition and became a general Beatrice was an accomplished writer, was fluent in French, translating many army manuals into English In addition, she was an expert equestrian and able sailor During the war, she crossed the country raising money during bond drives

$3,000 – $5,000



63. Roosevelt, Theodore. Pair of typed letters signed ("Theodore Roosevelt"), each written to *Hon. Jeff McLemore*, U.S. Congressman from Texas, an ardent opponent of America's entry into World War I, on "Office of Theodore Roosevelt, Metropolitan 432 Fourth Avenue, New York," letterhead stationery, 3 pages total (8.5 x 11 in., 216 x 279 mm.), 4 October 1917 (1 page) and 29 October 1917 (2 pages, on separate leaves). Both letters exhibit hand annotations by Roosevelt in ink. Usual folds, page 1 of the 29 October letter exhibits 2 paperclip stains on upper margin.

Writing to Texas Congressman and publisher Jeff McLemore, an ardent opponent of America's entry into World War I, Theodore Roosevelt defends his "Big Stick" philosophy, three times referencing the sinking of the Lusitania by the Germans.

"I can't believe that you and the Texas people are not of the old fighting stuff, my dear sir; and above all things I want the American people to realize that they must win a fight by hitting and not by parleying!"

"...our action in going to war, which I deem so absolutely right, can only thus be considered right if we also frankly admit that our action was entirely wrong in not going to war after the Lusitania..."

Letter 1:

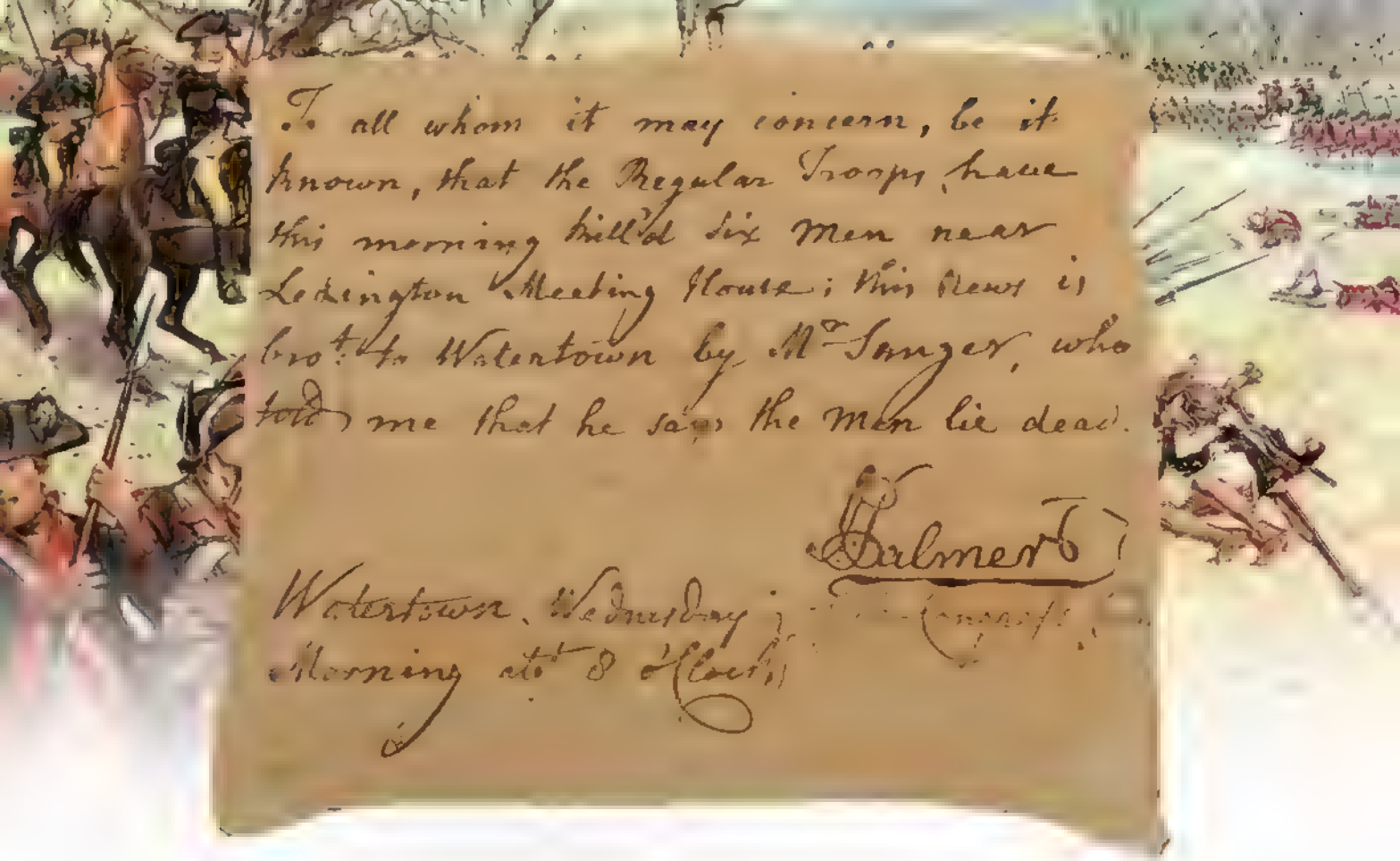
Theodore Roosevelt typed letter signed ("Theodore Roosevelt"), 1 page, dated 4 October 1917. Roosevelt writes in part: *Your very frank and manly letter has just come. Am I mistaken in my belief that you introduced the resolution forbidding our citizens to travel on the ships liable to be attacked by German submarines and that this was done after the Lusitania was sunk? Let me repeat that your letter is so frank and manly that I regret having to differ with you – or rather having been forced to differ with you... I can't believe that you and the Texas people are not of the old fighting stuff, my dear sir, and above all things I want the American people to realize that they must win a fight by hitting and not by parleying!*

Letter 2:

Theodore Roosevelt typed letter signed ("Theodore Roosevelt"), 2 page (on separate leaves, dated 29 October 1917. Roosevelt writes in part: *I do not agree with you about your resolution, it is due to you to say that it came logically from this note of January 28th issued by direction of the President, and from his action in treating the sinking of the Lusitania as a closed incident. Moreover, I agree absolutely with you that the lives of American citizens travelling on the armed boats of the nations at war, were no more sacred than the lives of American citizens who had gone to Mexico to work and live in consequence of their guaranteed treaty rights. I will very frankly say that in view of what you set out the blame I have ascribed to you for your action ought more properly be ascribed to the Administration. If the actions of the Administration at that time were proper then your action was proper – and of course, as a matter of fact, our action in going to war, which I deem so absolutely right, can only thus be considered right if we also frankly admit that our action was entirely wrong in not going to war after the Lusitania that the President's declaration about armed ships, as made public in the Lansing Note of January 28th, 1916 was absolutely wrong. It is due to you that this statement should be made, and I take pleasure in making it, and you are welcome to publish it if you desire.*

The U.S. entry into World War I on 6 April 1917 began two and a half years after the start of the war. President Woodrow Wilson had adopted a position of neutrality hoping to keep the U.S. out of the European conflict and strong isolationist sentiment delayed U.S. involvement. Theodore Roosevelt was an early advocate of American entry into WWI and strongly criticized Wilson's early policy of neutrality. Once the U.S. entered the war, all four of Roosevelt's sons volunteered to fight, his beloved youngest son, Quentin, was shot down and killed while flying a mission over Germany.

$6,000 - $8,000


To all whom it may concern, be it known, that the Regular Troops have this morning kill'd six men near Lexington Meeting House; this News is brot to Watertown by Mr Sanger, who told me that he saw the Men lie dead.
Palmer
Watertown, Wednesday Morning at 8 o'Clock

64. [Revolutionary War]. Palmer, Joseph. Historic autograph note signed ("J Palmer"), 1 page (6 5 x 5 5 in , 165 x 140 mm), *Watertown*, [Massachusetts], *Wednesday Morning at 8 o Clock*, [19 April 1775], addressed "To all whom it may concern" [i e , the citizens of Watertown] Irregular edges with few scattered spots Housed in a custom taupe quarter morocco slipcase with "Ex Libris James Strohn Copley" bookplate.

Two hours before sending Israel Bissell on his famous ride announcing the first British attack, General Joseph Parker reports that British Regular Troops have killed six men near the Lexington Meeting House, marking the first deaths in the American Revolution.

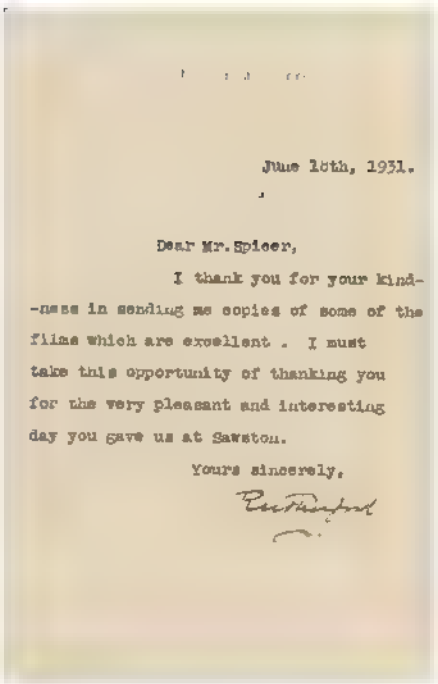
Palmer writes in full *To all whom it may concern, be it known, that the Regular Troops have this morning kill'd six men near Lexington Meeting House; this news is bro t to Watertown by Mr. Sanger, who told me that he saw the men he dead. J Palmer of the Congress, Com'tee [of Safety]*

Joseph Palmer (1716-1788) was born in England and emigrated to Massachusetts in 1746 In 1752 he and his brother-in-law Richard Cranch built a glassworks and later a chocolate mill and salt factories By the 1770s, Palmer had become a supporter of American independence He fought at the Battle of Lexington and, two hours after writing the note here offered, sent Israel Bissell on his famous ride to warn that the war with Britain had begun Bissell rode for four days and six hours covering the 345 miles from Watertown, Massachusetts to Philadelphia along the Old Post Road, shouting "To arms, to arms, the war has begun" He carried a message from Joseph Palmer which was copied at each of his stops and redistributed "Wednesday morning near 10 of the clock—Watertown To all the friends of American liberty be it known that this morning before break of day, a brigade, consisting of about 1,000 to 1,200 men landed at Phip's Farm at Cambridge and marched to Lexington, where they found a company of our colony militia in arms, upon whom they fired without any provocation and killed six men and wounded four others By an express from Boston, we find another brigade are now upon their march from Boston supposed to be about 1,000 The Bearer, Israel Bissell, is charged to alarm the country quite to Connecticut and all persons are desired to furnish him with fresh horses as they may be needed I have spoken with several persons who have seen the dead and wounded Pray let the delegates from this colony to Connecticut see this J Palmer, one of the Committee of Safety" Palmer received a commission as a colonel in the Massachusetts militia and as brigadier general for Suffolk County in 1776 He went on intelligence-gathering missions in Vermont and Rhode Island and, as brigadier general, led a failed attack on Newport, Rhode Island

Provenance: From the Library of James S. Copley, Sotheby's, N.Y., 15 October 2010, Lot 647.

$8,000 – $12,000

65. Rutherford, Ernest. Typed letter signed ("Rutherford"), 1 page (4 5 x 7 in., 114 x 178 mm.), on "Newnham Cottage, Queen's Road, Cambridge" blind-stamped stationery, 18 June 1931, written to *'Dear Mr Spicer"*. Minor ink transfer below date.



June 18th, 1931.

Dear Mr. Spicer,

I thank you for your kind-
-ness in sending me copies of some of the
films which are excellent . I must
take this opportunity of thanking you
for the very pleasant and interesting
day you gave us at Sawston.

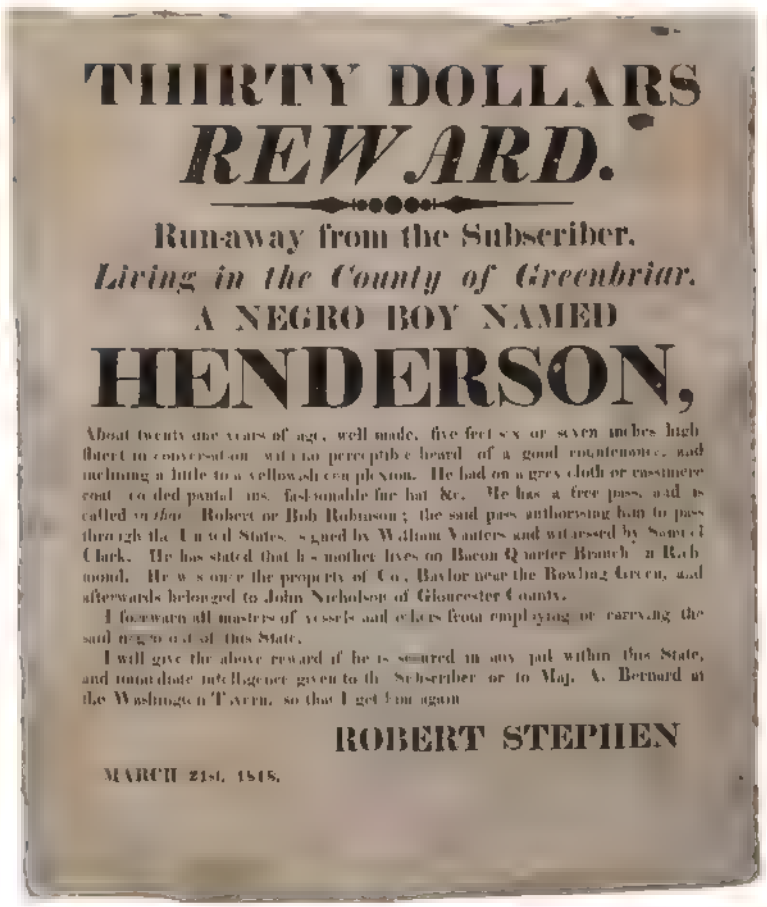
Yours sincerely,

Ernest Rutherford – the father of nuclear physics.

Rutherford writes in full: *Dear Mr. Spicer, I thank you for your kindness in sending me copies of some of the films which are excellent. I must take this opportunity of thanking you for the very pleasant and interesting day you gave us at Sawston. Yours sincerely, Rutherford*
In his early work, New Zealand-born British physicist Ernest Rutherford discovered the concept of radioactive half-life, proved that radioactivity involved the transmutation of one chemical element to another, and also differentiated and named alpha and beta radiation. This work, done at McGill University in Canada, is the basis for the Nobel Prize in Chemistry he was awarded in 1908. Interestingly, Rutherford performed his most famous work after he became a Nobel laureate. In 1911 he theorized that atoms have their charge concentrated in a very small nucleus, and thereby pioneered the Rutherford model of the atom. He is widely credited with being the first to "split the atom" in 1917 in a nuclear reaction between nitrogen and alpha particles, in which he also discovered (and named) the proton. In 1919 Rutherford became the Director of the Cavendish Laboratory at Cambridge University. Under his leadership, the neutron was discovered by James Chadwick in 1932. In the same year, the first experiment to split the nucleus in a fully controlled manner was performed by students working under his direction (John Cockcroft and Ernest Walton).

$400 – $600

66. [Slavery]. Broadside, 13 5 x 16.25 in. (343 x 413 mm.) laid paper, *County of Greenbriar* [now West Virginia], 21 March 1818. Landowner Robert Stephen (1767-1851) seeks the return of *"A Negro Boy Named Henderson"* age about 21. Archivally backed with some paper loss on edges infilled. Scattered moisture stains



THIRTY DOLLARS
REWARD.

Run-away from the Subscriber,
Living in the County of Greenbriar,
A NEGRO BOY NAMED
HENDERSON,

About twenty one years of age, well made, five feet six or seven inches high, fluent in conversation, with no perceptible beard, of a good countenance, and inclining a little to a yellowish complexion. He had on a grey cloth or cassimere coat, corded pantaloons, fashionable fur hat, &c. He has a free pass, and is called in that Robert or Bob Robinson; the said pass authorising him to pass through the United States, signed by William Vauters and witnessed by Samuel Clark. He has stated that his mother lives on Bacon Quarter Branch in Richmond. He was once the property of Col. Baylor near the Bowling Green, and afterwards belonged to John Nicholson of Gloucester County.

I forewarn all masters of vessels and others from employing or carrying the said negro out of this State.

I will give the above reward if he is secured in any jail within this State, and immediate intelligence given to the Subscriber or to Maj. A. Bernard at the Washington Tavern, so that I get him again.

ROBERT STEPHEN

MARCH 21st, 1818.

1818 Runaway Slave Broadside.

The document reads in full, THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD. Run-away from the Subscriber,
Living in the County of Greenbriar, A NEGRO BOY NAMED HENDERSON, About twenty-one years of age, well made, five feet six or seven inches high, fluent in conversation, with no perceptible beard, of a good countenance, and inclining a little to a yellowish complexion. He had on a grey cloth or cassimere coat, corded pantaloons, fashionable fur hat, &c. He has a free pass, and is called in that, Robert or Bob Robinson; the said pass authorising him to pass through the United States, signed by William Vauters and witnessed by Samuel Clark. He has stated that his mother lives on Bacon Quarter Branch in Richmond. He was once the property of Col. Baylor near the Bowling Green, and afterwards belonged to John Nicholson of Gloucester County. I forewarn all masters of vessels and others from employing or carrying the said negro out of this State. I will give the above reward if he is secured in any jail within this State and immediate intelligence given to the Subscriber or to Maj. A. Bernard at the Washington Tavern, so that I get him again. ROBERT STEPHEN MARCH 21st, 1818

$4,000 – $6,000

A Resolution

Submitting to the Legislatures of the several States a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States

Section 2.

Augustus Frank

THE HISTORIC THIRTEENTH AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

Signed by Speaker of the House of Representatives Schuyler Colfax, Vice President Hannibal Hamlin and over 109 members of the 38th Congress, including future President James A. Garfield

> *Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.* (Amendment xiii, Section 1)

67. [Slavery – Thirteenth Amendment]. Historic engrossed copy of the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution signed by over 109 members of Congress – calling for the abolition of slavery throughout the land 1 page (15 75 x 21 5 in , 400 x 546 mm), on parchment, [Washington, D C , ca February 1865], accomplished in manuscript within a ruled border, marked *Duplicate* at the heading, As with all known copies of this document some of the text and signatures are on the light side as the vellum used for these documents tended to absorb the ink. Four faint signatures of members of the Senate, including Charles Sumner and John P Hale, are written on the left margin. Scattered spotting with usual toning. Housed in a full morocco archival slipcase

The heading of the manuscript reads *Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States at the Second Session begun and held at the City of Washington on Monday the fifth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty four A Resolution submitting to the legislatures of the Several States a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States."* The historic document's text follows:

> *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two thirds of the members of both Houses concurring), That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the Several States as an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States which when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the said Constitution, namely: Article XIII. Section 1. Neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction. Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by Appropriate Legislation*

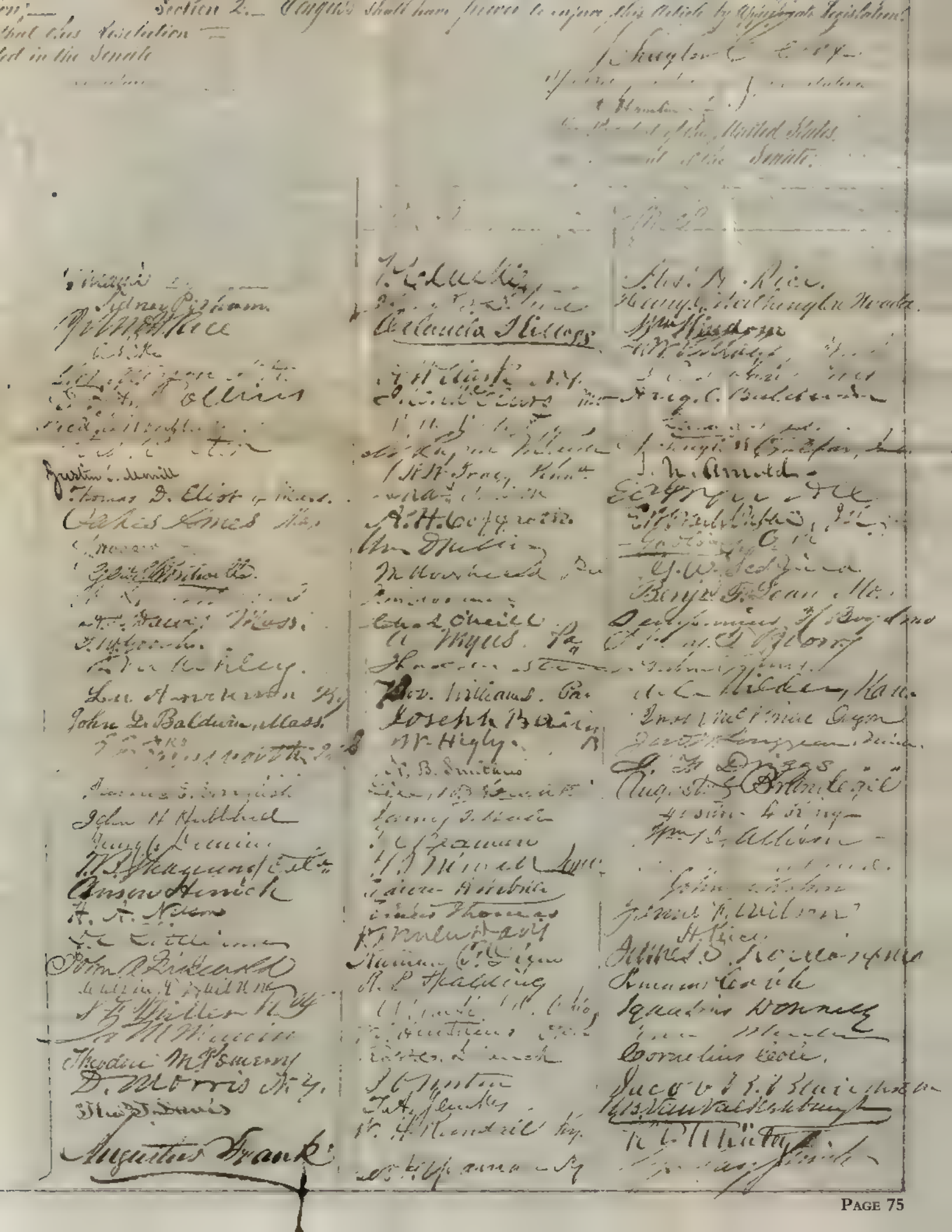
Following the text are the signatures of Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Hannibal Hamlin, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate Below, written in three ruled columns, are signatures of over (107) members of the 38th Congress who voted for the amendment Among those signing are many important politicians who served in the Congress during the Civil War and on into the Reconstruction Era that followed. **$200,000 – $250,000**

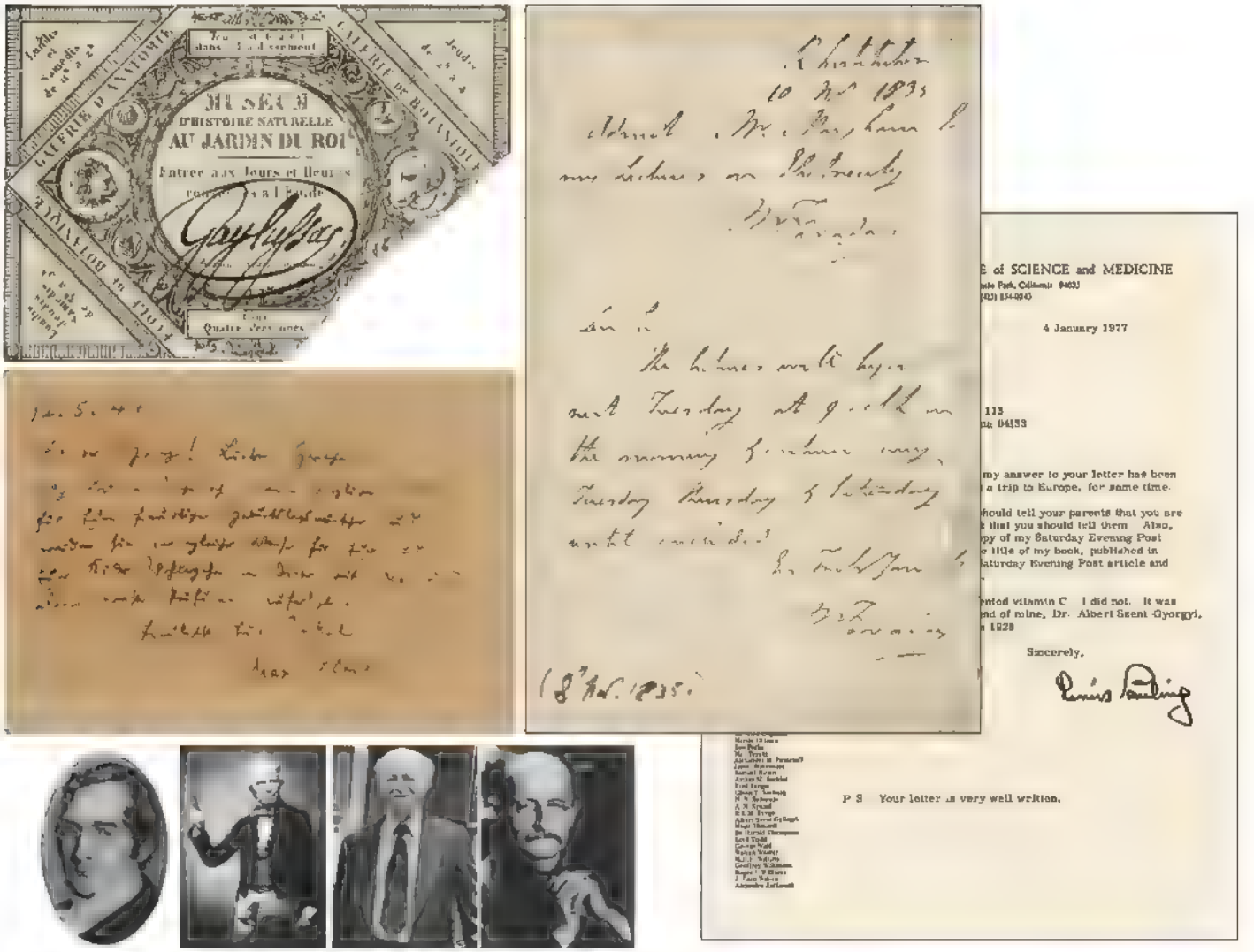
The signatures are:

J.G. Blaine [ME]
Sidney Perhaman [ME]
John H. Rice [ME]
F.A. Pike [ME]
J.W. Patterson N H.
E.H. Rollins [NH]
Fredck. E. Woodbridge [VT]
Portus Baxter [VT]
Justin S. Morrill [VT]
Thomas D. Eliot of Mass.
Oakes Ames Mass.
S. Hooper [MA]
Geo. S. Boutwell [MA]
W.B. Washburn [MA]
H.L. Dawes Mass.
D.W. Gooch [MA]
J.M. Ashley [OH]
Ln. Anderson Ky
John D. Baldwin, Mass.
J.F. Farnsworth, Ill.
James E. English [CT]
John H. Hubbard [CT]
Henry C. Deming [CT]
T.B. Shannon of Cala.
Anson Herrick [NY]
H.A. Nelson [NY]
D.C. Littlejohn [NY]
John A. Griswold [NY]
Calvin T. Hulburd [NY]
S.F. Miller N.Y.
Jas. M Marvin [NY]
Theodore M. Pomeroy [NY]
D. Morris N.Y.
Thos. T. Davis [NY]
Augustus Frank [NY]

F. Clarke [NY]
John B. Steele [NY]
Orlando Kellogg [NY]
A.W. Clark N.Y.
J.W. McClurg Mo.
E.R. Eckey [OH]
M. Russell Thayer [PA]
H.W. Tracy Penna
Chas. Upson [MI]
A.H. Coffroth [PA]
Wm. D. Kelley [PA]
J.K. Moorhead Pa.
J M. Broomall Pa.
Chas. O'Neill [PA]
A. Myers Pa.
Thaddeus Stevens [PA]
Thomas Williams Pa.
Joseph Bailey [PA]
W. Higby [CA]
N.B. Smithers [DE]
Giles W. Hotchkiss [NY]
James T. Hale [PA]
F.C. Beaman [MI]
J B. Grinnell Iowa
Edwin H. Webster [MD]
Francis Thomas [MD]
H. Winter Davis [MD]
Nathan F. Dixon [R.I]
R. P. Spalding [OH]
J A. Garfield Ohio
W.A. Hutchins Ohio
Robt. C. Schenck [OH]
J O. Norton [IL]
T.A Jenckes [R.I]
W.H. Randall Ky.
Geo. H. Yeaman Ky.

Alexn. H. Rice [MA]
Henry G. Worthington Nevada
Wm. Windom [MN]
F.W. Kellogg Mich
I C. Sloan Wis.
Aug C. Baldwin [MI]
Leonard Myers [PA]
Schuyler Colfax, Ind.
I.N. Arnold [IL]
E.C. Ingersoll [IL]
E.B. Washburne, Ill.
Godlove S. Orth [IN]
G.W. Scofield [PA]
Benjn. F. Loan Mo.
Sempronius H. Boyd Mo.
Henry T. Blow [MO]
Samuel Knox [MO]
Jno. R. McBride Oregon
Jno. W. Longyear, Mich
J.F. Driggs [MI]
Augustus Brandegee [CT]
Austin A. King [MO]
Wm. B. Allison [IA]
A.W. Hubbard [IA]
John A. Kasson [IA]
James F. Wilson [IA]
H. Price [IA]
James S. Rollins of Mo.
Amasa Cobb [WI]
Ignatius Donnelly [MN]
Ezra Wheeler [WI]
Cornelius Cole [CA]
Jacob B. Blair West Va.
R.B. Van Valkenburgh [NY]
K. Whaley [WV]
G. Clay Smith [KY]





68. [Science – Physics & Chemistry]. Group of letters and signatures from four pioneers in physics and chemistry.

Group of four pioneers in Physics and Chemistry.

Included are (1) **Planck, Max.** Nobel prize-winning German theoretical physicist who originated quantum theory Autograph letter signed ("Max Planck"), 1 page (5 75 x 4 in , 146 x 102 mm), in German, no place, 12 May 1944 Planck writes in full *Dear Georg! Dear Hertha! To both of you my sincere thanks for your friendly birthday wishes, and to you and the children the same Keep well in this so very difficult time which imposes such an ordeal on all of us Faithfully your uncle, Max Planck* Mild toning on borders from previous mounting

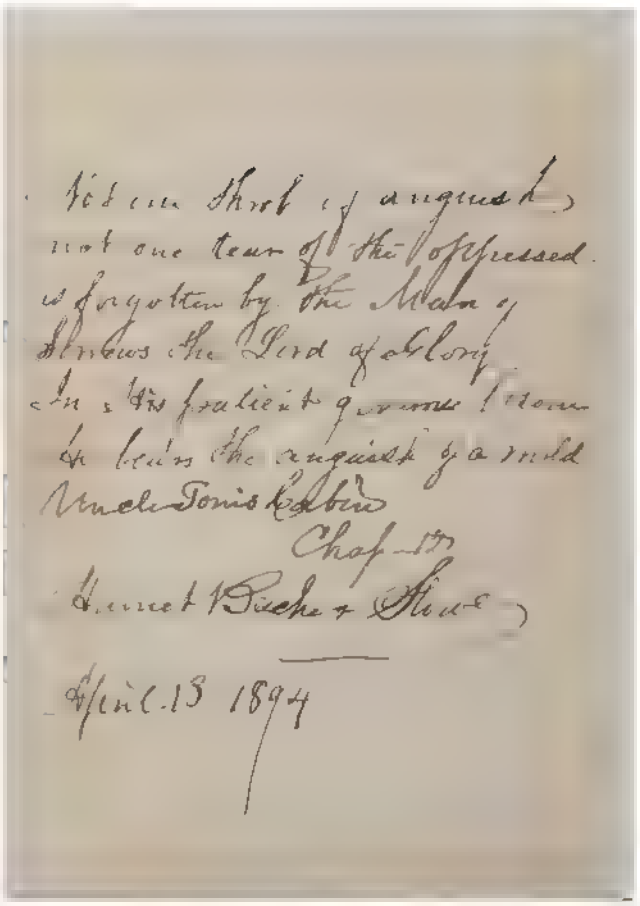
(2) **Faraday, Michael.** English scientist who contributed immensely to the fields of electromagnetism and electrochemistry Autograph letter signed ("M Faraday") twice, 1 page (4 5 x 7 25 in , 114 x 184 mm), *"R Institution [Royal Institution of Great Britain] "*, 10 November 1835 Faraday writes in full *Admit Mr, Maryham to my lectures on Electricity M Faraday Dear Sir, The lectures will begin next Tuesday at 9 o'clock in the morning & continue every Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday until concluded I am truly yours, M Faraday (8th Nov 1835)* Dampstains on the right margin; mounting remnants on verso.

(3) **Gay-Lussac, Joseph Louis.** French chemist and physicist known mostly for two laws related to gases Bold signature ("Gay-Lussac") written on an ornate printed ticket for four persons to gain entry into the "Museum d'Histoire Naturelle au Jardin du Roi" (Natural History Museum the Royal Garden) Lower right corner of the ticket has been torn off, presumably to gain entry into the museum, mounting remnants on verso.

(4) **Pauling, Linus.** Nobel prize-winning American chemist and biochemist, one of the founders of quantum chemistry and molecular biology Typed letter signed ("Linus Pauling"), 1 page (8 5 x 11 in , 216 x 279 mm), on "Linus Pauling Institute of Science and Medicine" letterhead, Menlo Park, California, 4 January 1977, written to *"Dick Raymond"* Pauling writes in part *Dear Dick You ask if you should tell your parents that you are taking vitamin C I think that you should tell them Also you might give them a copy of my Saturday Evening Post article and show them the title of my book, published in October... You ask if I invented vitamin C. I did not. It was discovered by an old friend of mine, Dr Albert Szent-Gyorgyi, who found it in science in 1928. Sincerely, Linus Pauling*
P.S. Your letter is very well written. Slight toning around borders from previous mounting

$2,000 – $3,000

69. Stowe, Harriett Beecher. Autograph quotation signed ("Harriet Beecher Stowe"), from the all-important classic book, Uncle Tom's Cabin, 1 page (4 5 x 6.75 in., 114 x 171 mm.), tipped along left margin to a larger sheet of 5 25 x 7 25 in , displaying a facsimile engraved image of Stowe on verso Accompanied with the original face of the mailing envelope completed in Stowe's hand, *L C Hartranft Esq , 51 College Avenue, Valparaiso Ind* , postmarked 13 April 1894 from Hartford, Connecticut In fine condition

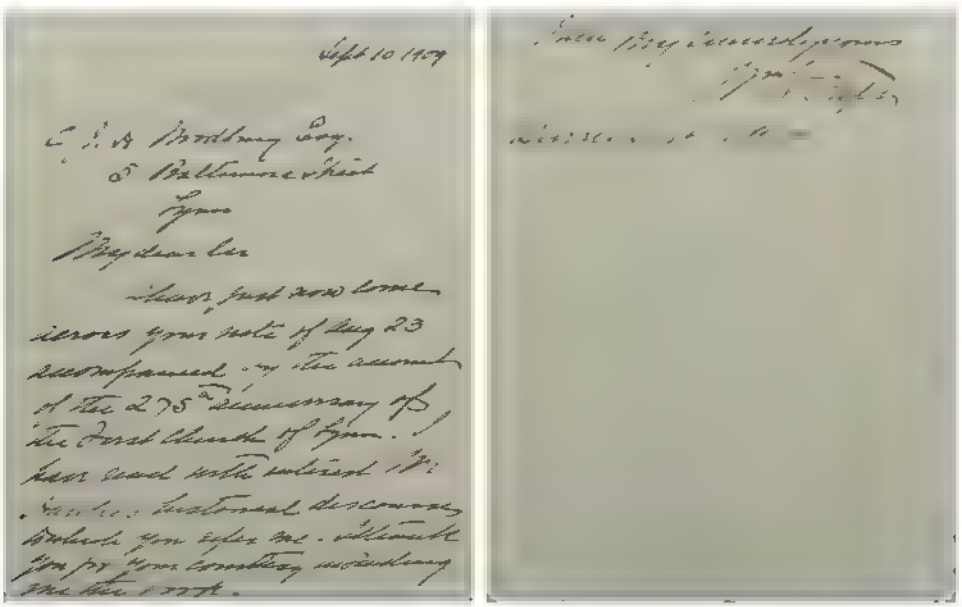


Harriet Beecher Stowe boldly pens a quote from her book, Uncle Tom's Cabin.

Stowe writes in full: *Not one throb of anguish, not one tear of the oppressed is forgotten by the Man of Sorrows the Lord of Glory In His patient generous bosom He bears the anguish of a world. Uncle Tom's Cabin*
Chap 12 Harriet Beecher Stowe April 13 1894

The context in which this appears in the book involves the river-boat trip on which the slave trader Haley conducted Tom and other Kentucky slaves southward to be sold as plantation hands. At Louisville, Haley surreptitiously sold the baby of the newly traded slave woman, Lucy, when she briefly left in hopes of finding her husband at the wharf. Crushed, she committed suicide by jumping into the Ohio River that night. Tom was a witness to this. The passage immediately follows Lucy's suicide and Mrs Stowe obviously intended it as a powerful intermediate statement. The acceptance of Uncle Tom's Cabin at face value by people in the North was a major factor in the development of the Civil War

$4,000 – $6,000

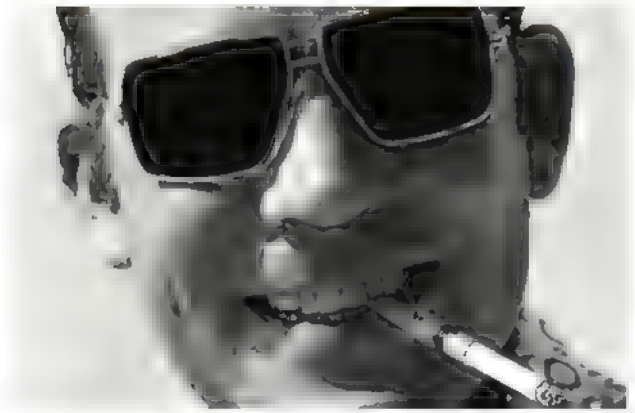


70. Taft, William H. Autograph letter signed ("Wm H Taft") as President, 2 pages (5 5 x 6 8 in , 140 x 173 mm), on separate leaves of conjoined "The President's Cottage, Beverly Massachusetts" stationery, 10 September 1909, written to *C J H Woodbury Esq 51 Baltimore Str, Lynn, Mass.* as written by Taft on the included transmittal envelope. In fine condition

President William H. Taft writes on the 275th anniversary of the First Church of Lynn, Massachusetts.

Taft writes in full: *My dear Sir I have just now come across your note of Aug 23 accompanied by the account of the 275th anniversary of the First Church of Lynn I have read with interest Mr. Hawkes historical discourses to which you refer me. I thank you for your courtesy in sending me the book. I am very sincerely yours, Wm. H. Taft*

$2,000 – $3,000



71. Thompson, Hunter Stockton. Autograph composition book journal with black and white marble print board covers and spine reinforced with silver metallic tape (11 5 x 8 5 x 1 in.; 292 x 216 x 25 mm.), 202 pp., of which 18 pp. contain writing by Thompson in various colored inks. The notebook, with entries dated February 9, 1990 - May 18, 1990, was kept by Thompson's assistant, Catherine Sabonis-Bradley, who was at work with the author on his collection Songs of the Doom: More Notes on the Death of the American Dream (The Gonzo Papers Vol. 3) (1990). Tipped to the page dated "03/26" is a piece of paper napkin (3 5 x 6.5 in ; 89 x 165 mm.) with a self-portrait drawing attributed to Thompson inscribed, "To Kat With brute crazy feelings + warped love Best, Boris [with drawing of a Hopi swastika inside a heart]".

Gonzo journalist Hunter S. Thompson scrambles to finish Songs of the Doomed while hounded by authorities on drugs, explosives, and sexual assault charges.

"***Sex Crimes 6 govt agents search Hunter Thompson's house for 10 hours and find NO DRUGS***"

Thompson writes in part:

Subtitles The Proud Highway Love + Death in the Passing Lane ... The Screwjack Stories ... Dead Animals ... Doomed Love in the Grey Area 33 Years with No Sleep Nightmares in ¾ Time ... Songs of The Doomed Gonzo Papers Vol. III Too Many Decades, Small Ugly Lives ... I Did the Dirty Boogie, but they called it something Else.... The Street of Broken Dreams

Sex Crimes 6 govt agents search Hunter Thompson's house for 10 hours and find NO DRUGS

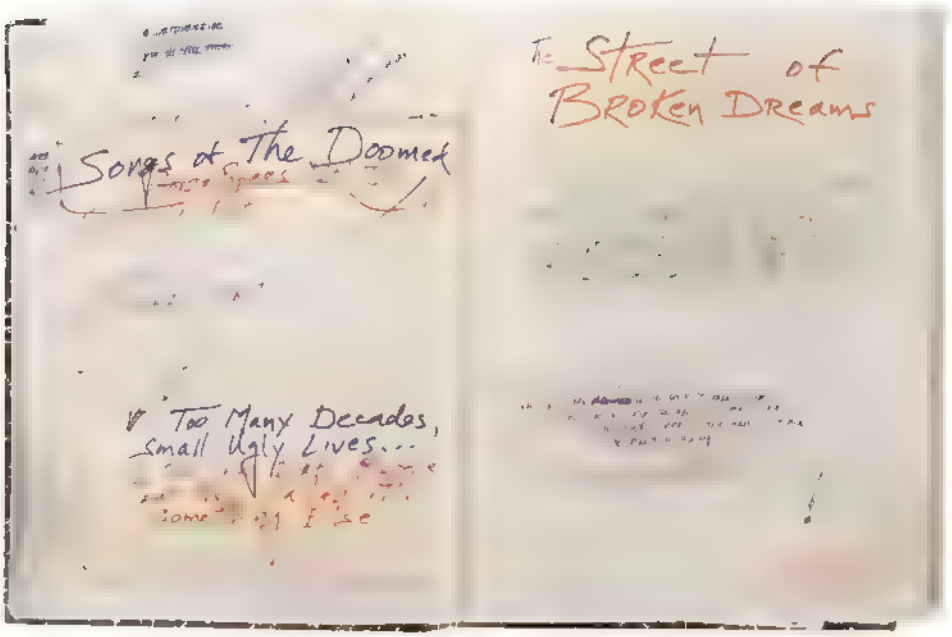
Diary Script The trial of Hunter S Thompson (script for documentary) Day 1 Day 2 etc Today Furs Tomorrow Me Hearing Mar 13 Why not? It's my livlihood [sic] My life's work has been knowing + writing about criminals Somebody has to do it- ...Jack Nicholson as voice over 'I took my organ to the party, but nobody asked me to play / They laughed at Thomas Edison Ralph [Steadman] Titles When on the lam call cab No 704 out of the Beverly Hills Hotel Bungalow 2HA The dog that doesn't bark 14 hours/6 searches Why? Were there no drugs in Dr Thompson's house?? Why Indeed?...

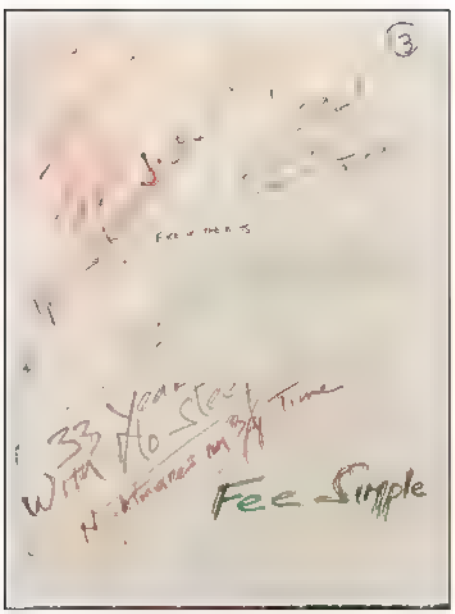
Narrative Welcome to the Ninety's (90s Welcome to Jail The Age of Fear, The Time of Many Rules + Constant Punishment . (1) In the 50's—the Silent Generation—The underground 60-40% question was How not to become Sloan Wilson's The Man in the Grey Flannel Suit? Avoid The Rules (2) In the 60's—The question was cranked up to How Many Rules Will You Break, Brother? Before Yr Love Will Crack?' (70s)—I'm alright, Jack—Nixon's in charge + The Tide is Running Right + George McGovern was a fool because he only got ____ million votes

While in the process of completing Songs of the Doom, Hunter S Thompson found himself embroiled in grave legal trouble when police raided his Woody Creek, Colorado home after adult film director Gail Palmer-Slater alleged that the author had sexually assaulted her during a visit to his residence The search turned up trace quantities of cocaine and LSD, as well illegally acquired dynamite, leaving Thompson facing multiple felony charges. Palmer-Slater later recanted her story, admitting local law enforcement officials bent on reigning in the wild and eccentric Thompson had goaded her into filing the complaint Though drugs and explosive charges resulting from the raid were dismissed in court, the imbroglio galvanized Thompson to fight to maintain his innocence, as is recorded in this remarkable document Offering unparalleled insight into the creative process of the legendary author, this journal provides a daily account of Thompson's mercurial creativity giving shape to inspiration under the strain of impending criminal prosecution and the pressures of a working writer staring down a deadline Contents include a draft script for a Hunter S Thompson Legal Defense Fund film, alternate titles for the book, and draft section headings all written by Thompson, as well as dictation taken by Sabonis-Bradley that became the manuscript for the published piece "Back in the USA," research and dictated drafts for unfinished pieces ("Tick Fever"), notes, ideas, elaborate doodles (including Thompson's beloved cat "Screwjack"), transcripts of conversations with attorneys and legal experts, dictation of proposed legal strategies, summaries of Thompsons dealings with his editor at Simon and Schuster, James H Silberman, as well as tipped in printed artwork by Ralph Steadman, Defense Fund poster mock-ups by Thompson, receipts and notes from Thompson, and other ephemera. Taken cumulatively, the journal constitutes an important chronicle of a tumultuous time when the writer's life uncomfortably resembled those of his characters

Catherine Sabonis-Bradley (née Sabonis-Chafee) Catherine "Cat" Sabonis-Bradley worked as an assistant to Hunter S Thompson from 1990 to 1991 She was introduced to Thompson by her sister, Terry Sabonis-Chafee, with whom Thompson was romantically involved

$20,000 - $30,000


Songs of The Doomed
The Street of Broken Dreams
Too Many Decades, Small Ugly Lives...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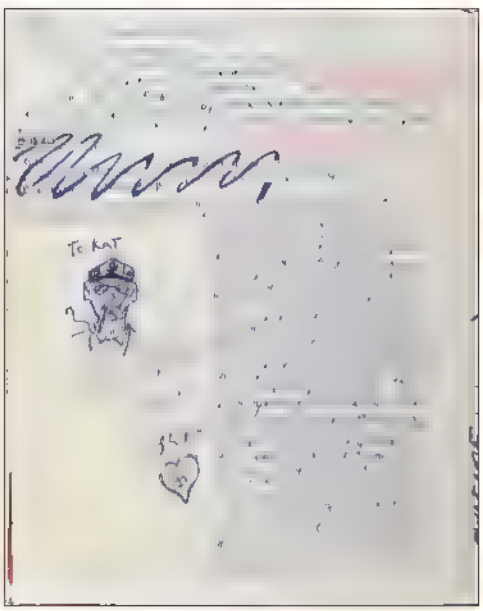
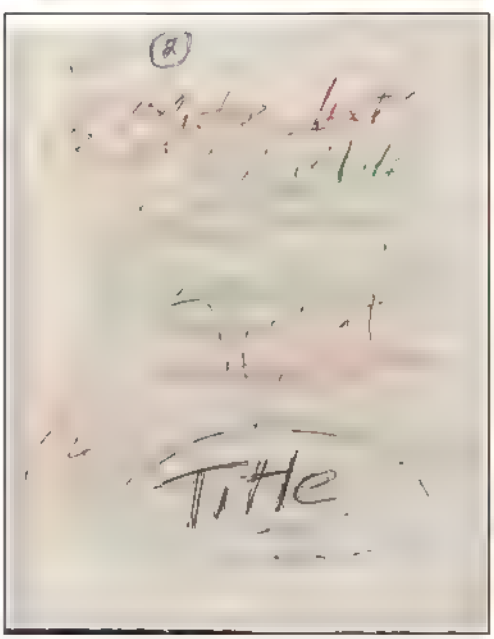
Fee Simple




(2)
Title

72. Truman, Harry S. Remarkable autograph letter signed ("Harry S. Truman"), 5 pages (6.1 x 9 6 in.; 155 x 244 mm.), on separate leaves, [Independence, Missouri], 29 December 1955, written to *Dear Dean* [Dean Acheson, confidante and Secretary of State under Truman], on "From the Desk of Harry S. Truman" letterhead stationery In fine condition.

According to President Trump, Truman had it right about the dishonest media!

"We have men, in this day and age, who are prostitutes of the mind. They sell their ability to write articles for sale, which will be so worded as to mislead people who read them as news. These articles or columns are most astute and plausible and unless the reader knows the facts are most misleading. These men are prostitutes of the mind – they write what they do not believe for sale... In my opinion they are much worse and much more dangerous than the street walking whore who sells her body for the relief of a man whose penis is troubling him. Prostitutes of the mind have been the great menace to free government since freedom of speech and freedom of the press was first inaugurated..."

Truman writes in full *Well I have the urge to give some of these lying paid prostitutes of the mind a little hell, and rather than speak out publicly you are the victim Old Man Webster, who is purported to have written a collection of words with derivations and definitions says that*

Prostitute 1 To submit to promiscuous lewdness for hire 2 To devote to base or unworthy purposes, as to prostitute ones talents. Prostituted now, chiefly devoted to base purposes or ends, corrupt.

The same source (from old man Webster) gives this definition of prostitution 1 Act or practice of prostituting, as, the prostitution of one's abilities Dean that's the end of Mr. Webster's desertation [sic] on the oldest profession in the world, and as you see it is not confined to an occupant of a bawdy house We have men, in this day and age, who are prostitutes of the mind. They sell their ability to write articles for sale, which will be so worded as to mislead people who read them as news These articles or columns are most astute and plausible and unless the reader knows the facts are most misleading

These men are prostitutes of the mind – they write what they do not believe for sale

Mr Webster has clearly defined them for what they are In my opinion they are much worse and much more dangerous than the street walking whore who sells her body for the relief of a man whose penis is troubling him

Prostitutes of the mind have been the great menace to free government since freedom of speech and freedom of the press was first inaugurated

Presidents and the members of their Cabinets and their staff members have been slandered and misrepresented since George Washington When the press is friendly to an administration the opposition has been lied about and treated to the excresance [sic] of paid prostitutes of the mind

A prostitute of the mind is a much worse criminal in my opinion than a thief or a robber. You know old man Shakespeare said: "Good name in man or woman, dear my lord Is the immediate jewel of their souls, Who steals my purse steals trash, 'tis something nothing But he that filches from me my good name Robs me of that which not enriches him, And makes me poor indeed "

Prostitutes of the mind are skillful purveyors of character assassination and the theft of good names of public men and private citizens too They are the lowest form of thief & criminal.

Well I don't have to name them You know 'em too.

Hope you and Alice had a grand Christmas. We were sorely disappointed when you didn't come out
Sincerely, Harry T ruman

A scathing commentary on the press by Truman. When Truman left the presidency in January 1953, he was one of the most unpopular politicians in the United States. The Korean War, accusations of corruption in his administration, plus the overhanging cloud of McCarthyism all contributed to his poor standing with the public In the years following his presidency, Truman's stature began to improve, in large part due to Americans seeing him as a spirited, no-nonsense everyman. Even as early as 1962, a poll of 75 historians ranked Truman among the "near great" Presidents. Without question, one of the most candid and personal letters ever written by a U.S. President

Provenance: From the Collection of Dean Acheson

$60,000 – $80,000

FROM THE DESK OF
HARRY S. TRUMAN

Dec 29, 1955

Dear Dess:

Well I have the urge to give some of these lying, paid prostitutes of the mind a little hell, and rather than speak out publicly, you are the victim. Old man Webster, who is purported to have written a collection of words with denotations and definitions says that

Prostitute: 1. To submit to promiscuous lewdness for hire. 2. To devote to base or unworthy purposes; as to prostitute ones talents. Prostituted; vile, chiefly devoted to base purposes or ends; corrupt.

The same source (your old man Webster) gives this definition of pros-

FROM THE DESK OF
HARRY S. TRUMAN

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t end the members of t and their staff members leadered and misrepre- e George Washington.

press is friendly to an

FROM THE DESK OF
HARRY S. TRUMAN

: I victim practice of pros- ; as, the prostitution of one's Dess, that's the end of is dissertation on the oldest n in the world, and as you s not compared to the t of a family house.

e men, in this day, and e prostitutes of the mind ther ability to write articles hich only be so understood people who read them these articles or columns are te and desirable readers erstand knows the fact t misleading.

men are prostitutes of - they write what they release for sale.

FROM THE DESK OF
HARRY S. TRUMAN

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"Good name in man or woman,
dear my lord,
Is the immediate jewel of their souls;
Who steals my purse steals trash;
'tis something, nothing;
But he that filches from me my good name
Robs me of that which not en-

FROM THE DESK OF
HARRY S. TRUMAN

riches him,
And makes me poor indeed"

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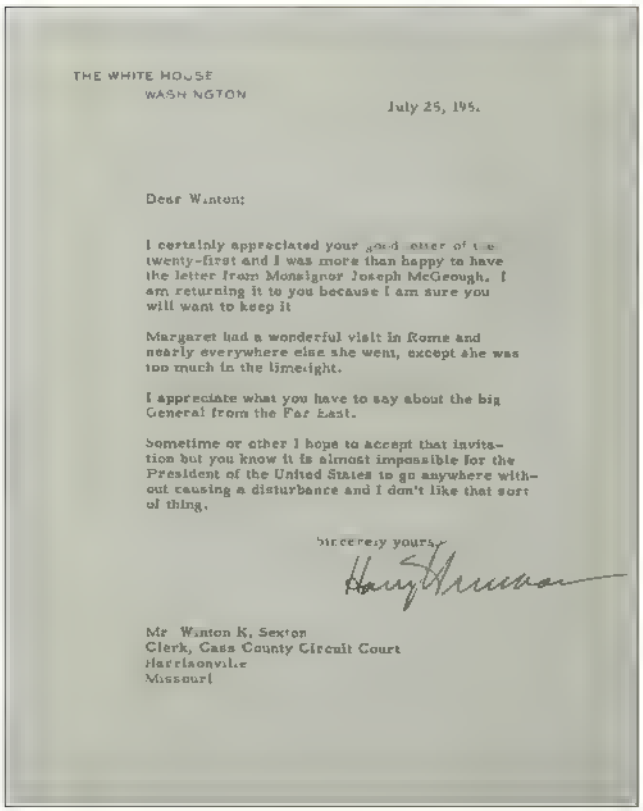
Sincerely Harry Truman



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 25, 195.

Dear Winton:

I certainly appreciated your good letter of the twenty-first and I was more than happy to have the letter from Monsignor Joseph McGeough. I am returning it to you because I am sure you will want to keep it

Margaret had a wonderful visit in Rome and nearly everywhere else she went, except she was too much in the limelight.

I appreciate what you have to say about the big General from the Far East.

Sometime or other I hope to accept that invitation but you know it is almost impossible for the President of the United States to go anywhere without causing a disturbance and I don't like that sort of thing.

Sincerely yours,

Harry S. Truman

Mr. Winton K. Sexton
Clerk, Cass County Circuit Court
Harrisonville
Missouri

73. Truman, Harry S. Typed letter signed ("Harry S. Truman") as President, 1 page (7 x 9 in.; 178 x 229 mm.), on mint green The White House, Washington stationery, 25 July 1951, written to Winton K. Sexton, Clerk, Cass County Circuit Court, Harrisonville, Missouri With original White House transmittal envelope. Included is the letter Truman returned to Sexton (mentioned in the letter), a 1 page typed letter signed by Joseph F McGeough, who was later consecrated a Bishop by Pope John XXIII Fine condition

In a letter to a former POW, President Truman evokes his diary entry the day he decided to fire Gen. Douglas MacArthur when he wrote that the *"Big General in the Far East must be recalled."*

Truman writes in full *I certainly appreciated your good letter of the twenty-first and I was more than happy to have the letter from Monsignor Joseph McGeough. I am returning it to you because I am sure you will want to keep it. Margaret had a wonderful visit in Rome and nearly everywhere else she went, except she was too much in the limelight. I appreciate what you have to say about the big General from the Far East. Sometime or other I hope to accept that invitation but you know it is almost impossible for the President of the United States to go anywhere without causing a disturbance and I don't like that sort of thing.*

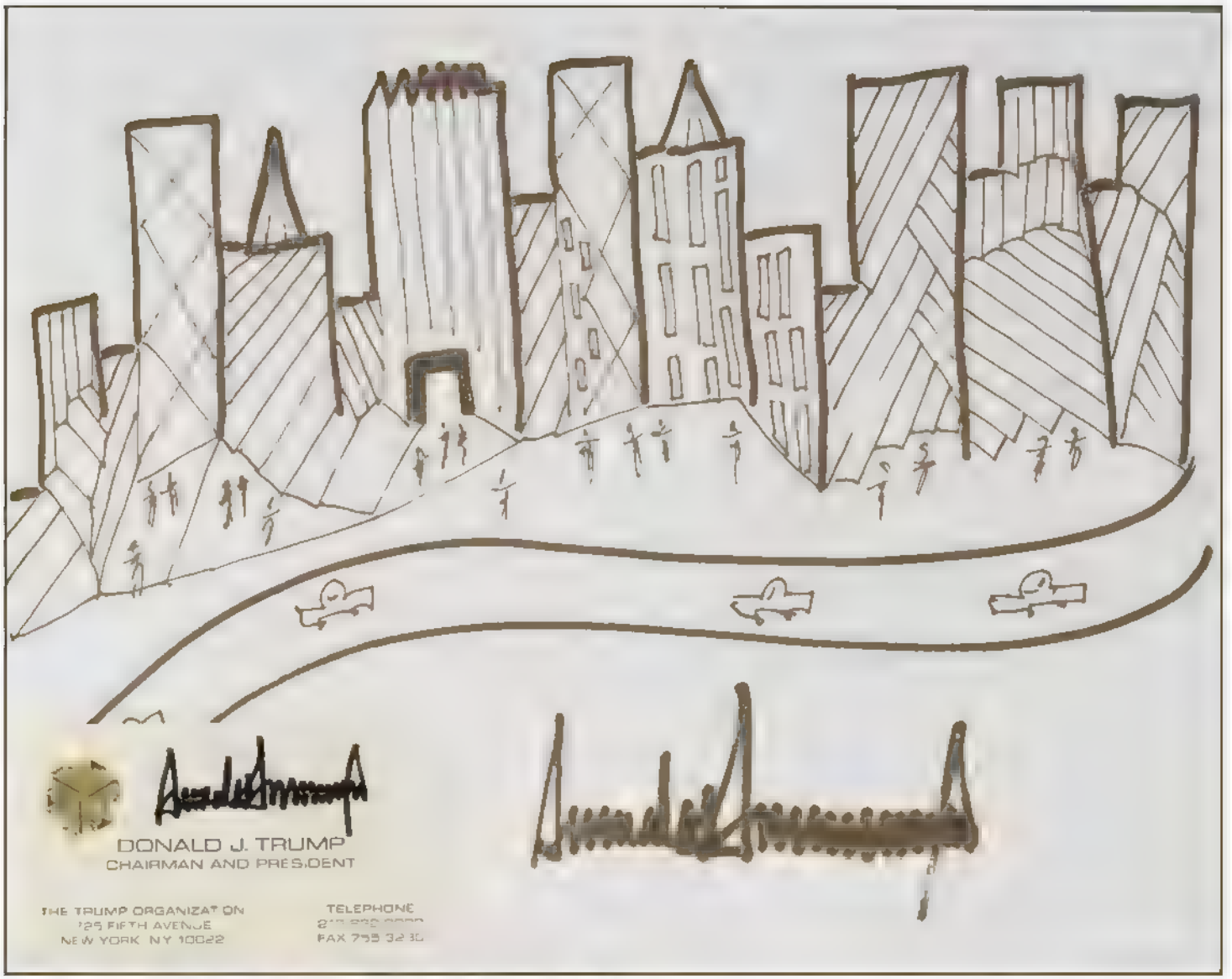
Sincerely yours, Harry S Truman

On 11 April 1951, President Truman announced, in part, *"With deep regret I have concluded that General of the Army Douglas MacArthur is unable to give his wholehearted support to the policies of the United States Government and of the United Nations in matters pertaining to his official duties... I have, therefore, relieved General MacArthur of his commands..."* Five days earlier, on 6 April 1951, reacting to Republican House Minority Leader Joseph Martin's reading on the floor of the House a letter he had received from Gen. MacArthur favoring an attack on the Chinese mainland which the President opposed, Truman wrote in his diary, in part, *'MacArthur shoots another political bomb through Joe Martin... This looks like the last straw. Rank insubordination..."* He then listed some of MacArthur's previous actions ending his diary entry, *"I've come to the conclusion that our Big General in the Far East must be recalled."*

Following Pearl Harbor, Winton K. Sexton joined the Army Air Force as a B-25 Bomber pilot and was shot down over Italy He was held prisoner for 41 days by the Germans. 2nd Lieutenant Sexton escaped and for nine months was behind enemy lines in Italy In 1948, he published We Fought for Freedom, recounting his experiences The 1985 expanded edition, Back Roads to Freedom, features a photograph of President Truman holding a copy of We Fought for Freedom, with the caption "Safely on the ground at National Airport after spending more than three hours circling Washington in a storm December 28, 1948, the late President Harry S. Truman clutches the author's original book he read while 'sweating out' the landing.'"

Letters from Truman relating to MacArthur's firing are quite scarce and highly desirable.

$3,000 – $4,000

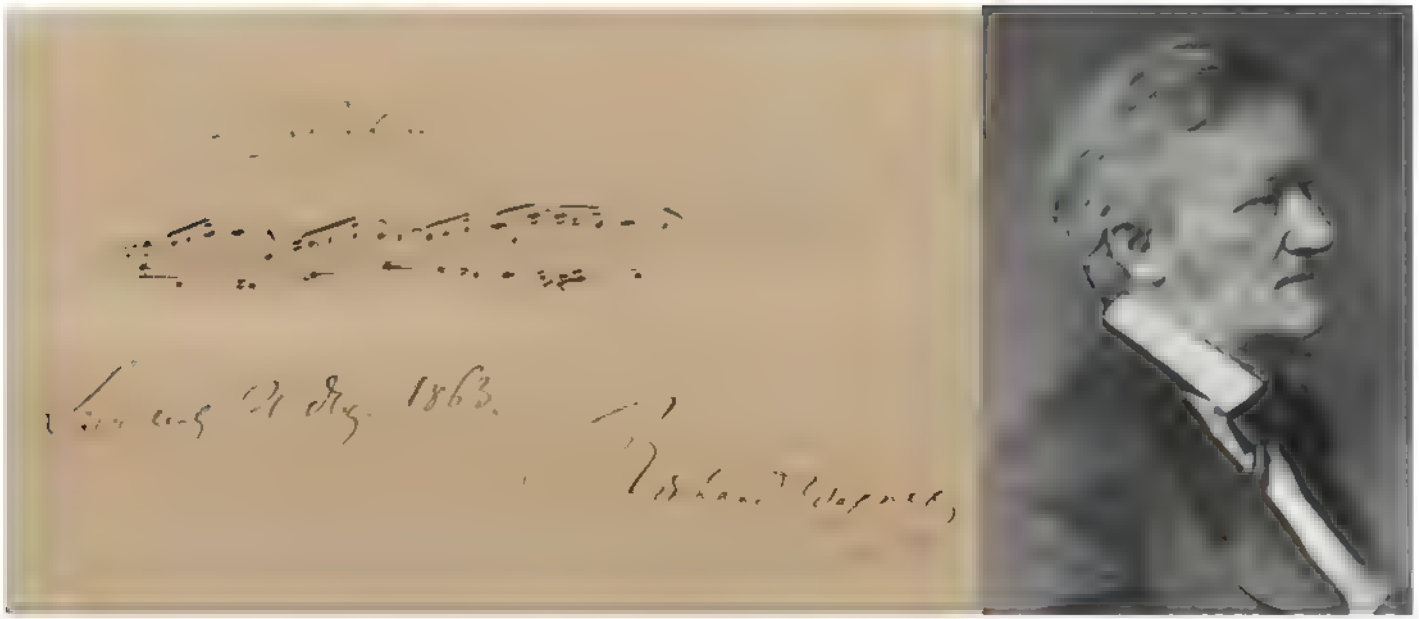


74. Trump, Donald J. Hand drawn artwork of the New York skyline signed ("Donald J. Trump"), 10 x 8 in. (254 x 203 mm.) on heavy stock paper. Rendered by Trump in gold marking pen, the art depicts modern stylized high-rise buildings with abstract people milling about and a motorway with cars in the foreground. Signed boldly at the bottom, "Donald J. Trump".

Donald Trump hand drawn artwork of the New York skyline.

Affixed on the lower left corner of the artwork is Trump's business card reading "Donald J. Trump / Chairman and President / The Trump Organization / 725 Fifth Avenue / New York, N.Y. 10022". On the card and above his printed name, Trump has signed *"Donald J Trump"* in black marker. Donald Trump rendered this artwork in September 2001 for a charity event at Delbarton School, the prestigious all-male Catholic college-preparatory school in Morristown, New Jersey. On the verso, an unidentified hand has written "D[elbarton] S[chool].'01". In very fine condition.

$8,000 – $12,000

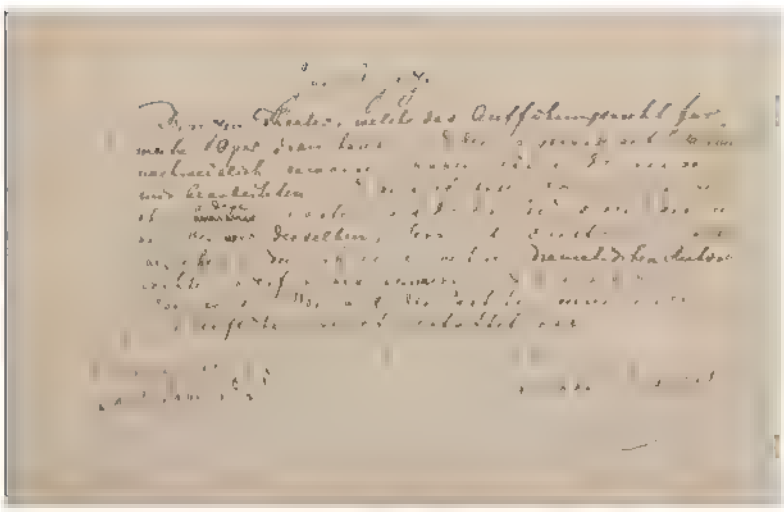


75. Wagner, Richard. Extraordinary oversized autograph musical quotation signed ("Richard Wagner"), 1 page (11.25 x 6.5 in., 286 x 165 mm), being five bars from his *Tristan und Isolde*, Lowenberg, 4 March 1863. Leaf tipped to board, uniform toning from previous display.

Richard Wagner's *Tristan und Isolde*.

Tristan und Isolde is an opera in three acts by Richard Wagner composed between 1857 and 1859. Wagner referred to the work not as an opera, rather, a *drama*. The opera was enormously influential among Western classical composers and provided direct inspiration to composers such as Gustav Mahler, Richard Strauss, Alban Berg, Arnold Schoenberg and Benjamin Britten. Please note: An inscription most likely to the recipient beneath the quotation has been skillfully removed.

$10,000 – $15,000

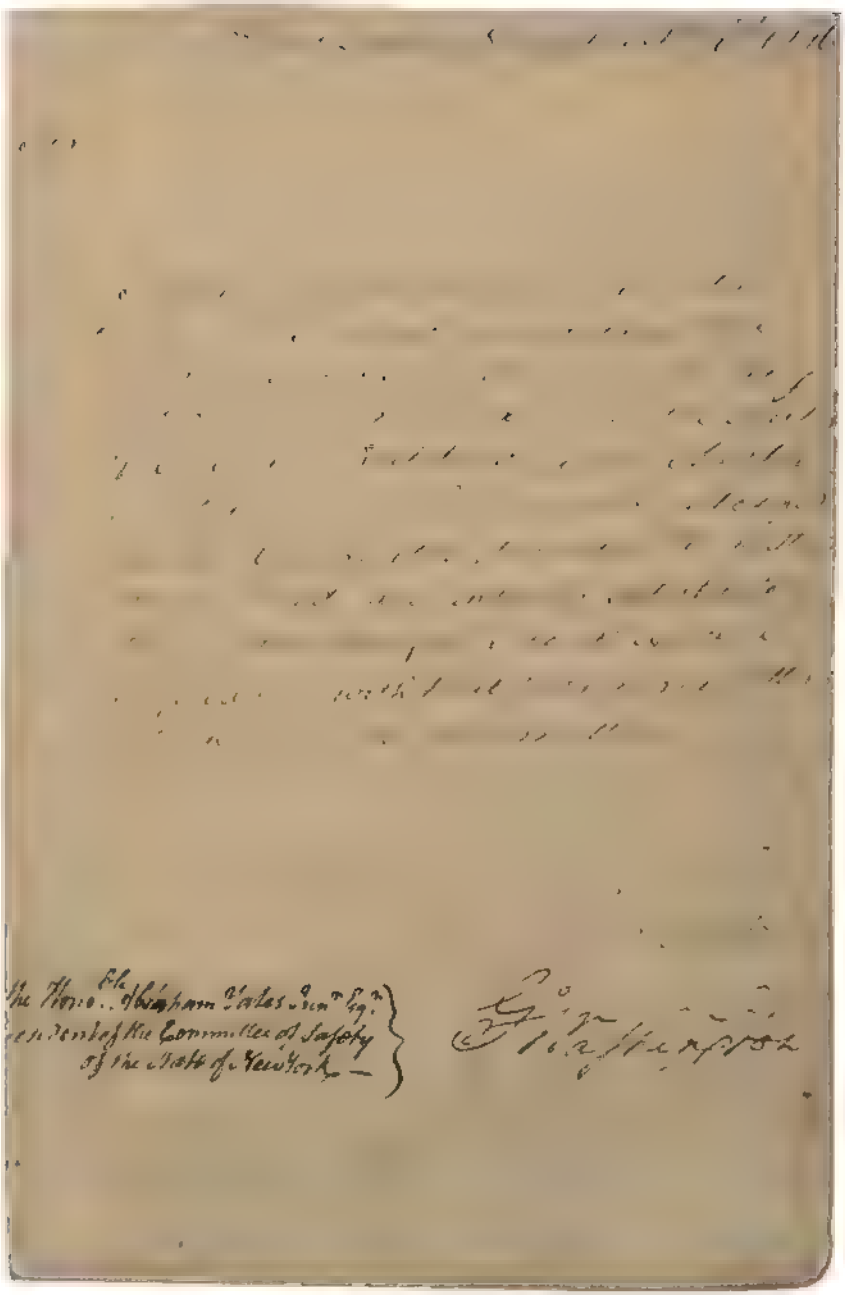


76. Wagner, Richard. Autograph document signed ("Richard Wagner"), 1 page (8.6 x 5.5 in.; 218 x 140 mm.), in German, *Bayreuth*, 30 October 1875, concerning the publishing rights for one of his operas. Minor separations at vertical fold.

Writing from Bayreuth, the future location of the Wagner-centric Bayreuth Festival, Richard Wagner grants performance rights for additional scenes executed for his opera "Tannhäuser and the Minstrel Contest at Wartburg".

Wagner writes in full: *I hereunth announce. Those theaters that can document that they have acquired the performance rights for my opera "Tannhauser and the Minstrel Contest at Wartburg" can order the new scenes that I have reworked and executed for it, from the publisher, Mr A. Furstner in Berlin, without any additional cost beyond the price of the score, as I do not insist on any further separate author's performance rights for them. For this reason, I have granted permission to the publisher for the sale of the score of these scenes along with performance rights. Richard Wagner*

There is little doubt that Wagner was in Bayreuth planning for the inaugural Bayreuth Festival which showcases the composer's own works exclusively. Performances take place in the Bayreuth Festspielhaus, a theater over which Wagner personally supervised the design and construction. The inauguration took place 13 August 1876, with a performance of *Das Rheingold*. Present were Kaiser Wilhelm, Dom Pedro II of Brazil, King Ludwig, and other members of nobility, as well as Friedrich Nietzsche who committed great effort to helping his then good friend Wagner establish the festival. In the final days of World War II, two-thirds of the town was destroyed by Allied bombing (the theater itself was undamaged). The Bayreuth Festival began anew in 1951 and continues annually to this day. It has become a pilgrimage destination for Wagner enthusiasts, who often must wait years to obtain tickets. **$3,000 – $5,000**



77. Washington, George. Letter signed ("Go. Washington") as Commander of the Continental Army, 1 page (7.25 x 11.38 in.; 184 x 289 mm), *Head Quarters, New York,* 6 September 1776, written to Abraham Yates, Jr. Noted at bottom left in ink, "To the Honor. Abraham Yates, Junr., Esq. [P]resident of the Committee of Safety — of the State of New York". Light toning, archivally silked on both sides for preservation. Overall, in fine condition.

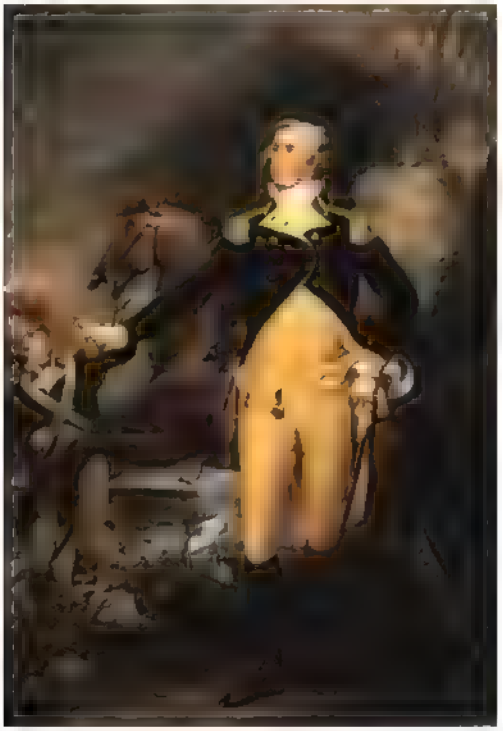
Just two months following the Declaration of Independence, Commander of the Continental Army George Washington discusses the New York Militia during the darkest days of the Revolutionary War.

Washington writes, in full: *Sir: --- I have now before me your Letter of the 4th Instant enclosing the report against ordering out any more of the Militia from the counties of Orange Dutchess Westchester or Ulster The reasons alledged by the Committee, to whom this matter was referred are entirely satisfactory to me and therefore I do not expect a compliance with that part of my letter which respects this matter. I have the honor to be yr. Most Obedt. Servt Go: Washington*

In the first eighteen months of armed conflict with the British, Washington had begun to create an army and forced the British army in Boston to evacuate that city in March 1776. Due to its critical importance for both their north and south operations, Washington was almost certain the British would attack New York. The British fleet descended upon New York in August 1776 and, due to their vastly superior naval firepower, as well as some tactical mistakes made by Washington and his generals, the British prevailed in Long Island and Manhattan, and then the Continental Army was forced to retreat through New Jersey. At this time, Washington was continually concerned with problems of the militia, recruits, and deserters, and he constantly reminded Congress of the need for a standing professional army and a better system of supply.

An exceptional one-page signed letter from Washington written in 1776 at the peak of the intensity American Revolutionary War – just over two months after the Continental Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence. Any "1776" Dated Letters signed by George Washington are particularly desirable.

$15,000 – $20,000



78. Washington, George. Letter signed ("Go. Washington") as Commander of the Continental Army, 2 pages (8.25 x 13 in.; 210 x 330 mm.), front and back, *Morris Town*, 2 February 1777, written to Nicholas Cooke, the first Continental governor of the state of Rhode Island. Professionally reinforced in areas at folds on verso; otherwise, in fine condition

Fortifying the depleted ranks of the Continental Army in the winter of 1777, Gen. Washington has strong words for the governor of Rhode Island, who has resorted to bribery to fill his quota of enlistments:

"I do not know in what light the Adoption of these Measures may appear to your State; To me* [they] *appear to be fraught with every Evil, manifestly injurious to the Common Cause, and an indirect Breach of the Union. My duty therefore as Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States compels me (however disagreeable the task) to remonstrate against such mode of proceeding..."

Washington writes in full: *Sir, In a Letter which I did myself the honor of writing to you on the 20th Ulto. I could not help expressing my Sentiments of the Impropriety (as it appeared to me) of raising Troops on a Colonial Establishment, and thereby setting up a kind of separate Interest, before your Quota of the Continental Army, was completed. At the time of my writing that Letter, I was unacquainted with the terms on which these Colonial Regiments were to be raised. I little thought that the pay of these Men was to be greater than of those in the Continental Service. I foresaw indeed Inconveniences enough without this, but the baneful Influence of advanced Pay and Bount, already begins to Shew itself in numberless Instances, and the poisonous Effects of them have reached this Army. I do not know in what light the Adoption of these Measures may appear to your State. To me the Contradistinctions which they are setting up, appear to be fraught with every Evil, manifestly injurious to the Common Cause, and an indirect Breach of the Union. My duty therefore as Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States compels me (however disagreeable the task) to remonstrate against such mode of proceeding (unless coercive measures are used to bring forth your quota of Continental Troops) and to add, that if the defence of any particular State is the governing Object of its Policy, it can be no Recommendation to me, or Inducement to Congress to bestow any extraordinary attention to the defence of Such State*

You will do me the Justice to perceive Sir that I am grounding my Complaint upon an Information That this Continental and Colonial Officers are recruiting in discriminately. The first at Forty Shillings, the other at Three pounds per Month; the former for hard and dangerous Service, far distant from home perhaps, the latter for easy and Secure duty at, or near their firesides. If my Information is wrong, and you are pursuing coercive or rigorous measures to complete the Continental Regiments required of your state in a Short time, my Remonstrance drops of Course, and I have to ask your pardon for the trouble I have given you; If right, the Error of the Policy is too obvious to need further animadversion upon it, Sufficient it is to me, to warn you of the Danger and urge the Completion of the Regiments for Continental Service. The United States have a just Claim upon you for these Men, and will have but too good Cause to complain if they are deprived of them by your attempts to raise others. The Importance of the Subject will apologize for the Freedom & Candour of my Sentiment, especially, when I assure you that with very great Esteem and Regard I have the Honour to be, Sir, Yr. Most obed. Hble Servt., Go: Washington"

Washington's stunning victories at Trenton and Princeton in late December, 1776 had turned the tide of popular opinion in favor of the Revolution, and significantly raised morale within the ranks. Perhaps more importantly, the victories proved to Washington that his ragged Army could indeed fight against the best-trained professionals, and he spent the winter at Morristown ruminating over these new lessons learned while trying to fill his thinning ranks. Given that most Continental enlistments were set to expire on 31 December 1776, Congress authorized a new round of recruiting in the fall of 1776 based on the population of each individual state. The new enlistment period was set at three years, a compromise between indefinite terms of service as preferred by some, and the standard one-year enlistment under which the army had previously been organized. Governors of each state were responsible for fulfilling their quota of recruits, and sending them immediately to Ticonderoga, Morristown, or Boston (along with other regional headquarters in South Carolina and Georgia). In a clever recruiting tool, Rhode Island, along with many other states, had promised to supplement the pay of its enlisted men. Washington strongly opposed this trend, warning that in the long run it would unbalance recruiting and foster jealously. Congress agreed to forbid the practice on 12 November but some states continued to offer incentives. Rhode Island also attempted to entice recruits with promises of duty stations close to home – an attractive alternative, as many able bodied men were justifiably fearful of leaving their families and property with the threat of English Regulars roving the countryside. Such "home service" was embodied in a brigade of Rhode Island state troops then being formed. Though this effort conflicted with the work of Continental recruiters, the brigade later helped to contain the British forces in Newport. An excellent letter from Washington, written during the winter of 1777 as he reorganized the Continental Army into the flexible force that would march on to victory some four years later at Yorktown.

$18,000 – $25,000

79. Washington, George. Letter signed ("General Washington") as Commander of the Continental Army, 1 page (7 x 9 75 in ; 178 x 248 mm), *Morristown* [New Jersey] 29 March 1777, written in the third person to John Hancock, President of the Continental Congress Exhibits toning; backed and reinforced at folds on verso, 1-cm paper loss infilled on bottom margin, "ul" of "grateful" has been professionally filled in small area of paper loss on upper right margin

George Washington accepts a welcome gift of salted fish from President of the Continental Congress John Hancock, and readies his bedraggled army for a new wave of British attacks that are sure to come with the spring thaw.

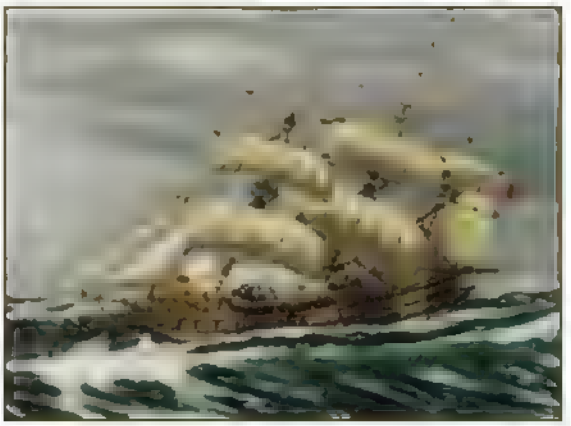
Washington writes in full *General Washington presents his compliments & grateful thanks to Mr Hancock for his valuable present of Fish, than which nothing could be more acceptable The Genl, tho' exceeding fond of Salt Fish, is happy enough never to think of it unless it is placed before him, for which reason it would give him concern if Mr Hancock should put himself to the least trouble in forwarding any to Camp on his acct*
The Genl begs leave to offer his respectful Compl.ts to Mrs. Hancock, in which Mrs. Washington & Mr. Custis joins him, as they also do to Miss Quincey

Near the end of his desperate winter encampment at Morristown, Washington here enjoys a rare treat sent to him by the President of the Continental Congress, John Hancock Over the winter of 1777, Hancock sensed that Washington needed a morale boost The General's reports back to Congress that winter painted an exceedingly bleak picture of both the current conditions and the outlook for the resumed hostilities, which would begin in just a few short weeks Indeed, Washington could muster only 4,000 troops that winter in Morristown, while the British were comfortably gathering arms and solders just twenty-five miles due west in New York City Washington chose the hamlet of Morristown as his base, as it was roughly the same distance from the three main British posts in New Jersey: Brunswick, Newark and Amboy According to his own assessment of the strategic situation that winter, he essentially had four key areas to defend in the coming months in order to preserve the Continental Cause the Jersey plains, the Hudson Highlands, Lake Champlain, and the Delaware between Philadelphia and the sea

To fool the British, Washington skillfully planted a false piece of information with a British spy, which suggested that his forces were 12,000 strong. By mid-March, though, Washington's force was just 3,000 in number, and the British campaigns of spring loomed However, just three days prior to the date of the present letter, Hancock had sent news of something even more heartening a ship had arrived in Boston from France (thanks to the diplomatic efforts of Ben Franklin) with 12,000 guns and 1,000 barrels of powder Soon the Continental Army would be bolstered by a new contingent of fresh troops, allowing the Colonials' courageous rebellion to be preserved for another year of battle with their British overlords

Exceptional association between two of the country's Founding Fathers – Gen. George Washington and John Hancock

$15,000 - $20,000



80. Washington, George. Important letter signed and franked ("G· Washington") as Commander of the Continental Army, 1 page (13 4 x 8 24 in , 340 x 210 mm), *Head Quarters Fredericksburg 14th Novembr 1778*, to General Alexander McDougall, the body of the letter in the hand of Washington's Aide-de-Camp, Caleb Gibbs, integral address leaf docketed by McDougall; light browning, marginal splits to horizontal folds.

Washington reports the destruction of the Somerset, the British flagship that sent Paul Revere on his midnight ride.

Washington writes in full *Dear Sir, I have your favour of the 9th and 13th I think it will be on every account better for the Officers of the Connecticut line to take their places as they were posted by the new arrangement and I desire that Generals Huntington and Parson may do it I have received advices from Boston that the Somerset of 64 guns, one of Admiral Byron's Fleet, went on shore on Cape Cod in a gale of wind the 31st last month The Officers & Crew (except 40 or 50 drowned, are prisoners It is said that three or four more ships were seen in extream distress If the Fleet had not made a port before the Storm of the 11th and that of last night we may conclude that they cannot be in a very agreeable situation They had not got into Newport on the 10th Count d Estaing put to sea with his whole Fleet on the 4th of this month*

Washington first gives his instructions regarding the reassembly of the Connecticut line, then goes on to naval matters The *Somerset* was one of Britain's star fighting ships, with 64 guns and a well-trained and experienced crew, which was on hand at the outset of hostilities between the British and the colonists at Concord and Lexington.

No doubt, the *Somerset* is best known through its mention in Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's famed poem, Midnight Ride of Paul Revere":

And I on the opposite shore will be, Ready to ride and spread the alarm, Through every Middlesex village and farm, For the country folks to be up and arm
Then he said, Good-night with a muffled oar, silently rowed to the Charlestown shore, Just as the Moon rose over the bay,
There swinging wide as her moorings lay, The Somerset, British man-of-war,
A phantom Ship with each mast and spar, Across the moon like a prison bar,
And the Huge black hulk, that was magnified,
By its own reflection in the tide . . .

In the present letter, Washington gives details of the *Somerset*'s destruction and the capture of her crew He closes his letter making mention of Count d'Estaing, the French naval officer who sailed to America on 13 April 1778, to aid the American cause. Early in July, d'Estaing reached Delaware Bay, then sailed for New York in hopes of engaging the British fleet, anchoring near the Jersey shore. D'Estaing appeared at Newport in late July and on 5 August 1778, the British burned six frigates in order to prevent their falling into the hands of the French.

Events seemed favorable for the capture of the entire British force at Newport, but delays and lack of proper understanding between the two commanders prevented united action. The appearance of the British fleet and a subsequent storm, in which several of the French vessels were seriously injured,led to their withdrawal to Boston for repairs, and the campaign terminated without success

A remarkable letter with highly important Revolutionary War content Washington's signature is large and bold as his frank on the integral address leaf.

$25,000 – $35,000

Head Quarters Fredericksburg
13th November 1778

Dear Sir,

I have your favour of the 9th and 13th
I think it will be on every account better for the Officers of the Connecticut Line, to take their places as they were posted by the new arrangement, and I desire that General Huntington and Parsons may do it.

I have received advice from Boston that the Romonoset of 64 guns one of Admiral Byrons Fleet, went on Shore on Cape Cod in a Gale of wind the 31st last month. The Officers, Crew (except 40 or 50 drowned,) are prisoners It is said that three or four more ships were seen in extream distress. If the Fleet had not made a port before the Storm of the 11th and that of last night we may conclude that they cannot be in a very agreeable situation. They had not got into Newport on the 10th. Count D'Estaing put to sea with his whole Fleet on the 4th of this month.

I am with great Regard
Dear Sir
Your most Obedt. Servant
G. Washington

General McDougall

Come by the Hartford.

81. Washington, George. Historic autograph letter signed ("Go Washington") as Commander of the Continental Army, 1 page (8 x 12.6 in., 203 x 320 mm), *Ringwood* [NJ], 28 January 1781, written *To The Officer Commandg. the Jersey Troops at Pompton*. Archivally laid-in borders, mild staining at center of text.

An incredible Revolutionary war dated handwritten letter evocative to the event in American History in which George Washington is more known for than anything else *"...the Pennsylvania Troops have crossed the Delaware."*

In a twist of war, General Washington and the very same troops who accompanied him in 1776 would be asked yet again to 'Cross the Delaware' in the bitter cold of winter to band with disgruntled New Jersey troops to protect the vital Continental Stores at Morristown.

Washington writes in full: *Sir, If the posts at Smiths Clove and Dobbs Ferry have been deranged by the late disorders in the Jersey line they are again to be reestablished agreeably to former orders – and as the Pennsylvania Troops have crossed the Delaware you are, till some other arrangement is made of the Stores at Morristown to detach about fifty men properly Officered & to be relieved once a fortnight to that place. The objects of the Officer Commanding are to cover the Public Stores which are at Morris— to aid the Q[uarte]r M[aste]r at that Post in forwarding Provisions and other Stores to their respective places of destination – and, when necessary to afford escorts. – The letters herewith inclosed you will please to forward immediately – the one for the Commissary of Prisoners requires dispatch. – I am Sir Yr, Very obedt. Servt. Go: Washington*

On 1 January 1781, following a boisterous New Year's Day celebration, elements of the Pennsylvania Line encamped for the winter near Morristown, New Jersey, mutinied over lack of pay and disagreements over terms of enlistment. When officers led the orderly regiments of the Line to Quell the disturbance, it only took a few warning shots for the rest to fall in line with the Mutineers. General Anthony Wayne, commanding the Pennsylvania Line, tried to convince them to return to order peacefully to little avail, and as the soldiers marched toward Philadelphia to air their grievances with the Pennsylvania assembly, he followed them while dispatching letters to Washington and the government in Pennsylvania. The central disagreement lay in the interpretation of the term of service, which was often stated simply as: "for three years or the duration of the war," with no reference to which was to take precedence. Naturally, officers assumed the soldiers were committed for the duration of the conflict, while the soldiers were of the understanding that their terms had expired at the end of three years. Additionally, men who had enlisted in 1776 and 1777 had taken $20 enlistment bounties, were disgruntled over the fact that those enlisting later were offered much larger sums.

Pennsylvania Governor Joseph Reed travelled to Princeton to meet with the mutiny's leaders on 7 January and negotiations went fairly quickly. On the same day, an agent of Sir Henry Clinton offered the men all of their back pay if they would agree to abandon the rebel cause. The leaders refused the offer and placed the agent under guard. In the end, Pennsylvania agreed to allow those who had enlisted for the $20 bounties to be discharged and reenlist at higher rates. Between 12 January and the 29th, approximately half of the regiment was discharged, while the remainder were furloughed until 15 March when they reassembled to join operations against the British in Virginia.

However, the amicable resolution to the Pennsylvania Line mutiny also inspired members of the New Jersey Line to follow suit. On 20 January, about 300 members of the New Jersey Line at Pompton mutinied. This time Washington, wishing to restore order, ordered General Robert Howe to lead a detachment to compel their unconditional submission, which he quickly accomplished. Howe made an example of the two sergeants who led the revolt by executing them on the spot before a firing squad.

Now that both mutinies had been quelled, Washington looked to protect the Continental Stores at Morristown that were essentially left unguarded after the Pennsylvania mutineers had marched south. This letter was written to the commander of the New Jersey troops who had just revolted.

In an ironic twist, Washington notes that the Pennsylvania troops had "crossed the Delaware" – those very men who accompanied him on his historic 1776 crossing of the same river. **These same soldiers who crossed the Delaware River in 1781 were among those who crossed the same river with George Washington on Christmas Day 1776.**

Washington's crossing the Delaware is the greatest historic event tied to his legacy. Indeed, Emanuel Leutze's 1851 painting "Washington Crossing the Delaware" remains as one of the most universally recognized images in the history of art. This letter remains as only the second Washington letter in private hands to mention the crossing of the Delaware.

$60,000 - $80,000

Ringwood Jan.y 28th. 1781

Sir,

The Posts at Smiths Town and Setauket have been ordered by the Commanding Officer of the Jersey Line, and appear to be established agreeable to Your orders and as the Performance of their Duty will be attended with Difficulty, Expence, and Trouble, no alteration or other arrangement is made of the Posts at present, but to be continued every Detachment to that place. —

The Officers of the Jersey Line Commanding are to cause the Public Horses which are at Morris-Town and that Neighbourhood to be forwarded to Pompton and other Posts to their respective places of destination — and, when necessary to afford escorts. —

The Letters herewith inclosed you will please to forward immediately — they are for the Commissary of Prisoners requiring dispatch. —

I am &c.

(Signed) Dan.l Hughes

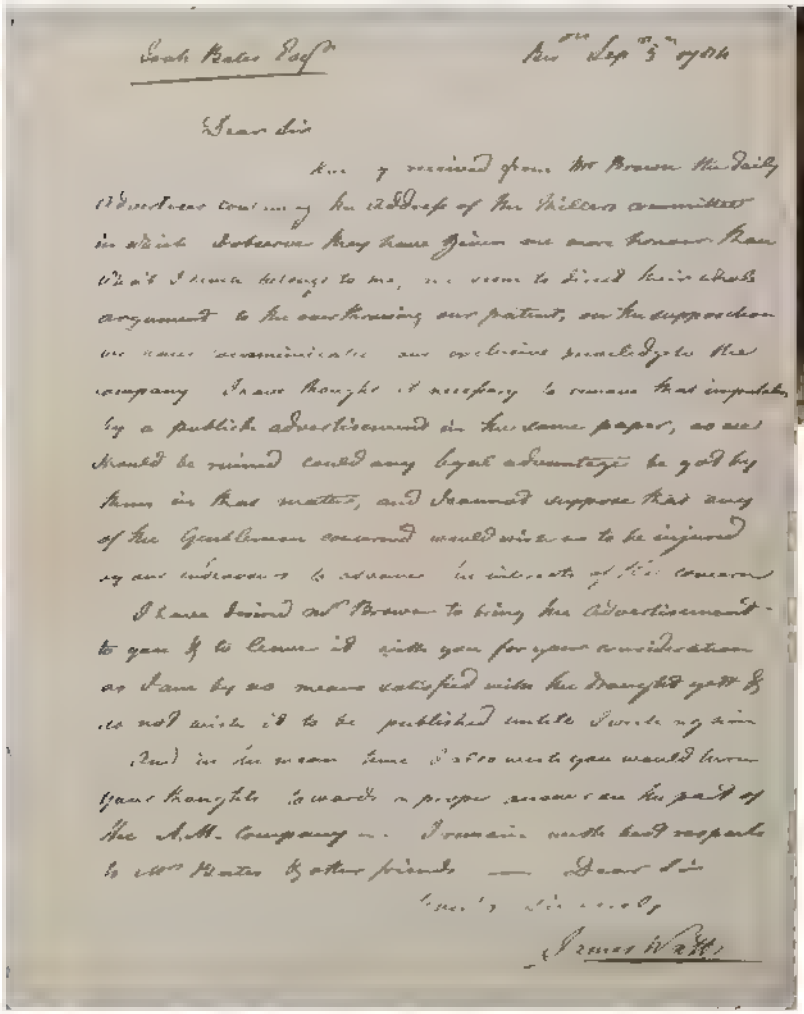
Lieut. Col.

To.

The Officer Commanding

the Jersey Troops —

Pompton. —



Joah Bates Esqr Birm Sep 5 1784

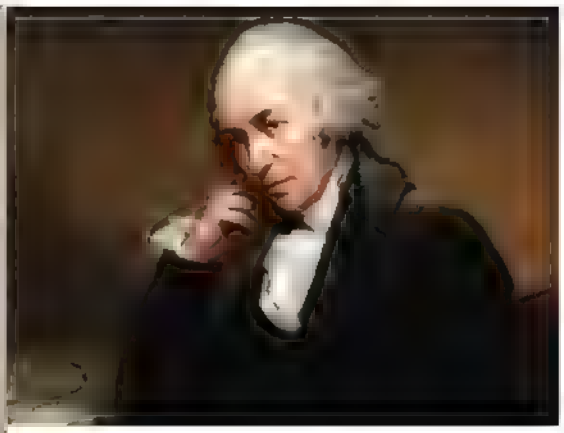
Dear Sir

I have received from Mr Brown the Daily Advertiser containing the address of the Millers committee in which I observe they have given me more honor than what I think belongs to me, and seem to direct their whole argument to the overthrowing our patent, on the supposition we have communicated our exclusive privilege the company I have thought it necessary to remove that imputation by a publick advertisement in the same paper, as we should be ruined could any legal advantage be got by them in that matter, and I cannot suppose that any of the Gentlemen concerned would wish us to be injured by our endeavours to advance the interests of the concern

I have desired Mr Brown to bring his advertisement to you & to leave it with you for your consideration as I am by no means satisfied with the draught yet & do not wish it to be published untill I write again And in the mean time I also wish you would turn your thoughts towards a proper answer on the part of the A.M. Company — I remain with best respects to Mrs Bates & other friends — Dear Sir

Yours Sincerely

James Watt



82. Watt, James. Historic autograph letter signed ("James Watt"), 1 page (8 x 10 in.; 203 x 254 mm.), Birmingham, England, 5 September 1784, addressed in Watt's hand to *Joah Bates Esqr Victualling Office* on integral address overleaf. Address panel laid in to larger sheet.

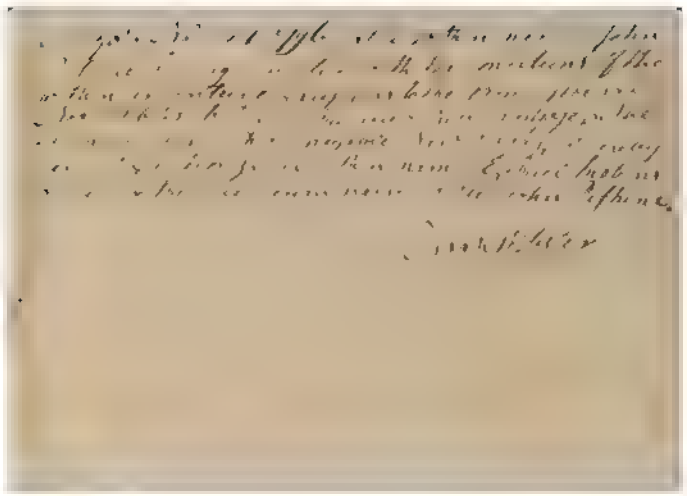
James Watt discusses the opposition of traditional grain millers to his Albion Mill – the first grist mill to employ his improved steam engine – and considered to be the first true factory, signaling the start of the Industrial Revolution.

Watt writes in full: *Having received from Mr. Brown the daily advertiser containing the address of the Millers committee in which I observe they have given me more honor than what I think belongs to me, and seem to direct their whole argument to the overthrowing [of] our patent, on the supposition we have communicated our exclusive privilege the company I have thought it necessary to remove that imputation by a publick advertisement in the same paper, as we should be ruined could any legal advantage be got by them in that matter, and I cannot suppose that any of the Gentlemen concerned could wish us to be injured by our endeavours to advance the interests of the concern. I have desired Mr. Brown to bring the advertisement to you & to leave it with you for your consideration as I am by no means satisfied with the draught yet[?] & do not wish it to be published untill [sic] I write again And in the mean time I also wish you would turn your thoughts towards a proper answer on the part of the A[lbion]. M[ills]. Company — I remain with best respects to Mrs. Bates & other friends – Dear Sir Yours Sincerely James Watt*

A superb content letter from Watt to Joah Bates, a highly regarded musician who also helped finance London's Albion Mills the first grist mill to utilize James Watt's improved steam engine The mill was constructed on the south bank of the Thames near Blackfriar's bridge and promised to reduce the price of bread substantially, yet not all welcomed it. The city's millers vehemently opposed the new concern, believing that threatened their livelihood In the present letter, Watt mentions a published address authored by a committee of London grist-millers and meal men who opposed the erection of the mill and observes that he intends to have a response printed in the same newspaper Construction on the mill was complete by 1786, and employed Watt's double-acing steam engine to drive twenty pairs of millstones, each of which could grind up to nine bushels of corn per hour The addition of a second boiler in 1789 increased the capacity of the mill so it was producing sales of £6,800 in flour per week. However, early in the morning of 2 March 1791, a fire engulfed the factory, gutting it beyond repair — much to the satisfaction of London's millers who rejoiced that they could resume production now that the Albion's monopoly on grain milling had ended The mill's destruction, however, placed five hundred people out of work and proved a financial disaster for Bates, who had invested his entire personal fortune into the concern Despite its short life, the Albion Mills demonstrated the potential for Watt's improved steam engines and the building itself became the symbol of the oncoming Industrial Revolution.

Provenance Messrs Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, Catalogue of a Most Important, Interesting & Valuable Series of Autograph Letters And Historical Documents, being the English portion of the well known collection formed by a Foreign Nobleman, London, 17 March 1875, Lot 184

$15,000 – $20,000



83. Webster, Noah. Manuscript document signed ("Noah Webster") with sixty-word autograph document signed ("Noah Webster") twice on verso of last page, 3 pages (9 x 14 5 in , 229 x 368 mm), [New York City], 2 February 1796 Also signed by John Peshine and as witnesses Ezekiel Robins and James M Hughes On watermarked laid paper Scalloped at top edge Minor spotting, overall, in fine condition

Document signed three times by Noah Webster regarding the sale of land bought by Webster, author of A Dictionary of the English Language, from Lindley Murray, author of Grammar of the English Language.

The primary document reads in part *Articles of Agreement Between Noah Webster of the City of New York Esquire of the one part and John Peshine of said City Cordwainer* [shoemaker] *of the other part as follows to wit The said Noah Webster in consideration of the sum of fifteen hundred and fifty pounds Current Money of New York to be paid to him . That the said Noah Webster together with his wife will Convey by a good and sufficient Deed unto the said John Peshine and his Heirs and assigns for-ever in fee simple clear of all Incumbrance whatsoever exception a Mortgage bearing date the fourteenth of November 1795 executed by him the said Noah Webster and his Wife to Lindley Murray Esquire Noah Webster*

Noah Webster autograph document signed ("Noah Webster") and, in text ("Noah Webster"), on the right half of the verso of the last page Penned entirely in Webster's hand, he writes in full *New York Nov 14 1796 The within named John Peshine, having complied with the conditions of the within indenture except as to the Bond of the said Noah Webster to Lindley Murray, & also the mortgage on the within premises, which are payable Novr 1, 1799, I hereby permit & authorize the within named Ezekiel Robins to deliver the deed herein named to said John Peshine Noah Webster*

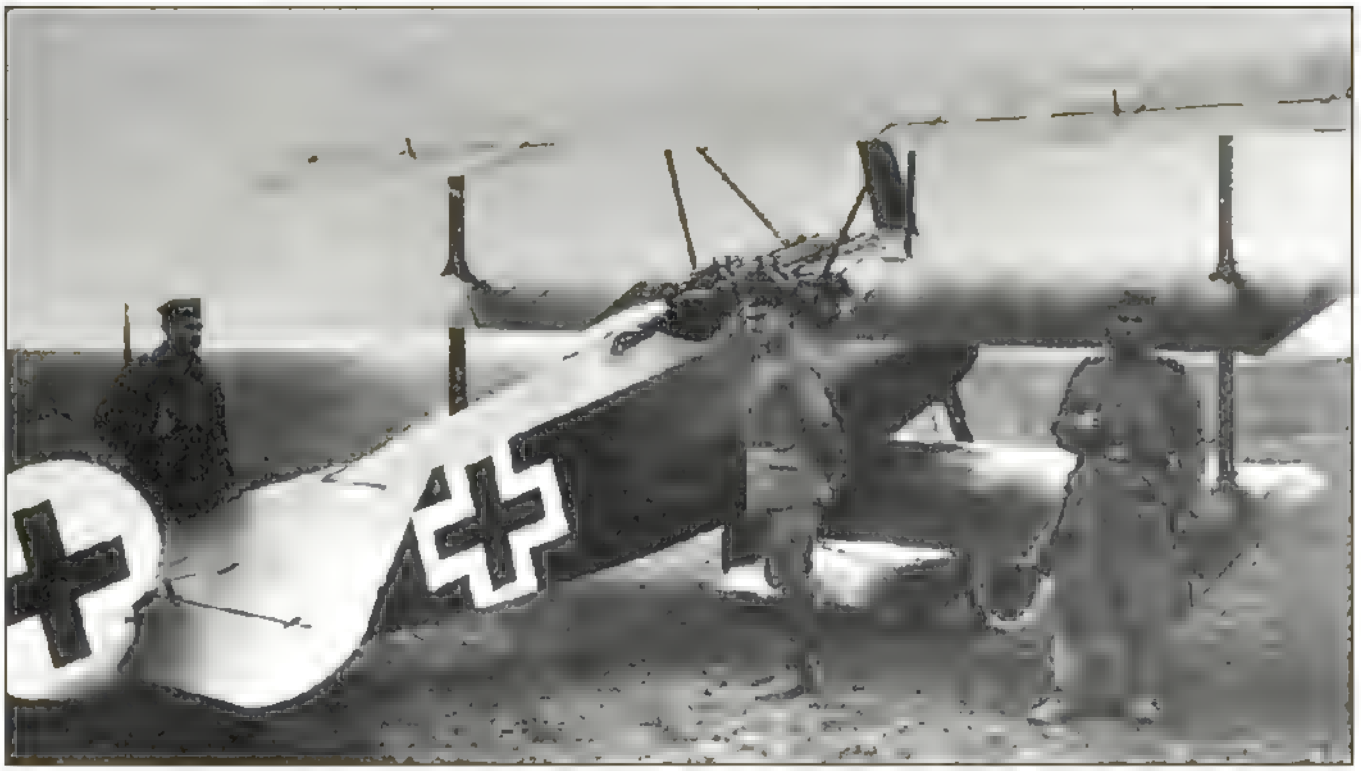
Manuscript document signed ("Ezekiel Robins") on the left half of the verso of the last page In full, *I Ezekiel Robins of the City of New York Hatter do hereby acknowledge that I have received a Deed from Noah Webster Esq and his wife to John Peshine of said City Cordwainer of the Lot of Land & Dwelling House within Described which I promise to hold as an Escrow on the Condition mentioned in the within articles of Agreement "Witness my hand at New York the Second day of February A D. 1796. Ezekiel Robins.* Witnessed by *James M. Hughes.*

Ezekiel Robins was a hatter at 29 Queens Street, now Pearl Street, New York City He served in the New York State Assembly from 1798 to 1799, and was treasurer and a member of the Standing Committee for the New York Manufacturing Society.

Lieutenant Colonel James M. Hughes commanded the 5th Regiment of the Brigade of the City and County of New York in 1789, and was a New York City attorney He was also an officer in the United States Court for the District of New York and a Master of Chancery.

Noah Webster, in his A Dictionary of the English Language published in 1828, writes, in part, "In the year 1803, I received a Letter from **Lindley Murray,** with a copy of his Grammar The following is a copy of the Letter 'I take the liberty of requesting that the author of 'Dissertations on the English Language' [1789] will do me the favor to accept a copy of the new edition of my Grammar, as a small testimony of my respect for his talents and character. At the same time, I hope he will permit me to thank him for the pleasure and improvement, which I have derived from perusing his ingenious and sensible writings If, on looking over the Grammar, any thing should occur to him, by which he thinks the work may be further improved, I will take the communication of it as a particular favor, and will give it an attentive and respectful consideration Should he prepare any remarks, he will be so good as to send his letter to my brother John Murray, jun , Pearl Street, New York, who will carefully forward them to me I am very respectfully, &c Holdgate, near York, 1803 Lindley Murray" Written in England in 1794, Murray's Grammar of the English Language was published in 1795

$1,500 – $2,500



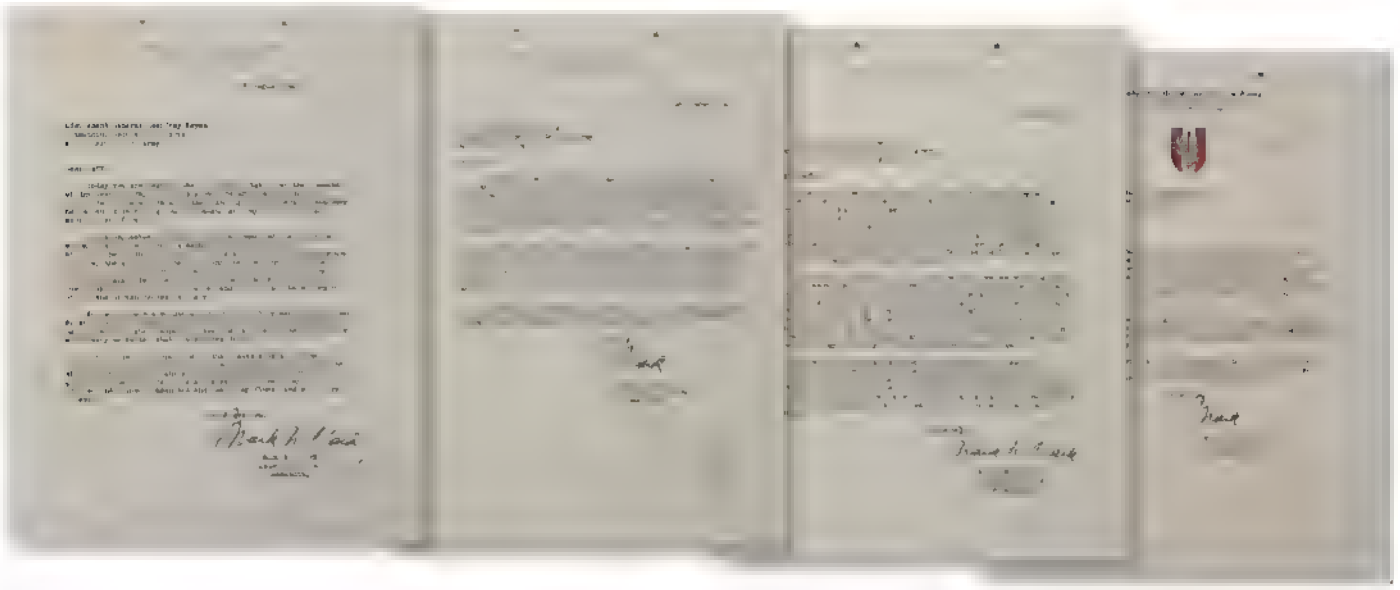
84. [World War I]. Richthofen, Manfred von ("Red Baron"). Aircraft fabric with Insignia Cross from Richthofen's plane The section of lacquered fabric measures 32 x 19 5 in (813 x 495 mm) The background is a muted olive green with a Balkankreuz (Greek Cross) painted in black. This style of cross was prevalent on German Air Service aircraft from early 1918 until the end of the war and here von Richthofen flew the insignia before its official adoption Presumably this section of fabric would be from the rudder of the aircraft. The section of fabric clearly shows use, as there are a number of patched and repainted areas present. Several areas on the cross have been professionally retouched in recent years The painted surfaces are crazed and there are several areas that are abraded and where the paint has cracked. The section of fabric has been professionally mounted and framed under UV protective glass.

Manfred von Richthofen "The Red Baron's" World War I aircraft fabric with Insignia Cross.

This historic fabric originally came from the estate of United States Air Force Colonel Kimbrough Brown, a former director of the Air Force Museum and author of the book Von Richthofen and the Flying Circus (Harleyford Publications, 1958) The fabric was given to Colonel Brown by the von Richthofen family in appreciation of his book In 1986 Brown's wife, Martha, sold the fabric to a noted collector of aviation memorabilia Included is the notarized typed letter that accompanied that transaction, dated 30 January 1986, signed by Martha Brown, with an attached photograph of the fabric which reads in part "Statement The World War German aircraft fabric with black cross, as represented in the photo above, was presented in Germany to my husband, Col Kimbrough Brown, by the family of the Baron Manfred Von Richthofen as a reciprocal gift when he presented the Baron's family with a copy of his book, Von Richthofen and The Flying Circus In presenting the fabric to Col Brown, the family informed him it had been taken from one of Baron Richthofen's earlier fighter aircraft - not from his death plane The fabric is now in the possession of [name withheld] " Also included is a circa 1961 newspaper article concerning Colonel Brown's extensive collection and mentioning the von Richthofen fabric This may well be the ultimate artifact from World War I, with an unbroken provenance dating to the late 1950s

Though there were many notable pilots from the First World War - Eddie Rickenbacker, Rene Fonck, George Guynemer - none have captured the public fancy and been elevated to the mythic proportions of the "Red Baron," Manfred von Richthofen Officially credited with 80 aerial kills, he was the most successful pilot of WWI. He was shot down on 21 April 1918 under circumstances that are still debated today Manfred was not the only Ace in the von Richthofen family His brother, Lothar, who inherited the title Baron upon his brother's death, was credited with 40 victories in World War One His cousin, Wolfram von Richthofen, was also an Ace with eight victories. The few Richthofen items extant are in museums and seldom find their way to private collections.

$100,000 – $150,000



85. [World War II]. Clark, Mark W. (4) Typed letters signed ("Mark W Clark" and "Mark"), each 1 page (8 x 10 5 in , 203 x 267 mm), on "Headquarters United States Forces in Austria" letterhead, 30 August 1945 to 2 January 1946, written to *Lt General Geoffrey Keyes*. File holes at top, light creases and penciled notations.

In four extraordinary letters, Mark W. Clark praises the contributions of General Geoffrey Keyes' II Corps during the long Allied campaign in Italy:

"...your II Corps made the breakthrough south of Rome, the advance to the Arno, and the breakthrough of the Gothic Line... you again led the II Corps as one of my strongest units in the breakthrough into the Po Valley and in forcing the surrender of all the German forces in Italy. Yours has been a wonderful record of history-making achievement..."

1 Typed letter signed ("Mark W Clark"), 30 August 1945 Still basking in the Allied victory over Axis forces in Europe, Clark begins by informing Keyes that he is *leaving the II Corps to take over the command of the Seventh Army* " Clark adds, *"This is a well-deserved advancement and I rejoice in the wisdom and understanding which General Eisenhower has shown in selecting you to command an Army But it is not easy to part from you* " Clark then extolls Keyes' service in Italy from September 1943, recalling, *"While in the Fifth Army, your II Corps made the breakthrough south of Rome, the advance to the Arno, and the breakthrough of the Gothic Line Then when I took over command of the 15th Army Group you again led the II Corps as one of my strongest units in the breakthrough into the Po Valley and in forcing the surrender of all the German forces in Italy Yours has been a wonderful record of history-making achievement I shall miss a loyal friend You have been a source of reliance and strength in our trials and difficulties in Italy, and a source of inspiration during our glorious triumphs there* " Interestingly, it had been the Seventh Army that had made contact with Mark Clark's Fifth Army near the Brenner Pass in the Alps in May 1945.

2 Typed letter signed ("Mark"), 11 September 1945 Following Keyes' reassignment to command the Seventh Army, the generals remain in touch, warmly reliving their glorious achievements in battle Clark writes to thank Keyes for his message sent *on the anniversary of the American landings at Salerno My gratitude and admiration go out to the men of II Corps who fought under you They proved themselves gallant and tenacious fighters in the face of almost insuperable obstacles On that September 9th we held high faith that we would accomplish our task, although none of us then could tell when victory would be ours Last Sunday many of the men who were with you and me in Italy joined in marking the third anniversary of Salerno. We stood in Salzburg in a world at peace; American arms had been everywhere triumphant."*

3 Typed letter signed ("Mark W Clark"), 12 September 1945 Clark forwards a published compilation of the records of the Italian Campaign to Keyes *When our American Fifth and British Eighth Armies crossed the Po to force the German foe into unconditional surrender in May 1945, we could look back on the lessons and experience of two years of campaigning in the difficult mountainous terrain of Italy Realizing the value of the knowledge we were obtaining, records were kept by both armies during the entire Italian campaign We now have published a compilation of these records... a copy of which I am sending to you..."*

4 Typed letter signed ("Mark"), 5 January 1946 Keyes returned the favor by forwarding his own report on the operation of his II Corps in Italy Clark remarks, *"I shall never forget my days with II Corps, nor the indispensable contribution which it made under your magnificent leadership during our long Italian campaigns, and to our final victory last May* " A terrific correspondence of two former comrades-in-arms recalling their greatest military achievement

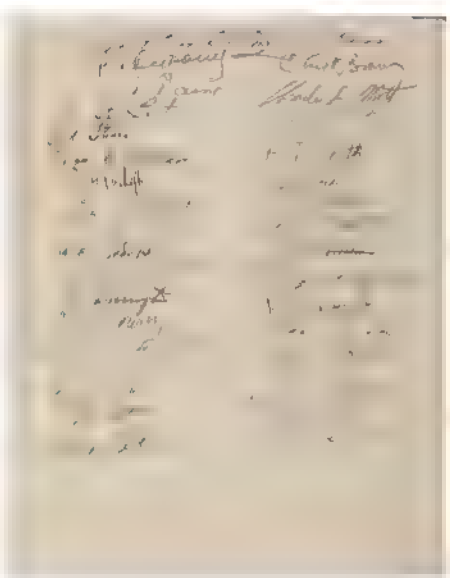
$1,000 – $1,500

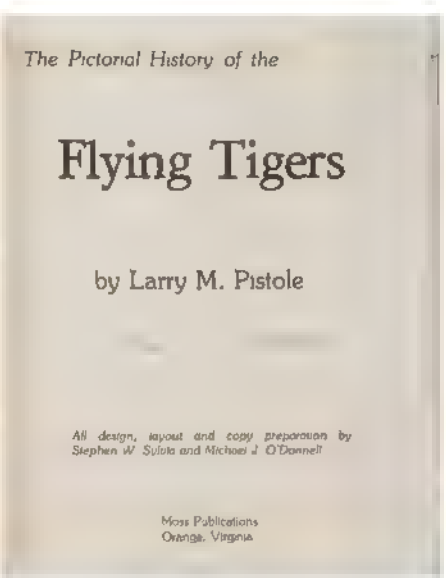
86. [World War II – Flying Tigers]. 14th Air Force American Volunteer Group (AVP) "Flying Tigers" airman "Blood Chit" rescue flag with "Rewards for Airmen" leaflet providing instructions in Chinese to rescue downed pilots. Flag exhibits light soiling on verso. Leaflet has surface wrinkling.

14th Air Force "Flying Tigers" blood chit American Flag with "Rewards for Airmen" leaflet.

This "blood chit" rescue flag was to be carried with the pilot (they are typically sewn into the flight jacket). Printed in color on artificial silk, the American flag measures 12.25 x 8.5 in. (311 x 216 mm.) and is sewn onto cotton backing. Accompanied with leaflet (CA-117), printed by the Office of War Information (OWI) that was distributed from the air. The leaflet depicts an American aviator being carried in a sling by two Chinese civilians (the aviator is wearing an identical American rescue flag on the inside of his leather flight jacket), and symbols of the American Air Force and the China-Burma-India Theater of War. The leaflet features a 1-cent U.S. Postage stamp with a stamped cancellation by the postmaster of the Destroyer U.S.S. Marvin McIntyre dated 10 January 1946, undoubtedly preparing souvenirs for the ship's crew.

$1,000 – $2,000




The Pictorial History of the
Flying Tigers
by Larry M. Pistole
All design, layout and copy preparation by
Stephen W. Sylvia and Michael J. O'Donnell
Moss Publications
Orange, Virginia

87. [World War II – Flying Tigers]. Book signed by 35 members of the American Volunteer Group (AVG) "The Flying Tigers", The Pictorial History of the Flying Tigers, by Larry M. Pistole, 261 pages (8.75 x 11.25 in.; 222 x 286 mm.), *Orange, Virginia: Moss Publications*, copyright, 1981.

"The Flying Tigers"

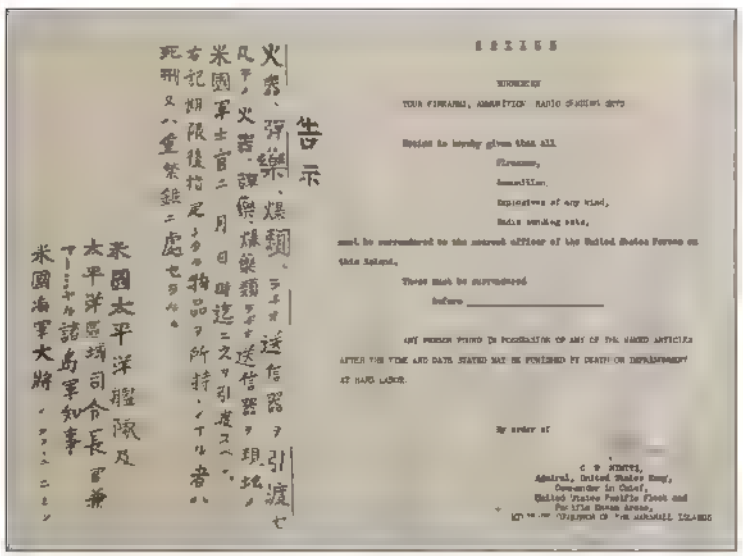
On the front blank flyleaf 35 members of the AVG have signed (ca. 1990) in ink in two columns. Author Larry M. Pistole has signed beneath his name on the title page. Includes dust jacket exhibiting minor tearing and wear on edges.

$400 – $600

88. [World War II]. McAuliffe, Anthony C. Belgian First Day Cover signed "*Nuts*" *AC McAuliffe, General USA (ret.)* 6 5 x 3 5 in (165 x 89 mm) At the left side is a printed artist's rendering of General Patton with a color American flag in the background Three different Belgian postage stamps, one picturing Gen Patton awarding the Distinguished Service Cross to Gen McAuliffe, are pictorially postmarked with a profile of Gen Patton encircled "Memorial Gen G S. Patton," cancelled 28 October 1957, First Day of Issue Light mounting stains on verso at top corners, Fine condition.

McAuliffe signs *"Nuts"* on a Belgian "George S. Patton Memorial" first day cover picturing Generals McAuliffe and Patton on one of the three postage stamps.

During the first week of the Battle of the Bulge, on 22 December 1944, General Anthony C McAuliffe, acting Commander of the 101st Airborne Division, issued his famous reply of "Nuts!" to German General von Luttwitz who demanded that he surrender The 101st was able to hold off the Germans until reinforcements arrived on 26 December. For his actions at Bastogne, on 30 December 1944, Gen. McAuliffe was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross by General George S. Patton, Jr which is pictured on one of the Belgian postage stamps. **$2,000 – $3,000**

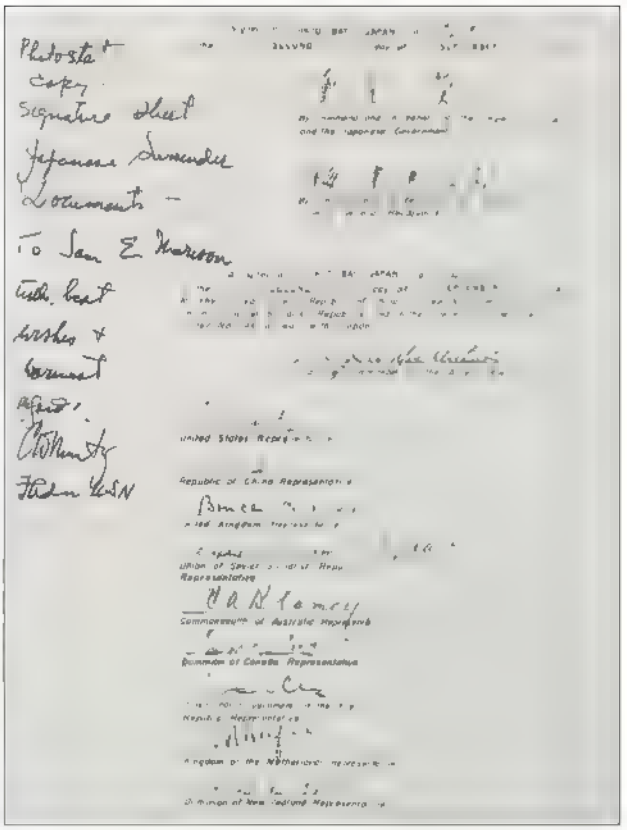


89. [World War II]. Nimitz, Chester. Document signed ("C. W. Nimitz") as *Admiral, United States Navy Commander in Chief United States Pacific Fleet and Pacific Ocean Areas, MILITARY GOVERNOR OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS,* 1 page (12.5 x 9.25 in.; 318 x 235 mm.), [February 1944], printed in both English and Japanese Rolled with scattered creases Repaired long diagonal tear to the left of Nimitz's signature, repaired tears and infill at lower right edge.

After establishing the Military Government of the Marshall Islands, Admiral Nimitz orders the surrender of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and radio sets to the U.S. Forces under penalty of *"death or imprisonment at hard labor ..."*

Headed *NOTICE SURRENDER YOUR FIREARMS AMMUNITION RADIO SENDING SETS Notice is hereby given that all Firearms, Ammunition Explosives of any kind Radio sending sets, must be surrendered to the nearest officer of the United States Forces on this island These must be surrendered before* _____ [The date is not filled in].
It continues, all in upper case: *Any person found in possession of any of the named articles after the time and date stated may be punished by death or imprisonment at hard labor* Concluding, *By order of* [signed *C.W Nimitz*] *C.W NIMITZ, Admiral, United States Navy, Commander in Chief, United States Pacific Fleet and Pacific Ocean Areas, MILITARY GOVERNOR OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS.*

The printed typed document was issued after Admiral Nimitz's first proclamation, dated 31 January 1944, establishing a military government in the Marshall Islands On each atoll, the Civil Affairs Officer read the proclamation establishing a U S Military Government in the name of Admiral C W Nimitz, Military Governor of the Marshall Islands, and the American flag was raised It was reported that by 4 February, copies of the proclamation were already nailed on the walls of police stations, village structures, and trees and that additional orders and ordinances were being prepared by the military government. The copies of Nimitz's proclamations, orders, and ordinances were not personally signed by Nimitz This is the first order signed by Nimitz we have ever encountered. **$1,500 – $2,000**



90. [World War II]. Nimitz, Chester. Document signed ("C.W. Nimitz FAdm USN"), being a 1 page (7.25 x 9.5 in.; 184 x 241 mm.) photostat copy on double weight paper of the signature page of the Japanese Surrender Documents. Undated, but likely signed c. 1960s. Slightly smudged ink; otherwise, in fine condition.

Chester W. Nimitz signed copy of the Signature Page of the Japanese Surrender Documents inscribed to Sam Morison, receiver or two Pulitzer Prizes, a Legion of Merit, and the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

Nimitz has signed and inscribed along the left margin in full: *Photostat copy - Signature sheet Japanese Surrender Documents - To Sam E Morison with best wishes & warmest regards. C.W. Nimitz FAdm USN*

According to the General MacArthur Museum, there were 60 original copies of the Surrender Documents made for the military personnel, and dignitaries whom were in attendance of the signing of the Official Surrender Documents. These 60 Copies were all leather bound. These have become known as VIP Copies, and are ½ the size of the originals. These copies were actually made about the USS Missouri. An additional 12 Copies were made for the U.S. military's highest-ranking officers. In addition, there were an unknown number of souvenir copies made in booklet form and an untold amount of "regular" copies made of the Surrender Documents, made for the rest of the Allied Military. This copy is exceptional as it has been signed and inscribed by Chester Nimitz to Sam E. Morison who is the preeminent American historian noted for his works of maritime history and American history, including writing a history of U.S. Navy's operations during World War II. Morison was commissioned as a lieutenant commander in the Naval Reserve, and was immediately called to service. He worked with a team of researchers and had first hand access to patrol boats, destroyers, and all manner of vessels. Sam's naval histories won a Bancroft Prize for Volume 3, and a Balzan Prize for the full series. He has also received two Pulitzer Prizes, a Legion of Merit, and the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

$6,000 – $8,000

91. [World War II – Pearl Harbor]. Leather propaganda patch measuring 6.25 in. (159 mm.) diameter with a painted depiction of a stereotypical negative caricature of a Japanese soldier with swastikas on the collar. Rifle crosshairs are centered at his forehead with "Remember Pearl Harbor / Keep 'Em Dying" painted in yellow along the perimeter. Exhibits paint flaking on the letters with a pinhole at top-center.

"Remember Pearl Harbor – Keep 'Em Dying"

The smoke had scarcely cleared from Pearl Harbor's Battleship Row when America, suddenly at war, dusted herself off and rallied her people with a spirited battle cry: "Remember Pearl Harbor!" This watchword of victory—RPH for short—instantly showed up everywhere: on posters, pins, medals, patches, and every kind of item imaginable. Over four long years of war, RPH items reminded a beleaguered America why it was fighting. Today, this piece of propaganda reminds us of a time when an entire nation mobilized for a single purpose.

$400 – $600

92. [World War II]. Extraordinary $1 silver certificate signed by numerous world and military leaders from World War II, including: Franklin D Roosevelt (U S President 1933-45), Winston S Churchill (British Prime Minister during WWII), Harry S Truman (U S President during end of WWII, dropped the atom bomb over Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan), Dwight D Eisennower (Supreme Allied Commander in Europe), Douglas MacArthur (Supreme Commander Southwest Pacific), Admiral Chester Nimitz (Admiral of the Pacific Fleet), Admiral William F "Bull" Halsey (U S Fleet Admiral in South Pacific), Henry H "Hap" Arnold (Commanding General U S Army Air Forces), Admiral Harold Ramsford Stark (Chief of Naval Operations early WWII), General Jonathan M Wainwright (Commander of Allied Forces in the Philippines), Eddie Rickenbacker (U S WWI Ace & Medal of Honor recipient, consultant and supporter during WWII), Frank Knox (Secretary of the Navy for most of WWII), Brendan Bracken (British Minister of Information during WWII), Anthony Eden (British Foreign Secretary during WWII), Bob Hope (American comedian, actor, major USO entertainer of the troops during WWII), Herbert Hoover (U S President 1929-33), Lyndon B Johnson (U S President 1963-69), Richard Nixon (U S President 1969-74), Gerald R Ford (U S President 1974-77) and George H W Bush (U S President 1989-93) The series 1935 silver certificate exhibits handling and light uniform soiling. Overall, in fine condition. Three signatures are unknown.

Exceptional one-dollar silver certificate signed by World War II luminaries, including FDR, Winston Churchill, Eisenhower, Truman, MacArthur, Nimitz, Halsey, Arnold, Wainwright, et al.

This piece was started by Amon G. Carter, Sr. of Ft. Worth Texas and finished by his son Amon G. Carter, Jr. The senior Carter is famous in his own right for owning the *Ft. Worth Star Telegram* and his position in American Airlines as well as being the major influence in creating the Dallas Fort Worth Airport (DFW) The Carter family had a U S and World currency collection that will never be duplicated It was sold in the early 1980s and would sell for over $100 million today The Carter's political connections and business ties allowed them access to get the signatures from these political and military leaders Without question, the finest signed silver certificate we have ever handled

$15,000 – $20,000

93. [World War II]. Soviet Air Force "Lend-Lease" Curtiss P-40 Warhawk wing skin section with Red Star insignia, 64 x 33 25 in (1,626 x 845 mm), aluminum construction with production rivet holes Exhibits expected uniform oxidation Original Red Star insignia paint is clear but faded.

Soviet Air Force Curtiss P-40 Warhawk fighter plane wing skin from the "Lend-Lease" program with the Russians.

The Lend-Lease Act (passed in March 1941) was the principal means for providing U.S. military aid to foreign nations during World War II It authorized President Franklin D Roosevelt to transfer arms or any other defense materials for which Congress appropriated money to "the government of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States." The P-40 gained its wide fame from its use by the "Flying Tigers", the American Volunteer Group (AVG) It was conceived as a pursuit aircraft and was agile at low and medium altitudes At medium and high speeds it was one of the tightest-turning early monoplane designs of the war, and it tolerated harsh conditions in a variety of climates. Its semi-modular design was easy to maintain in the field, and its five-spar wing, which enabled P-40s to pull high-G turns, was incredibly durable, able to survive midair collisions on many occasions The Desert Air Force and Soviet Air Forces occasionally recorded intentional ramming attacks against enemy aircraft as victories The Soviet Military Air Forces sometimes referred to P-40s as "Tomahawks" and "Kittyhawks", which were the first Allied fighters supplied to the USSR under the Lend-Lease agreement. The Soviets received 2,425 P-40s between 1941 and 1944 which were used against the German Luftwaffe The 126th IAP fighting on the Western and Kalinin fronts were the first unit to receive the P-40 The regiment entered action on 12 October 1941, and by 15 November, that unit had shot down 17 German aircraft. The P-40 saw most front line use in Soviet hands in 1942 and early 1943 It was used in the northern sectors and played a significant role in the defense of Leningrad

Provenance Acquired by the consignor from a team of U.S. aviation enthusiasts who recovered several P-40 aircraft parts from a wreck in the former Soviet Union in the 1990s

$10,000 – $15,000

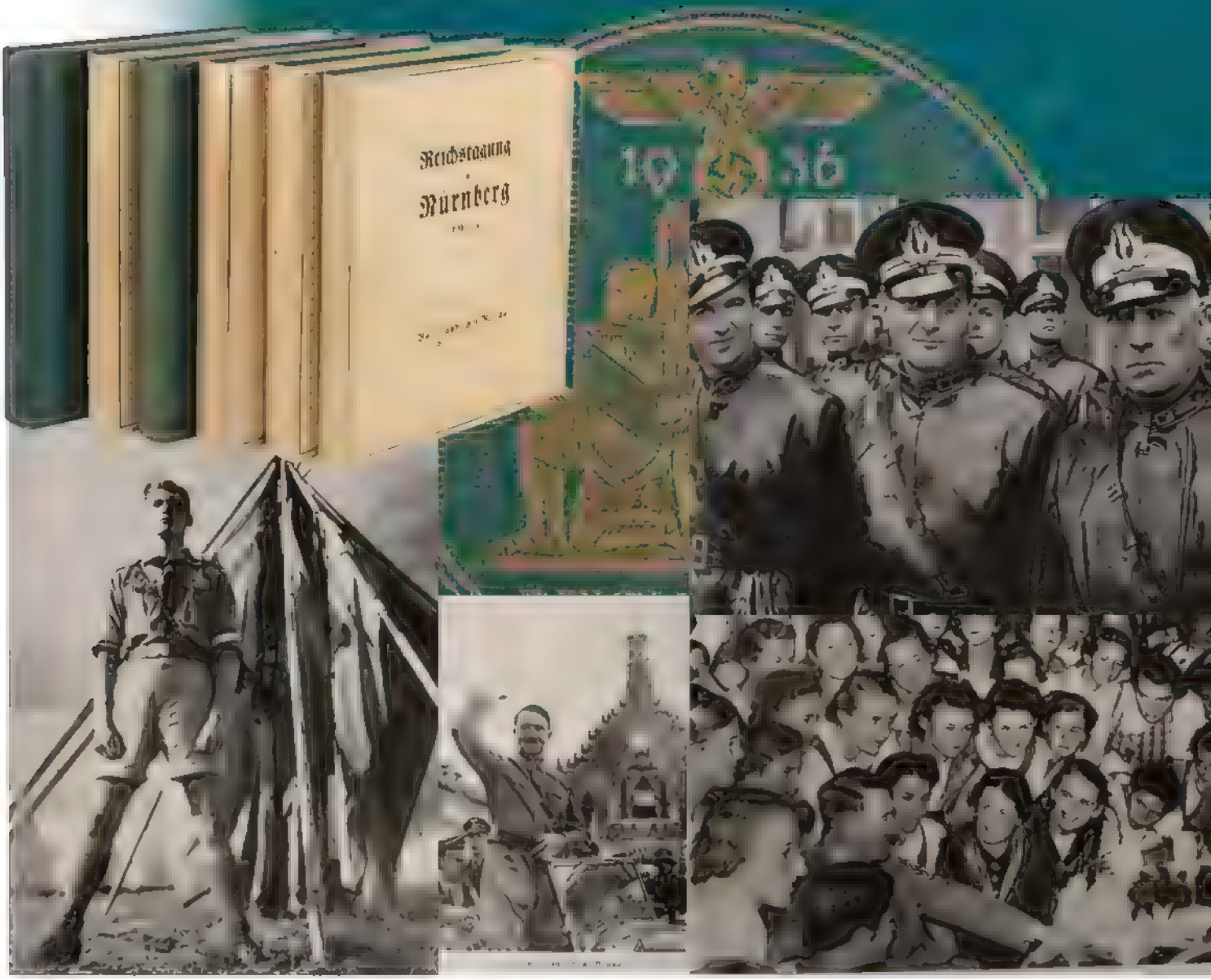
94. [World War II – Third Reich]. Greim, Robert Ritter von. Knight's Cross with Oak Leaves and Swords (*Ritterkreuz des Eisernen Kreuzes mit Eichenlaub und Schwertern*), awarded for continuous bravery before the enemy or excellence in commanding troops after being awarded all preceding classes of the Knight's Cross. The decoration, measuring 1 9 in x 3 in (48 x 76 mm), is the Allied equivalent of the Medal of Honor or Victoria Cross. The Knight's Cross is the first model, an unmarked Juncker with zinc core, that was awarded to von Greim 24 June 1940. The Oak Leaves and Swords is Type 2, marked "900 21" on the reverse and was awarded to von Greim on 28 August 1944. Robert Ritter von Greim was the last German officer to be appointed Field Marshal, as well as only the second Commander of the Luftwaffe during the Third Reich. Accompanied with a 6 6 x 9 in (168 x 229 mm) vintage photograph depicting von Greim wearing this very Knight's Cross with Oak Leaves and Swords (distinguished by the enamel wear present on the swastika at the center of the medal), as well as an original telegram, dated 6 May 1945, from acting President of Germany Karl Doenitz to von Greim.

Knight's Cross with Oak Leaves and Swords decoration from WWI ace and WWII commander of the Luftwaffe – Field Marshal Robert Ritter von Greim.

Robert Ritter von Greim began the first World War as an artilleryman before transferring to the German Air Service in 1915, where he initially served as an artillery spotter. Von Greim later trained as a fighter pilot, joining the illustrious fighter group Jagdstaffel 34 in April 1917, which he soon rose to command by June of the same year. He was particularly successful with the Jagdstaffel 34, with a string of aerial victories and took part in the first successful attack on an armored tank force from the air on 23 August 1918. Von Greim ended the war with 28 kills to his name and the aristocratic sobriquet "Ritter" by virtue of his receiving the Pour la Merite (Blue Max) for his exploits. Von Greim subsequently began an association with Adolf Hitler, whom he flew as an observer to the 1920 Kapp Putsch in Berlin before accepting a job offered by the Chinese government to train its nascent Air Force. Frustrated by the lack of ability on the part of his Chinese students, von Greim returned to Germany, joining Hitler in his attempted coup in Munich in 1923, and went on to assist Hermann Goering in reforming the German air force in 1933 and later commanding a fighter wing during World War II and receiving the rarest of top medals the Knight's Cross with Oak Leaves and Swords (Allied equivalents in rarity are awards such as the Medal of Honor or Victoria Cross). With Berlin surrounded by Soviet forces in late April 1945, von Greim flew into the besieged city on Hitler's orders and landed near the Brandenburg Gate. The wounded von Greim met Hitler at his bunker, where he was appointed Field Marshal (the last German officer ever to achieve that rank), as well as Commander of the Luftwaffe (thus becoming only the second man to command the German Air Force during the Third Reich), in place of the disgraced Goering. Von Greim was then dispatched to Plon to arrest Heinrich Himmler for treason. Barely managing to fly out of the city, von Greim was captured by the Americans in Austria on 8 May, reportedly stating, "I am the head of the Luftwaffe, but I have no Luftwaffe." He subsequently committed suicide with a concealed cyanide pill on 24 May fearing transfer to Soviet captivity with its associated threat of torture and execution. This decoration has never been offered at public auction.

Provenance The family of Colonel Max van Rossum Daum, the American primary interrogator of von Greim and Hermann Goering, acquired directly from the family and comes with a copy of a letter from Tobias van Rossum Daum, Major, USAF.

$60,000 – $80,000



95. [World War II – Third Reich]. Collection of 6 Reichstagung in Nurnberg: Der Parteitag der Freiheit hardcover books commemorating the annual Nazi Party Nuremburg Rallies of 1933-1938, Quarto (9 x 11.6 in.; 229 x 295 mm.) Glossy pages profusely illustrated with photographic images from the proceedings, chronicling the grandeur, spectacle, and stage-managed sense of a people united by a common ideology under one banner in the service of a single leader that were essential features of the Nazi propaganda strategy. Including:

1 Reichstagung in Nurnberg 1933. Der Parteitag der Freiheit. *Berlin Vaterlandischer Verlag C U Weller* [1934] 1st edition 3rd printing 263 pp. with dust jacket. Light foxing to dust jacket. Includes original box of issue ink stamped with title

2 Reichstagung in Nurnberg 1934. Der Parteitag der Freiheit. *Berlin Vaterlandischer Verlag C U Weller* [1934] 1st edition 410 pp. with dust jacket. Foxing to fore edge, end papers, and foxing and staining to dust jacket. A few pages stuck together at bottom edge. Includes original box of issue ink stamped with title. This event was documented by Leni Riefenstanl in the infamous propaganda film *Triumph des Willens* (UFA, 1935)

3. Reichstagung in Nurnberg 1935. Der Parteitag der Freiheit. *Berlin Vaterlandischer Verlag C.U Weller* [1936] 1st edition. 446 pp with dust jacket. Foxing to end papers, and some waviness and surface loss to lower edge of pages at back half of the book from exposure to moisture. Includes fold-out map of Nuremburg and parade route.

4 Reichstagung in Nurnberg 1936. Der Parteitag der Freiheit. *Berlin Vaterlandischer Verlag C U Weller* [1937] 1st edition 376 pp. Light scuffing and staining to blue cloth and board covers. Includes an "Ehrenkarte" ticket to the 1936 Nuremburg Rally issued to a Wehrmacht soldier

5 Reichstagung in Nurnberg 1937. Der Parteitag der Freiheit. *Berlin Vaterlandischer Verlag C U Weller* [1938] 1st edition 407 pp. with dust jacket. Soiling to dust jacket and endpapers. Some light soiling to content. Includes original box of issue ink stamped with title.

6 Reichstagung in Nurnberg 1937. Der Parteitag der Freiheit. *Berlin Vaterlandischer Verlag C U Weller* [1939] 1st edition. 406 pp. Some scratching to blue cloth and board covers and toning to end papers. Includes 2 glassine envelopes each containing 6 printed photographs from the event (8.25 x 6 in.; 210 x 152 mm.). **$400 – $600**

96. [World War II – Third Reich]. *Illustrierter Beobachter* A rare collection of 65+ issues of the Nazi Party weekly illustrated newspaper from the years 1933 and 1937. Newsprint (10.8 x 14.75 in.; 274 x 375 mm.), each issue ranging from approx. 20 to 38 pp. Some toning, separation at folds, creasing, and hole punches for binding

The *Look* magazine of the Nazi Party tracing Hitler's rise in 1930s Germany.

The *Illustrierter Beobachter* [Illustrated Observer] was a weekly newspaper published by the Nazi Party from 1926 to 1945, containing photographic features, reportage, and editorials on current events, sports, and culture. This collection provides a harrowing time capsule of the rise of Nazism in Germany through "legitimate" political channels, and the proliferation of Nazi ideology via propaganda organs like the *IB*. Of particular significance in this collection are issues from 4 February 1933 with cover portrait of Adolf Hitler by Heinrich Hoffman and headline, "*Der Kanzler des deutschen Volkes* [The Chancellor of the German People]" published days after Hitler was appointed Chancellor by Reichspräsident Paul von Hindenburg, 11 February 1933 featuring a photomontage cover and headline "*Der Historische Tag* [The Historic Day]" covering the Nazi celebrations after Hitler's ascension, and 4 March 1933, published in the wake of the 27 Feburary Reichstag fire, with cover illustration depicting a swastika clad arm punching a racist Slavic caricature with tattoo of communist hammer and sickle inside a Star of David, a confabulatory cartoon combining supposed threats to the German people scapegoated by the Nazis, views that gained widespread public purchase after the arson incident, bolstering the party's popularity and ultimately leading to atrocities under Hitler's rule. **$200 – $300**

97. [World War II – Third Reich]. Reichsgesetzblatt, Teil I 1935 [Reich Law Gazette 1935 Vol. I] *Reichsverlagsamt* [1935]. 1706 pp., Quarto (8.5 x 11.5 in.; 216 x 292 mm.) Red leatherette and cloth covers with debossed gold guilt Nazi eagle clutching wreathed swastika emblem on front panel and metallic swastika design endpapers. Volume I, the domestic legal code, of the two-volume law gazette published annually by the Reichsministerium des Innern. Interestingly, a previous owner of the book has crossed out the pages pertaining to the Nuremburg Laws (pp. 1145-1147) and hand-annotated, "*ungultig*" [invalid]. Light rubbing and dings to covers, crease to front free endpaper, slight bumping and scuffs to corners.

The first official publication of the laws that created the legal path toward the Holocaust.

This 1935 edition marks the first appearance of the Nuremberg Race Laws codifying Nazi anti-Semitism, including the "Reich Citizenship Law", which established a legal definition for members of the "Jewish race" and stripped/precluded from citizenship people with Jewish ancestry, and the "Law for the Protection of German Blood and Honor" that outlawed marriage and "extramarital relations" between Jewish people and Germans, with punishments ranging from imprisonment to forced hard labor. These laws began the state sponsored exclusion of Jewish people from public life in Germany, fostering anti-Semitic attitudes and creating the beginnings of the legal framework for the atrocities of the Holocaust. Lot includes Adolf Hitler photographic postcard signed ("Af. Hitler"), a formal head & shoulders deckled edge gelatin silver photograph (4 1 x 5 9 in.; 104 x 150 mm.). On the bottom margin, Hitler writes, "*Af. Hitler Nuremberg, 12 / Sept. 1936*" Exhibits moderate silvering with minor crease at bottom right corner, just touching the edge of "6". **$1,000 – $1,500**

ADOLF HITLER
DAS BANNER MUSS STEHN WENN DER MANN AUCH FALLT
Im Bolschewismus haben wir den im 20. Jahrhundert unternommenen
zu erblicken, sich die Weltherrschaft anzueignen.
ADOLF HITLER
Keine Macht der Welt wird dieses Deutschland noch einmal niederzwingen können
Fleiß und Arbeit allein schaffen nicht das Leben, wenn sie sich nicht vermählen mit der Kraft und dem Willen eines Volkes
ADOLF HITLER
1813 1914
UM GROSSE ERFOLGE ZU ERREICHEN, MUSS ETWAS GEWAGT WERDEN.
NUR GELASSENHEIT UND EIN EHERNES HERZ FÜHREN ZUM SIEGE
IM KAMPF HABEN WIR EINST DAS DEUTSCHE REICH ERKÄMPFT
UND IM KAMPF WERDEN WIR ES ERHALTEN UND BEWAHREN

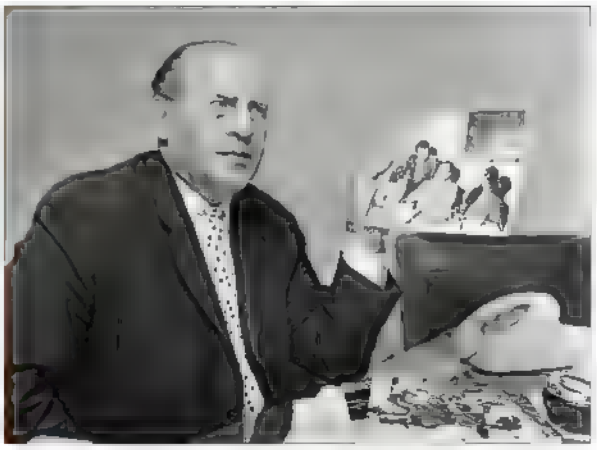
98. [World War II – Third Reich]. Collection of 250+ "Wochenspruch der NSDAP" [Weekly Quotation of the Nazi Party] printed propaganda posters (9 5 x 13.75 in.; 241 x 349 mm.) produced by the Reichspropagandaleitung [Central Party Propaganda Office] dating from 1938-1944. Originally from the collection of a Belgian Count who collected political propaganda, these posters were never displayed and remain in exceptional condition. Some light toning, occasional creases, and minor soiling

"The Führer is Always Right" – Nazi "Weekly Quotation" propaganda posters

Issued weekly for display in public buildings and party offices, these posters were part of Propaganda Office efforts to manufacture loyalty by inundating daily life with Nazi messaging. The graphic and text based posters, designed by leading artists such as Hoyer, Knabe, Fielitz, Fuchs, and Ax-Heu, depict patriotic martial and pastoral imagery, portraits of German cultural figures such as Ludwig van Beethoven and Richard Wagner, or feature blackletter, Roman, and modern calligraphy. Each poster bears a quote, be it call to action, reassurance, accusation, admonition, or threat, most attributed to Adolf Hitler, Josef Goebbels, Herman Goring, and other National Socialist figures, some appropriated from historical luminaries including Frederick the Great, Karl von Clausewitz, Helmuth von Moltke, Otto von Bismarck, Johann Wolfgang von Goethe and Wagner.

Examples from this collection include: *Der Fuhrer Hat Immer Recht* [The Fuhrer is always right], *Im Bolschewismus haben wir den im 20 Jahrhundert unternommenen Versuch des Judentums zu erblicken, sich die Weltherrschaft anzueignen* [In Bolshevism we see Jewry's attempt in the 20th century to attain world domination], *Keine Macht der Welt wird dieses Deutchland noch einmal niederzwingen konen* [This time, no power on earth will defeat Germany], *Ihr tragt de fahnen und standarten und seid die garanten fur de befreiung Europas vom Bolschewismus* [You carry the banners and flags, you are the guarantee to free Europe from Bolshevism], *Juden waren es die den Marxismus erfanden, Juden sin des die mit ihm seit jahrzehnten die welt zu revolutionieren versuchen* [It was the Jews who discovered Marxism, and the Jews who have attempted for decades to revolutionize the world with it], *Uber aller freiheit des einzelnen steht die freiheit unseres Volkes* [Above the freedom of the individual stands the freedom of our people]

$2,000 – $3,000

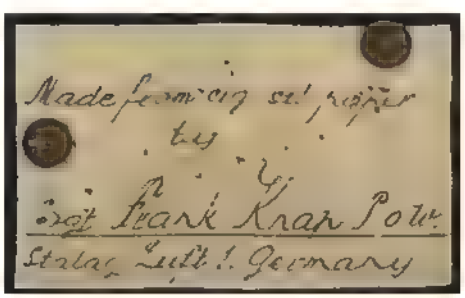


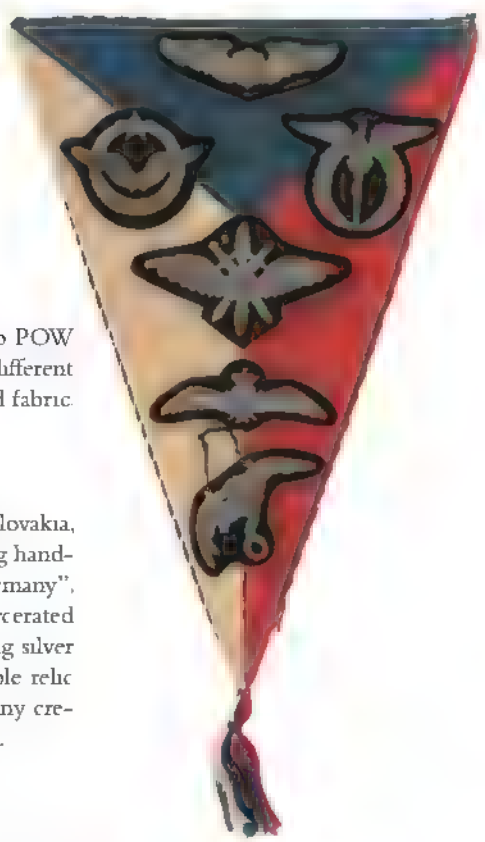
99. [World War II – Oskar Schindler]. A metal identification badge, 1.5 (38 mm.) diameter, with a pin affixed to the reverse, painted in orange and bearing the embossed name, *"Rekord"*, above an engraved number, *"7533"* Scattered chipping to paint, overall, very good condition

A rare worker badge from the Rekord enamel factory, the concern leased by Oskar Schindler in 1939, which he used as a cover to save thousands of Jews from certain death at Auschwitz.

Three Jewish entrepreneurs founded Rekord enamel works in Krakow in 1937. By the time of the German invasion of Poland in September 1939, the firm was nearly bankrupt Oskar Schindler, an agent for the *Abwehr* (the German intelligence agency) arrived in Krakow in October 1939 Taking advantage of new laws issued by the German occupiers that Jews could no longer own property, Schindler took over the enamel works in November, changing the name to *Deutsche Emaillewaren-Fabrik*, which soon took on the nickname, *Emalia* Rather than purchasing the concern, Schindler became a lessee, which allowed him greater freedom over whom he could hire Initially, Schindler was interested in hiring Jewish workers because they were cheaper than their Polish counterparts, but as German anti-Semitic actions became increasingly severe, Schindler grew sympathetic to their plight and began to hire Jews solely for the purpose of sheltering them from a worse fate

$2,000 – $3,000





100. [World War II – Stalag Luft 1]. Souvenir Airmen Wings Pennant made by camp POW The pennant measures 12 in. tall (305 mm.) not including attached tassel beneath. Six different Allied Airmen wings are attached to the triangular pennant covered in blue, white and red fabric

Stalag Luft I prisoner-of-war-crafted pennant of Allied Airmen Wings.

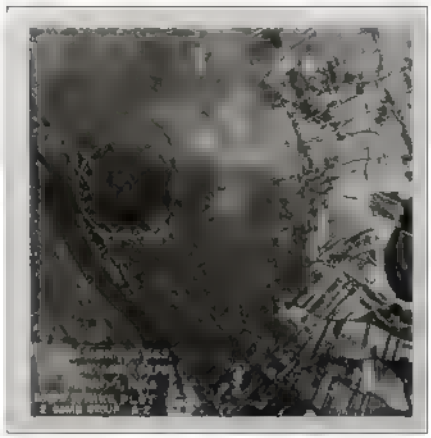
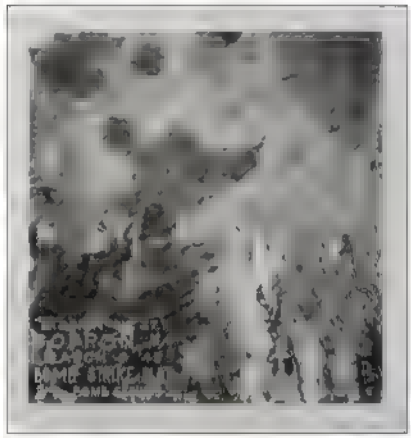
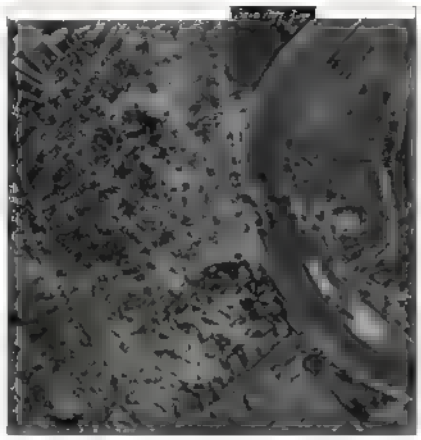
Mounted at top-center are U.S. Airman Wings, followed by French Air Force, Czechoslovakia, Russia, Royal Air Force and Polish Air Force A hand made label on verso has the following hand-writing in ink: "Made from cig. sil. paper by Sgt. Frank Kra[n?] P.O.W. Stalag Luft 1, Germany". The wings were made by the prisoner using a wax mold from actual pins from various incarcerated Allied airmen. Using either solder or lead, the wings were then covered and detailed using silver foil from supplied cigarette packs to create a realistic patina. A very attractive and desirable relic from Stalag Luft 1, German prisoner-of-war camp near Barth, Western Pomerania, Germany created for captured Allied airmen. Expected uniform light soiling. Overall, in fine condition.

$2,000 – $3,000

101. [World War II – U.S. Army Air Force]. Collection of (11) vintage bombing reconnaissance photographs over Europe by the 8th Air Force, January 1944 to July 1945, varying sizes, mostly 9 x 9.5 in. (229 x 241 mm.) The bombing images were taken over mainland Europe, some with analytical markings of clusters and bomb targets. The images are of missions by 2nd Bomb Group including major enemy targets such as Ploesti oil refinery, Brod naval yard, Linz tank factory, Maribor locomotive depot (recon assessment), Odertal synthetic oil/coke plant, Vienna oil refinery, Frankfurt, Furstenfeldbruck, Sopron (recon assessment), Weiner Neudorf engineering factory – all with clear annotations of mission numbers, dates, targets, and destruction areas, presumably for post mission briefings. Some images depict bombs aloft descending to their targets below. Collected by Colonel Enoch E. Broyles, 15th Air Force, lead bombardier for the 2nd Bomb Group, accompanied with (2) Air Force documents relating to Broyles' aeronautical rating (dated 3 July 1946 and 25 January 1960). Photos exhibit expected handling with minor creasing on edges; overall, in fine condition

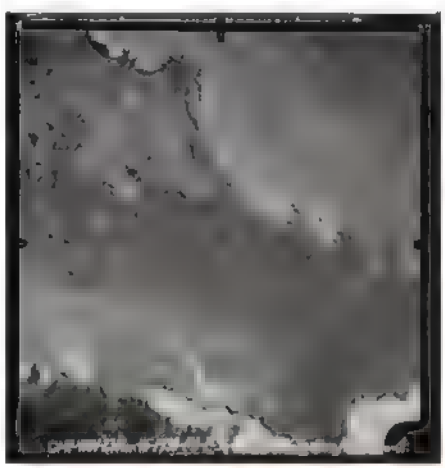
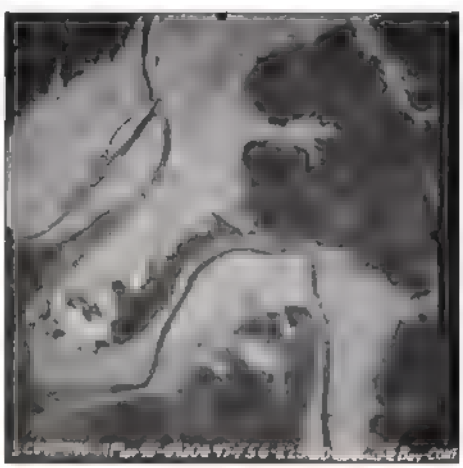
Provenance: Acquired by the consignor directly from Colonel Broyles.

$400 - $600

102. [World War II – U.S. Army Air Force]. Collection of (9) vintage bombing reconnaissance photographs from Japanese positions by the Army Air Force, 1944-1945, varying sizes, 10 x 10 in.; 8 x 10 in.; 7 x 7 in.; single 5 x 4 in. (254 x 254 mm.; 203 x 254 mm ; 178 x 178 mm.; 127 x 102 mm., resp.) Several show analytical markings and include the following targets, including Nushimo aircraft plant in Nagoya, industrial facility in Kobe, Kure Bay, Yanton area, Tokunoshima, and a photo recon mission image "Looking Northwest / Kyushu, Japan / Nittagahara Airfield." On the verso of an image of Negros Island (the Philippines) is handwritten, "Classification Cancelled by authority of Circular 507 Headquarters Thirteenth Air Force APO 719 27 September 1944". Photos exhibit expected handling with minor creasing on edges, overall, in fine condition

$300 - $500

103. [World War II – Stalag 17 B]. Stalag 17 B secret prisoner-made crystal radio and ensemble of (7) items belonging to prisoner-of-war Sgt James L. Cast, including the clandestine prisoner-made crystal radio within a black bakelite soap dish (4.1 x 2.5 x 1.25 in.; 104 x 64 x 32 mm.) with wood and wire components, with crystal embedded in thimble, (1) aluminum and black bakelite German aviator's earphone with rayon wire cord and bakelite connector and wire components, (1) steel POW dog tag (2.4 x 1.5 in. (61 x 38 mm.) reading "STAI AG XVII B / 106379", (1) laminated 3.25 x 2.25 in. (83 x 57 mm.) "Caterpillar Club Certificate of Membership" for "Sgt. J L. Cast" with (1) small .8 in. (20 mm.) Caterpillar gold pin with "ruby" eyes (informally awarded to those who survive an airplane crash by means of parachute, the caterpillar represents "hitting the silk"), (1) prisoner-made metal cup with handle crafted from a tin can, and (1) black and white 2.5 x 3.6 in. (64 x 91 mm.) photo of James Cast in military uniform with inscription on verso reading "PFC James L. Cast 35th Birthday Sept. 3, 1943, Amarillo, Tx. Promoted to Sgt end of September '43". Items exhibit expected age and patina, lamination on Caterpillar Club card is cracked exposing chipped paper beneath.

The actual Stalag 17 B prisoner-made contraband crystal radio of Sgt. James L. Cast, Stalag POW from 24 April 1944 to 3 May 1945 – the inspiration for the key plot device for the *Stalag 17* Broadway play and subsequent 1953 film. Both writers of the play, Edmund Trzcinski and Donald Bevin, were POWs at Stalag 17 B.

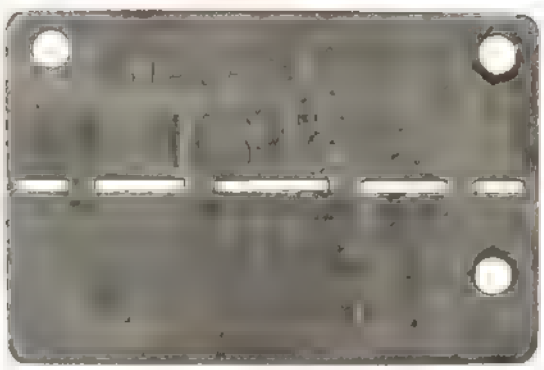
Accompanying the lot is a 4-page autograph letter signed by Sgt. Cast's widow, Ruth Johnson Cast, dated 8 September 1996, providing detailed history of the radio. The play *Stalag 17* by Donald Bevan and Edmund Trzcinski premiered on Broadway in 1951. Soon after, director Billy Wilder was tapped to direct the film version, which won actor William Holden the Academy Award for Best Actor of 1953. A key plot device in the play and film is the clandestine radio, smuggled from barracks to barracks, used by the POWs to listen to news from Berlin and the BBC. Sgt. Cast's widow, gives the history of the radio's construction and use in her letter of provenance: "Enclosed is the crystal radio I told you about. The crystal and the German aviator's earpiece were traded for cigarettes by American prisoners who spoke German. The soap box was standard issue. The components are just wood & wire. We have not put the ear piece on for years as the prongs are rusty. The crystal is embedded in a thimble! I was told they would move the key to reach Berlin, then by moving a few wires further over they would get BBC. This was made between 6 May 1944 and 6 June 1944 as they heard about D Day before the guards knew about it. When they finished listening or had to close up, the crystal went into a pocket, the lid on the soapbox, and it just sat there. The Ear piece went into an enlarged knot hole on the inside part of a berth." In the movie, the knot hole was similarly used to secrete the radio.

James L. Cast was the left waist gunner aboard the B-17G *Shoo Shoo Baby*, member of the 303rd Bomb Group known as the "Hell's Angels". The plane was shot down 24 April 1944 on its 7th mission near Oberpfaffenhofen, en route to bomb a ball bearing factory. About noon, seven men went down with the plane. Two waist gunners and tail gunner survived. They went through several days of interrogation and several on train to Krems, Austria to arrive to Stalag 17 B on 6 May. Without question, if Cast or his fellow POWs had been caught with this radio, they would have been executed as spies. An incredibly historic WWII artifact that permeated into pop culture. Worthy of inclusion in the world's finest military collections.

Provenance: Consignor acquired this radio and related artifacts directly from the widow of Sgt. James L. Cast, Ruth Johnson Cast.

$30,000 – $50,000

Caterpillar Club
Certificate of Membership



104. [World War II – U.S. Army Air Force]. Henrie, Marion W. "Pete". Type A-2 brown leather flying jacket with two front pockets and lapels with internal brass snap buttons, a frontal zipper with a metal clasp at the neckline and brown cotton waist, sleeves and lining. Size 38, with name tag and serial number over left breast "M W HENRIE 0-587194" beneath a tarnished silver U.S. pilot's wings badge and above a hand painted yellow "P / HOMEWARD ANGEL" and a sun design. The back of the jacket is painted with a yellow line picture of a Alberto Vargas-style seated pinup girl surrounded by bombs representing missions flown – numbered from 1 to 32. Leather in fine condition with nice patina. Moderate deterioration to cotton waist and sleeves. Zipper intact.

USAAF flight jacket belonging to Marion W. "Pete" Henrie, B-24 Liberator "Homeward Angel", 466th Bombardment Group, U.S. 8th Air Force (1943 – 1945).

Formed in mid-1943, the 466th Bombardment Group began operations on 22 March 1944 with a daylight raid on Berlin. Thereafter, the group operated as a strategic bombardment organization, targeting marshaling yards, airfields, factories and oil refineries in Western Europe and Germany. The numbered bombs on the back of this flying jacket worn by a member of the 466th represent completed missions. In 1942 when the 8th Air Force was set an airman who completed 25 missions was considered eligible for relief, but that number increased as more airman fulfilled their time. A significant number of servicemen also volunteered for additional tours of duty despite the significant attrition rates suffered by the 8th Air Force. Marion W. Henrie completed 32 missions in the European theater. Yellow paint is the most prevalent color to appear on flight jackets, followed by white, as paint in both colors was readily available on most airbase runways. This jacket is featured on page 201 of American Flight Jackets (Atglen, PA, 2000) by Jon Maguire and John Conway, considered by many to be the bible of flight jacket collecting.

Provenance: Acquired by the consignor directly from the veteran.

$4,000 – $6,000

105. [World War II – U.S. Army Air Force]. Thornell, Jack E., Jr. Type A-2 dark brown leather flying jacket with two front pockets and lapels with internal brass snap buttons, a frontal zipper with a metal clasp at the neckline and brown cotton waist, sleeves and silk lining, with the left breast bearing a square leather patch reading "J F Thornell" and left shoulder bearing a cotton US 8th Air Force badge above white print reading "U S Air Force", a red synthetic silk flying scarf, a black and white photo taken of Thornell wearing this very flight jacket while standing in the cockpit of his P-51 Mustang signed, "To Jeff 'Best Regards' Jack Thornell." Also includes hand-written letter from Thornell describing photo, a set of badges including a sterling silver Pilot's Wings badge, and from his dress uniform (2) gold and silver pilot's wings and (2) sterling Southeast Air Corps Training Center "Prepare For Combat" pins. Leather in fine condition with nice patina. Light deterioration to cotton waist and sleeves. Zipper intact. Scarf exhibits small hole and photo has diagonal crease.

World War II ace Jack Thornell, Jr.'s, P-51 Mustang flight jacket, scarf and flying wings, 352nd Fighter Group, (1943 – 1945).

The items in the collection belonged to pilot Jack Thornell of the 328th Fighter Squadron of the USAAF's 352nd Fighter Group, attached to the 8th Air Force in Britain at RAF Bodney. Known as the "Blue-Nosed Bastards of Bodney", the group began flying combat missions to escort Allied bombers over Europe from September 1943. Thornell racked up an impressive number of aerial victories from January 1944, as can be seen by the number of kill-markers decorating the side of his plane in this collection's photograph. His final score was 17.25 air and 2 ground victories. Lt. Thornell was awarded the Air Medal with five Oak Leaf Clusters, Distinguished Flying Cross with five Oak Leaf Clusters, the Silver Star with Oak Leaf Cluster, and the Distinguished Service Cross (America's second highest award for heroism after the Congressional Medal of Honor). Thornell's official Distinguished Service Cross Citation reads: "For extraordinary heroism in action against the enemy, 8 May 1944. On this date, Lieutenant Thornell, with complete disregard for the odds against him, led a flight against a vastly superior force of enemy fighters in the vicinity of Nienburg, Germany, and dispersed the enemy attempting to intercept a friendly bomber formation. Determined to destroy the enemy, accompanied by two other friendly fighters he attacked three enemy fighters and by courageous flying and skillful gunnery destroyed two of them. Later, Lieutenant Thornell was attacked by a lone enemy fighter whom he outmaneuvered and destroyed, bringing his total for the day to three enemy airplanes destroyed. The outstanding courage, coolness, and skill displayed by Lieutenant Thornell upon this occasion reflect highest credit upon himself and the Armed Forces of the United States." An exceptional grouping from one of America's leading World War II aces. Ace's memorabilia are almost never on the open market.

Provenance: Acquired by the consignor directly from the veteran.

$15,000 – $20,000

106. [World War II – Third Reich]. Vintage Airship Hindenburg / American Airlines Inc luggage tag decal, 5 25 x 3 6 in (133 x 91 mm.), oval paper label for baggage (ca 1936), featuring airship & airplane graphics over a blue, white and red background with "Airship Hindenburg / American Airlines Inc. Exclusive Connecting Service". The great German airship flew from March 1936 until it was infamously destroyed by fire 14 months later on 6 May 1937, at the end of the first North American transatlantic journey of its second season in service The disaster was the subject of spectacular newsreel coverage, photographs and journalist Herbert Morrison's recorded radio eyewitness reports from the landing field, which were broadcast the following day Of the 97 people on board, there were 35 fatalities (13 passengers and 22 crewmen). The incident marked the abrupt end of the airship era. Preserved in a Lucite screw-down card display. Unused. In vintage very fine condition.

$400 – $600

To Darryl F. Zanuck
Twentieth Century-Fox
Film Corporation
You and the personnel
of your studio
are to be commended for
producing the excellent film
'Twelve O'clock High'
The production is
an impressive portrayal of
Bombardment Operations
in the
Eighth Air Force
during the early stages of World War II
Hoyt S. Vandenberg
Chief of Staff
United States Air Force

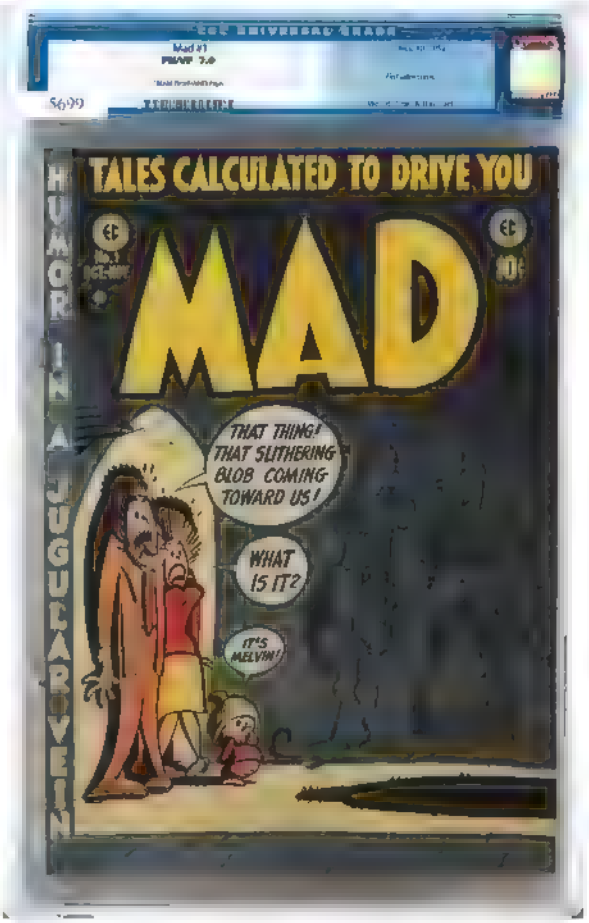
107. [World War II]. Vandenberg, Hoyt S. Ornate document signed ("Hoyt S Vandenberg") as Chief of Staff, United States Air Force, presented to Darryl F Zanuck and Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation, 1 page (9 x 11.5 in , 229 x 292 mm., visible in mat of vintage frame), hand-painted on artist's vellum, being a commendation for the studio's successful war epic *Twelve O'Clock High* (1949). Housed in original presentation frame as presented to Zanuck. Exhibits light toning along edges (unexamined out of frame)

U.S.A.F. Chief of Staff Hoyt Vandenberg commends Darryl Zanuck and Twentieth Century-Fox for producing *"the excellent film 'Twelve O'Clock High'..."*

The document states in full. *To Darryl F. Zanuck / Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation / You and the personnel of your studio are to be commended for producing the excellent film 'Twelve O'Clock High' / The production is an impressive portrayal of Bombardment Operations in the Eighth Air Force during the early stages of World War II*
[signed] Hoyt S Vandenberg Chief of Staff United States Air Force.

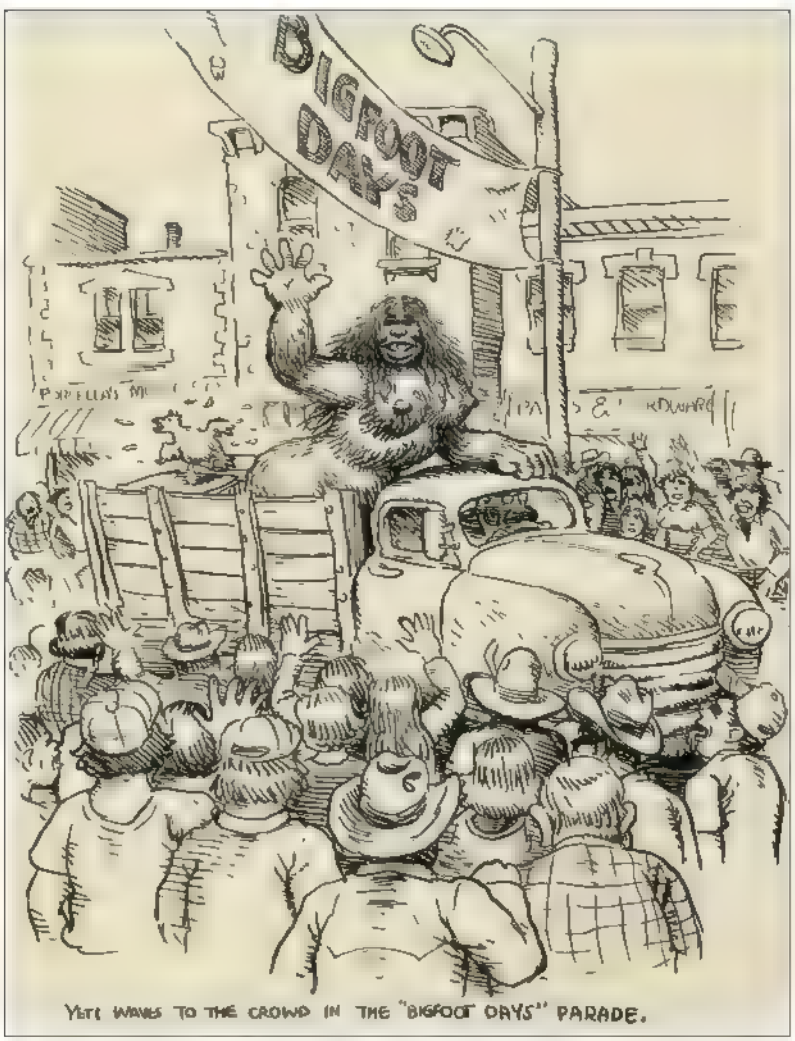
Released in 1949, *Twelve O Clock High* was a war film about aircrews in the U.S Army's Eighth Air Force who flew daylight bombing missions against Nazi Germany and occupied France during the early days of American involvement in World War II. Hoyt S Vandenberg served as the Air Force's second Chief of Staff, and earlier served as the second Director of Intelligence. During WWII, Vandenberg was the commanding general of the Ninth Air Force, a tactical air force in England and France, supporting the Army from August 1944 until V-E Day

$200 – $300


TALES CALCULATED TO DRIVE YOU
MAD
HUMOR IN A JUGULAR VEIN
THAT THING! THAT SLITHERING BLOB COMING TOWARD US!
WHAT IS IT?
IT'S MELVIN!

108. MAD Magazine #1. (EC, 1952) CGC 7.0 FN/VF (Cream to Off-White Pages). Debut issue of the iconic, groundbreaking first satire comic. Bill Gaines started this comic and Mad influenced everyone from stand-up comedians, to novelists, to filmmakers. Its irreverent humor and biting satire may have gone against the grain in the 1950s, but in later years it became apparent how deeply the magazine permeated society. Harvey Kurtzman stories, cover, and art. Wally Wood, Jack Davis, John Severin, and Bill Elder art

$1,500 – $2,000



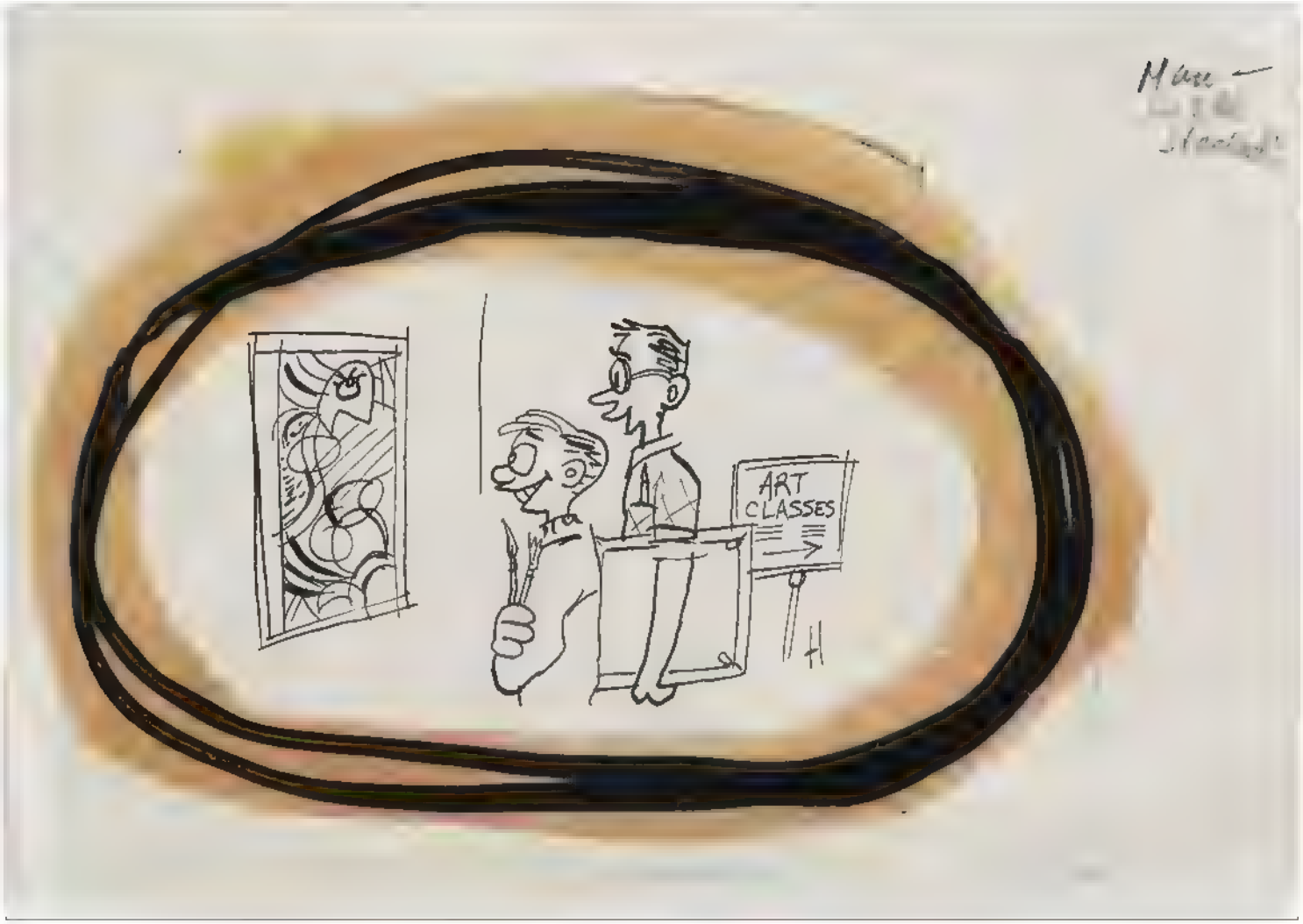
109. [Whiteman Meets Bigfoot] Crumb, Robert. Original illustration for Whiteman Meets Bigfoot. (ca 1977) "Lady Bigfoot" waves to the crowd in this scene from the never-produced film, Whiteman Meets Bigfoot. Writer Boyd Jacobson spent many years of his life trying to bring this project, based on R. Crumb's classic comic, to the screen, and had a number of Hollywood stars interested, including Rick Moranis. Unfortunately, the movie never made it past the planning stages. This detail-filled illustration of the carnivalesque "Bigfoot Days" celebration scene shows what would have been a highlight of the film, and is a remarkable piece of pen and ink art. The image area fills up the 9 x 11.75 in. artist vellum, and the art remains in fine condition

$5,000 – $7,000

110. No Lot.

PLAYBOY

The following 24 lots are related to *Playboy* Magazine. Many of the items originate from the archives of Playboy Enterprises, while others are from the estate of Ray Russell, the magazine's first Executive Editor. Founded in Chicago by Hugh Hefner in 1953 (bankrolled in part by a $1,000 loan from his mother), *Playboy*, a men's lifestyle and entertainment magazine, quickly became cultural phenomenon. Notable for its centerfolds of nude and semi-nude models, *Playboy* played an important role in the sexual revolution and remains as one of the world's best-known brands with a presence in nearly every medium.



111. Hugh Hefner "Man Is She Stacked" cartoon art from the first issue of Playboy magazine. (1953) Vintage original cartoon art accomplished in ink on 6 x 8.5 in. artists' paper leaf by Hugh Hefner. Signed with an "H" in the lower right of art. A very young Hefner aspired to be a cartoonist. Naturally, his love of the form and humor in cartooning followed him into the pages of his groundbreaking Playboy magazine where, aside from contributing his own work, he gave a home to such notable cartoonists as Gahan Wilson, Harvey Kurtzman, Jack Cole and countless others. In addition to celebrating the female form, Hugh Hefner and Playboy were major forces in discovering, promoting, developing and providing a forum for some of the greatest writers and artists of the modern era. Exhibiting edge damage and chipping. Retaining some layout remnants, residue and editorial marks. In vintage very good to fine condition. *Provenance:* "Playboy at 50: Selections from the Archives" Lot 1 -Christies, December 17, 2003.

$8,000 – $12,000

112. Jack Cole "I Could Swear I Smell Burning Rubber" cartoon art. (1954) Vintage original Playboy magazine cartoon accomplished in ink wash on 11.25 x 13 in. artists' leaf visible through 19 x 27 in. mat. The instantly recognizable style of Jack Cole is on display in this prime example of his wry humor and skilled hand Through the pages of Playboy magazine, Hugh Hefner elevated Cole to stardom in his field. Signed, "Jack Cole" in the lower border of art. Artists' inkstamp on the verso. The caption, "I Could swear I smell rubber burning" appears in transfer lettering on the lower edge of the mat. Presented in original 25 25 x 33 in. black lacquer frame. In vintage fine condition. *Provenance:* "Playboy at 50: Selections from the Archives" Lot 18 - Christies, December 17, 2003.

$5,000 - $7,000

113. Jack Cole "No Thanks, Just Looking" cartoon art. (1954) Vintage original Playboy magazine cartoon accomplished in ink wash on 10.25 x 13.25 in. artists' leaf visible through 19 x 27 in. mat. The instantly recognizable style of Jack Cole is on display in this prime example of his wry humor and skilled hand. Through the pages of Playboy magazine, Hugh Hefner elevated Cole to stardom in his field. Signed, "Jack Cole" in the lower right of art. Artists' inkstamp on the verso. The caption, "No thanks, Just Looking" appears in transfer lettering on the lower edge of the mat. Exhibiting some tape remnants to the borders, not affecting art. Presented in original 25 x 33 in. black lacquer frame. Featured in the travelling German exhibition: Cartoon Klassiker, 1999. In vintage fine condition. *Provenance*: "Playboy at 50. Selections from the Archives" Lot 42 – Christies, December 17, 2003.

$5,000 – $7,000

Bird

114. Leroy Neiman portrait of Charlie "Bird" Parker. (1956) Vintage original monochromatic painting of the jazz great Charlie "Bird" Parker accomplished in ink and gouache on 24 x 19 in. artists paper leaf. Executed in Neiman's unique, bold and instantly recognizable expressionistic style. From the very earliest years of Playboy, LeRoy Neiman has contributed countless pieces to the magazine. This portrait captures the concentration and intensity of the legendary, virtuosic Jazz saxophone player and composer. Signed by the artist in the lower right of art, LeRoy Neiman". Presented in original frame with engraved plaque affixed to the bottom of the frame reading, "Charlie "Bird" Parker by LeRoy Neiman, 1956 Playboy run date: January 1967". Aside from celebrating the female form, Hugh Hefner and his Playboy magazine were major forces in discovering, promoting, developing and providing a forum for some of the greatest writers and artists of the modern era, including Neiman. In vintage very good to fine condition. *Provenance:* "Playboy at 50: Selections from the Archives" Lot 10, Christies - December 17, 2003

$60,000 - $80,000

115. LeRoy Neiman portrait of Ann Davis for Playboy's "Painting a Playmate" series. (1960) Vintage original painting of Playboy "Playmate" Ann Davis accomplished in enamels on 35.75 x 24 in. artists' board. The "Painting a Playmate" series was commissioned by Playboy magazine in 1960. A selection of the magazine's most popular artists was invited to paint portraits of Davis, who was "Playmate of the Month" for September 1960. The resulting paintings were featured in a pictorial spread in the magazine a few months later. Signed and dated by the artist in the lower right of art, "LeRoy Neiman '60'". This painting, in Neiman's inimitable colorful and modern style, was exhibited March-April 1999 in Yokohama, Japan at the Landmark Hall, in an exhibition titled, "The Playboy Experience: The Art and Style of Playboy". Presented in original frame with engraved plaque affixed to the bottom of the frame reading, "Painting a Playmate by LeRoy Neiman Playboy Run Date September 1960". Aside from celebrating the female form, Hugh Hefner and his Playboy magazine were major forces in discovering, promoting, developing and providing a forum for some of the greatest writers and artists of the modern era. Exhibiting minor damage to the bottom corners. In vintage very good to fine condition. *Provenance:* "Playboy at 50: Selections from the Archives" Lot 58, Christies, December 17, 2003

$80,000 - $120,000

Copyright © Playboy Enterprises

116. Hugh Hefner's personal "Little Black Book" (1956-1957) Vintage original "little black book", the "bible" of the modern Playboy, belonging to the world's most famous bachelor and publisher of Playboy magazine, Hugh Hefner. From Hef's Chicago office in the 1960s. Consisting of a 60+ page leatherette-covered spiral bound 3 x 5 in. address book. Alphabet tabs on pages and containing handwritten names, phone numbers and addresses of "Hef's" famous friends, artists, Playboy clubs, and many ladies. 2-page printed calendar in the front dates the book as active between 1957-1958 and includes contact info for Richard Avedon, Oleg Cassini, Jules Feiffer, Rona Jaffee, Harvey Kurtzman, LeRoy Neiman, Shel Silverstein, and many others. Some entries crossed out. Exhibiting signs of wear and use. In vintage very good to fine condition. *Provenance:* "Playboy at 50: Selections from the Archives" Lot 15 Christies, December 17, 2003.

$10,000 – $15,000

117. Hugh Hefner personal flip-top contact directory. (ca. 1960s) Vintage original metal flip-top addresses and phone number directory belonging to the world's most famous bachelor and publisher of Playboy magazine, Hugh Hefner. Consisting of a Bates Listfinder "Cavalier" model flip-directory. Constructed of green metal base and lid with leatherette inlay on the cover and spring lid with alphabet-finder lever containing 20+ printed, ring-bound pages containing handwritten names, phone numbers and addresses of "Hef's" famous friends, artists, Playboy clubs, and many ladies including Barbi Benton, Don Adams, James Caan, Tony Curtis, Gene Siskel, Lauren Hutton, Gay Talese, Vincent Bugliosi, Barry Gordy, Linda Lovelace, Anthony Newley, LeRoy Neiman, Geraldo Rivera, Mel Torme, and many more. From Hugh Hefner's Chicago office of the 1960s. In vintage very good to fine condition. *Provenance:* "Playboy at 50: Selections from the Archives" Lot 17 Christies, December 17, 2003.

$8,000 – $12,000

118. Alberto Vargas painting titled, "This Gang's Going on a Picnic This Afternoon and I'm Supposed to Bring Goodies". (1967) Vintage original "Vargas Girl" pin-up painting accomplished in pencil and watercolor on 18 5 x 28 in. artists' board visible through 24 x 33 5 in mat. Joaquin Alberto Vargas y Chávez is arguably one of the greatest painters of women of his era and certainly the most essential artist to populate the pages of Playboy magazine, which began using his work in 1959. Over the next 16 years, Vargas produced 152 paintings for the magazine. His career flourished with major exhibitions internationally. Vargas' artistic work, paintings and color drawings, continued to be featured in issues of Playboy magazine in the 1960s and 1970s. This painting is a quintessential example of Vargas' exceptional talents. An elegant female figure, in a state of undress revealing her idealized proportions and bold personality. Vargas' watercolor and airbrush work seems the perfect medium for capturing the gentle curves and warm skin tones of his subjects. Vargas' mastery of the airbrush was acknowledged by the founding of the "Vargas Award", given annually. Signed, "Vargas" in lower right blank border. The painting is presented in original 28 x 37.5 in. gold dry brushed frame. With engraved plaque affixed to bottom mat border reading, "Vargas Girl Playboy January 1967". In vintage very fine condition. *Provenance:* "Playboy at 50: Selections from the Archives" Lot 109 - Christies, December 17, 2003.

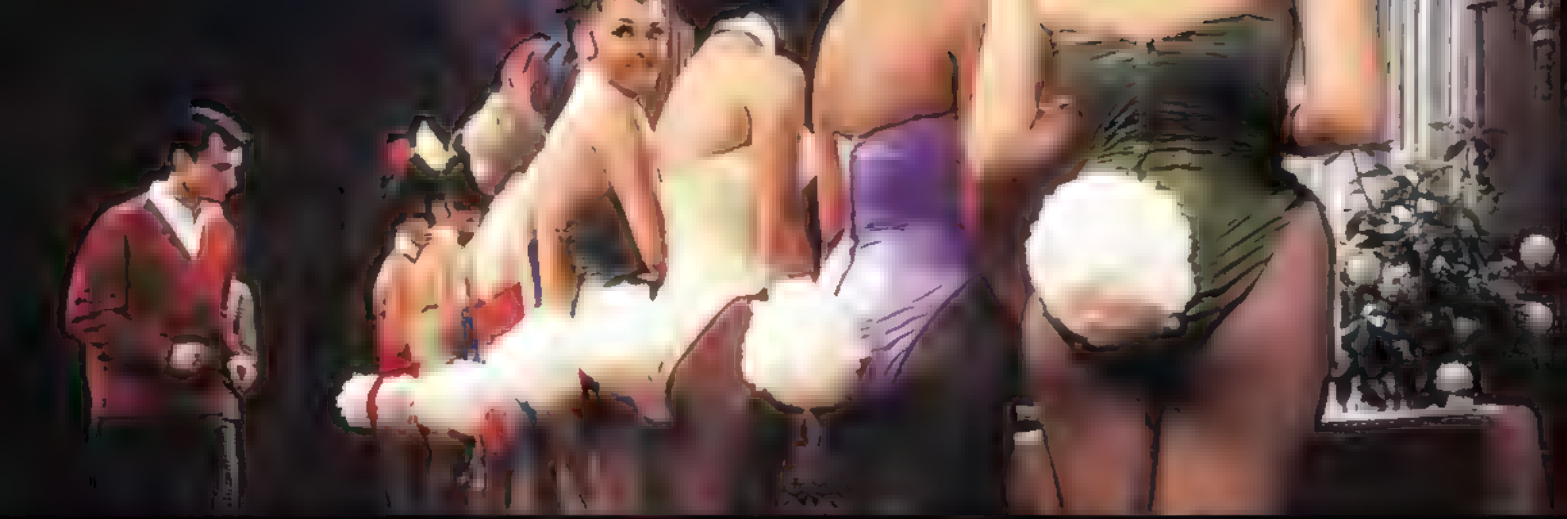
$60,000 - $80,000

119. Marvin Newman Playboy cover layout "A Toast To Bikinis" with various notations in ink and pencil. (1962) Vintage original Playboy magazine artists' proof cover layout. Accomplished in pencil, ink, dye-transfer print with paste-up text elements and acetate overlay on 13.25 x 17 in. leaf visible through 21 x 28 in. mat. For the June 1960 issue of the magazine. Exhibiting registration marks and printing notation in the borders. Presented in original 25 x 31 in. silver dry-brushed frame with engraved plaque affixed to the lower mat reading, "Playboy Cover Artist Proof June 1962." A rare example of the behind-the-scenes artistry and quality instilled in every page of the magazine. In vintage fine condition. *Provenance:* "Playboy at 50: Selections from the Archives" Lot 126 – Christies, December 17, 2003

$15,000 - $20,000

120. Hugh Hefner's personal "VIP #1" Playboy Club key. (ca 1960s-1970s) Vintage original Hugh Hefner Playboy Club card key 3.25 x 2.25 in. credit card-style key. With printed title, "The Playboy Club" and turnkey icon featuring the Playboy Bunny profile on the key fob. With embossed letters reading, "VIP 1 Hugh M. Hefner" at the lower area of the card. The first Playboy Club opened in downtown Chicago, Illinois, on February 29, 1960. It became a national chain with each club featuring a Living Room, a Playmate Bar, a Dining Room, and a Club Room. Members and their guests were served food and drinks by Playboy Bunnies with some of them having been featured in Playboy magazine. The clubs offered known entertainers, comedians and musicians. The clubs went on to become international sensations. In vintage very fine condition. *Provenance:* "Playboy at 50: Selections from the Archives" Lot 204 - Christies, December 17, 2003.

$6,000 - $8,000



121. Classic 1960s Playboy Club "Bunny" costume. (ca. 1960s) Vintage original complete (8) piece Playboy Bunny costume. Including (1) green satin strapless corset teddy with boning under-structure to the bust and a zipper back closure, (1) ivory award ribbon-style nametag with, "Suzanne" printed on black name disc, (1) plush Bunny cotton tail with hooks and pin for attachment to the suit, (1) pair of green satin Bunny ears affixed to a headband, (1) floating white linen single-button collar, (2) floating white linen cuffs with Playboy Bunny icon metal cufflinks and (1) black satin clip-on bowtie. This suit exhibits prototype and early version side lacing. The costume was conceived by Playboy's director of promotions, Victor Lownes, designed by Zelda Wynn Valdes, and refined by Hugh Hefner himself. The original satin costumes came in 10 colors increasing to 12 by 1962. Colors were distributed to compliment an individual Bunny's skin tone and to ensure a rainbow of colors on the club floor. Exhibiting some age and brittleness to the interior boning and minor even toning to white fabric components. Some notable Playboy Bunnies include Debra Harry, Sarah Bernhardt, Dale Bozzio, Mariel Hemmingway, Gloria Steinem, Dorothy Stratton and comedian Flip Wilson in drag as his alter ego "Geraldine". The ensemble remains in vintage very fine condition. *Provenance:* "Playboy at 50: Selections from the Archives" Lot 50 - Christies, December 17, 2003.

$8,000 - $12,000

SUZANNE

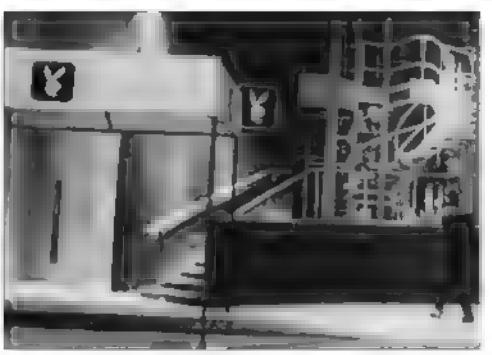
122. Playboy 40th Anniversary Stratocaster – straight from the pages of Playboy and caught in the act of creation. In 1953 Leo Fender retired to his garage shop in Fullerton, California to work on what he called an electrified Spanish guitar, something that could compete with the sound of a saxophone. Halfway across the country, Hugh Hefner sat in his Hyde Park kitchen laying out a magazine for men with the working title Stag Party. It would feature a calendar photo of Marilyn Monroe. Their creations – the Stratocaster and Playboy – would change American culture forever. James Petersen, who wrote The Playboy Advisor for 20 years, discovered the shared anniversary and mentioned it to friends at Fender John Page, head of the Fender Custom Shop, came up with the idea of a limited edition, Playboy 40th Anniversary Stratocaster. Almost immediately, it became apparent that the first centerfold would be the heart of the guitar – two of the sexiest shapes in the world – the sleek curves of Marilyn Monroe fit the sultry lines of the Stratocaster. Petersen and Page tossed ideas back and forth – placement of the Rabbit Heads, the official 40th Anniversary logo, and which LeRoy Neiman Femlin to use on the peghead (the mischievous creature adorned the Party Jokes page for more than 50 years) Included with the guitar are three folders documenting the design process The Custom Shop faced a deadline – Playboy wanted a prototype to put in the Christmas Gift Guide in the December 1993 issue This guitar was the result, seen by the more than 4.5 million readers who bought the issue Between that appearance and the final limited edition run of 175 guitars, certain changes were made: the official LeRoy Neiman Femlin replaced the hand-drawn sketch by Pamelina. The official 40th Anniversary logo replaced an earlier, gothic logo. Two Rabbit Heads replaced the PLAYBOY logo on the 12th fret The Limited Edition guitars sold out immediately, becoming the second most coveted and collectible of the Custom Shop guitars. This is the prototype as it arrived in Playboy's office, the summer of 1993 and is the only example of its kind. Comes with original "Fender Custom Shop" embossed leather and canvas gig bag with unused cable and tremolo bar In pristine un-played condition Also comes with hard shell transport case. From the collection of James Petersen

$20,000 - $30,000

PLAYBOY

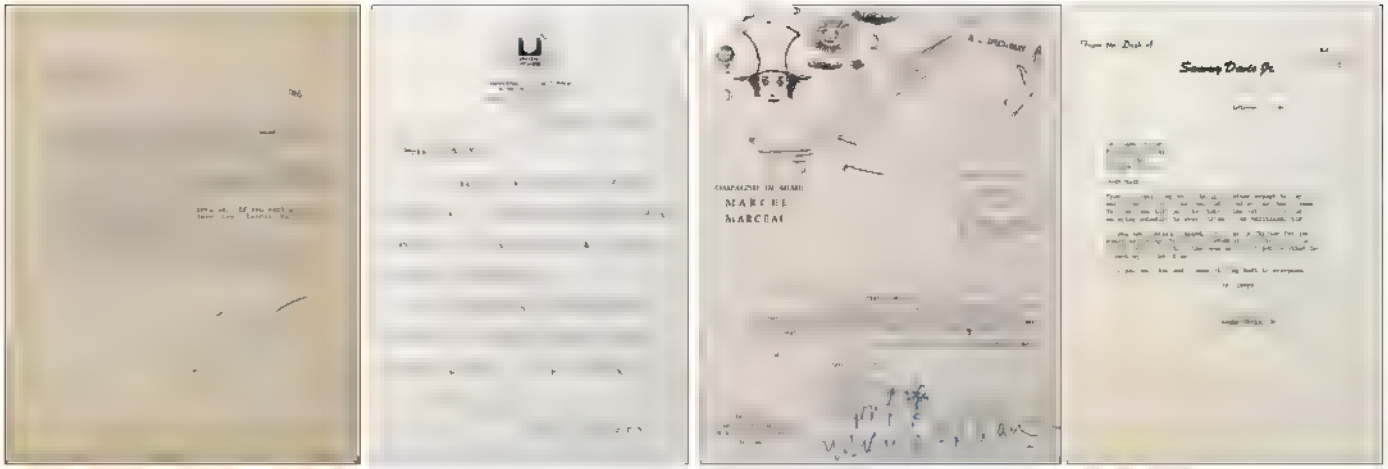
123. Hugh Hefner personal Playboy crystal paperweight with custom box. (ca. 1960s) Vintage original 4 x 4 in faceted glass paperweight. With iconic Playboy Bunny with bowtie profile etched into the top. Presented in the original hinged board box with custom fitted blue velvet-lined interior and metal clasp lock at the front. From Hugh Hefner's Chicago office of the 1960s. Box exhibits some wear and tape repairs. Paperweight remains in vintage fine condition. *Provenance* "Playboy at 50: Selections from the Archives" Lot 55 - Christies, December 17, 2003

$3,000 - $5,000



124. Playboy Bunny metal sign from the Manhattan Playboy Club. (ca. 1960s-1970s) Vintage original 28.5 x 30 in. metal sign from the Manhattan Playboy Club in NYC. Featuring rounded corners and large central Playboy Bunny icon. Art Paul was the original designer of the now universally recognized Playboy logo bunny head wearing a tuxedo bow tie. In use since the second issue of the magazine, Paul chose a rabbit due to its "humorous sexual connotation" and "frisky and playful" nature. The Bunny logo remains in use in its original form and has never been altered. The Playboy logo is arguably one of the most effective and identifiable trademarks in the world. With screw holes at each corner for mounting to wall. Exhibiting wear and age. In vintage very good to fine condition.

$2,000 - $3,000



125. Playboy-related celebrity interviews and correspondence. (1960-1981) Due to its prominent role in the sexual revolution, Playboy editors corresponded with everybody who was anybody in arts and entertainment of the era. This treasure trove of vintage material features handwritten and typed signed correspondence, interviews, ephemera and more. With letters addressed to himself, Hugh Hefner and others. Including signed correspondence from Steve Allen (1960), signed letter from Douglas Fairbanks (1960), multiple correspondence between Sammy Davis, Jr. (signed) and Hugh Hefner (unsigned) (1962), Ethel Merman (1962), Jackie Gleason (1962), Tippy Hedron (1965), a telegram from Princess Grace of Monaco (1965), Louise Brooks (1965), a complete annotated Playboy interview with Sammy Davis, Jr conducted by Alex Haley (1966), a 1-sheet English Quad poster for *Diamonds Are Forever* (1971), Marcel Marceau (1981). All in vintage fine condition *Provenance:* "Playboy at 50: Selections from the Archives" Lot 203 - Christies, December 17, 2003.

$1,500 - $2,500

126. Robert "Buck" Brown original "Granny" cartoon artwork from Playboy magazine. Created for the November 1974 issue, the ever-frisky Granny is seated in a ballroom looking at a strapping potential young suitor with the following caption, "Hey, big boy, wouldn't you like to get more than a lousy dance for your ten cents?" Gouache on 15 x 20 in. (381 x 508 mm) illustration board with image area of 11 x 14 in. (279 x 356 mm.) Signed "Buck Brown" beneath the image. Marked "Playboy – November (74-90) – 4/c letterpress" with Playboy copyright stamp and paste-up registration markers. Art in very fine condition.

$600 - $800

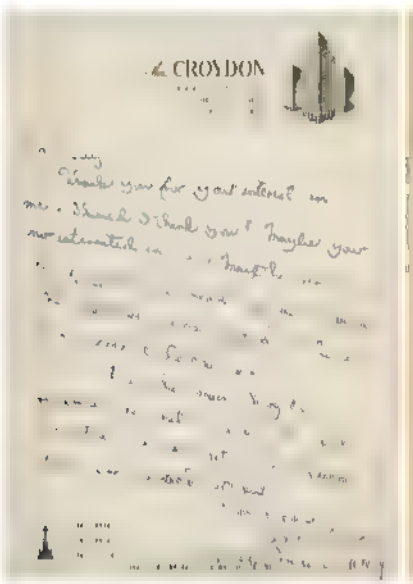
Ray Russell was the author of 17 books. His "zest" has been commented on by *The New York Times*, his "brilliance" by Anthony Burgess, his "distinguished style" by *The Washington Star*, his "remarkable gifts as a worthy poet" by Karl Shapiro, and his ability to "engross, intrigue, and royally entertain" by Meyer Levin.

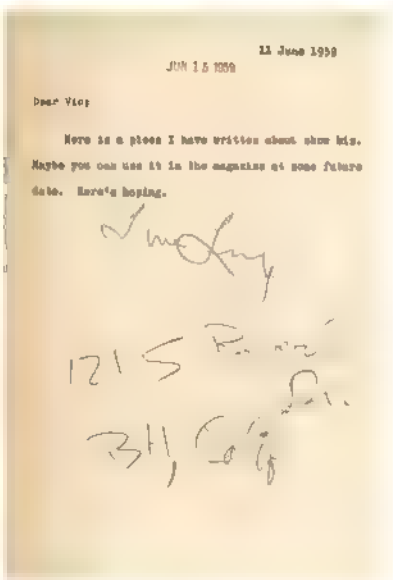
Born in Chicago, Illinois, Russell served in the U.S. Army Air Corps in the South Pacific during World War II. After the war, he attended the Chicago Conservatory of Music and the Goodman Memorial Theatre, and soon joined the staff of *Playboy*. First as an Associate Editor and later as the magazine's first Executive Editor, he played a vital role in turning the magazine into a showcase for imaginative fiction. At *Playboy*, Russell published such writers as Ray Bradbury, Kurt Vonnegut, Richard Matheson, Robert Bloch, and Charles Beaumont, while also editing many of the bestselling *Playboy* anthologies.

His first novel, *The Case Against Satan*, was first published in 1962; a new edition was published in 2015 by Penguin Random House. His best known work, *Sardonicus*, was called by Stephen King "perhaps the finest example of the modern Gothic ever written." His work also included publications in *The Paris Review* and several screenplays, including *Mr. Sardonicus*, *The Horror Of It All*, and *X: The Man with the X-Ray Eyes*.

Although Russell is best known for his horror stories, he was much more versatile. He wrote many light hearted, funny stories and satirical pieces. His 1960's novel *The Colony* is a comic satire, praised at the time as "A raucous joke on Hollywood...the kind of story that makes you laugh out loud." He was a prolific writer of short stories; he had over 150 magazine appearances, including over 50 in *Playboy*, and 135 appearances in anthologies. His work was translated into Japanese, German, Italian, Danish, French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Russian.

Ray Russell was the winner of the World Fantasy Lifetime Achievement Award in 1991 and the Bram Stoker Lifetime Achievement Award at the World Horror Convention in 1992. He passed away in Los Angeles in 1999.



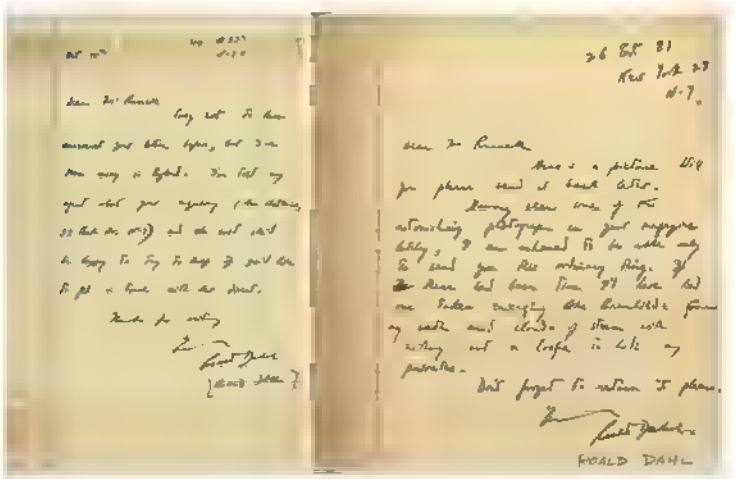


127. Lenny Bruce (2) signed letters written to Playboy Executive Editor Ray Russell. (ca. 1950s) Correspondence between Lenny Bruce and Ray Russell including (1) signed typed note from Bruce, on 6 x 8.75 in. note paper, stamp-dated Jun 15, 1959, reading, in full: "Dear Vic ..Here is a piece I have written about show biz. Maybe you can use it in the magazine at some future date. Here's hoping", signed in blue ink, "Lenny Bruce". Includes (1) 8.5 x 11 in. typed carbon letter (unsigned), dated June 25, 1959, from Russell critiquing Bruce's story. In part: "Dear Lenny, I'd love to have a piece from you, but I'm afraid this isn't it. Anything with your name on it arouses in the reader expectations of the same kind of bitter comedy for which you have become notorious. The word "comedy" in that last sentence is important, because I feel THE MONEY I'M STEALING is, for the most part, bitter without being comic... You wouldn't do this to an audience, Lenny, and you shouldn't do it to a reader either. So, as soon as you've finished sticking pins in that voodoo doll that looks like me, why don't you sit down and write us a real swell funny bitchy piece we will buy?" (1) Signed handwritten letter from Bruce, penned in blue ink on 7.25 x 10.5 in. "The Croydon" hotel stationery, undated, reading, in full: "Dear Ray, Thanks for your interest in me. Should I thank you? Maybe you're no (sic) interested in me. Maybe real Ray Russell never heard of me! Maybe the stationery is forged, it's a big commie trick!! Ray the main thing to remember is that if we all pull together we can get Hugh Heffner [sic] to wear black socks. Your friend, Lenny Bruce. PS The spelling is LENNY." Russell letters exhibit edge toning and minor edge chipping. Exhibits edge toning and light staining. In vintage very good condition. From the estate of Ray Russell.

$600 - $800

128. LeRoy Neiman oil portrait of Playboy Executive Editor Ray Russell. (1959) Vintage original painting of Playboy Executive Editor Ray Russell accomplished in oils on 35.75 x 24 in. stretched canvas. Signed and dated by the artist in the lower right of art, "LeRoy Neiman '59'". This painting, in Neiman's immitable colorful and modern expressionistic style is presented in original wooden frame. Neiman began his association with *Playboy* magazine in 1954. He'd met publisher Hugh Hefner while doing freelance fashion illustration for a department store chain, where Hefner was a writer. "Hef" commissioned a Neiman illustration for the magazine's 5th edition. Among Neiman's contributions over 50 years, was creating the recurring "Femlin" character for the "Party Jokes" page. Aside from celebrating the female form, Hugh Hefner and his Playboy magazine were major forces in discovering, promoting, developing and providing a forum for some of the greatest writers and artists of the modern era, including Neiman. Exhibiting surface crazing and cracking. Presented in original custom wooden frame. In vintage very good condition. From the estate of Ray Russell

$4,000 – $6,000



129. Roald Dahl (2) signed handwritten letters to Playboy Executive Editor Ray Russell. (ca. 1950s) Pair includes (1) signed handwritten letter from Dahl, penned in black ink on 8 x 12.5 in. lined legal paper, dated Oct 14th, reading, in part: "Dear Mr. Russell…I've told my agent about your inquiry…She said she'd be happy to try to help you if you'd like to get in touch with her direct. Yours, Roald Dahl". The second letter is (1) signed handwritten letter from Dahl, penned in black ink on 8 x 12.5 in. lined legal paper, undated, reading, in part: "Here's a picture. Will you send it back later? Having seen some of the astonishing photographs in your magazine lately, I am ashamed to be able only to send you this ordinary thing. If there had been time I'd have had one taken emerging like Brunhilde from my bath amid clouds of steam with nothing but a loofa to hide my privates…Yours, Roald Dahl". Pages exhibit edge toning and some original transmittal folds. The first Dahl letter has a 2 in. tear at the top of the page, not affecting the text. In vintage very good condition. From the estate of Ray Russell. **$400 – $600**

130. Hugh Hefner signed personal College Thesaurus. (ca. 1949) Vintage original 1st Edition Webster's Dictionary of Synonyms. The 907-page hardcover book was the property of Hugh Hefner during his college career. Hefner graduated from the University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign with a bachelor of arts in psychology and a double minor in creative writing and art in 1949, earning his degree in two and a half years. After graduation, he took graduate courses in sociology at Northwestern University. Handwritten on the inside cover in black ink, "Please Return to Hugh M. Hefner. 1303 W. University Ave. Urbana, Ill. Phone 7-2101 Thanx". From the collection of Playboy Executive Editor, Ray Russell. Minor weakness where endpapers meet the interior spine. Exhibiting age, wear and use. In vintage very good condition. From the estate of Ray Russell. **$300 – $500**

Ian Fleming

131. Ian Fleming (5) signed typed letters written to Playboy Executive Editor Ray Russell. (1959, 1960) The collection features (1) typed letter signed, 1-page (8 x 10 in.), on "Kemsley House, London, W.C. 1." stationery, dated 29th September 1959. Fleming has handwritten in blue ink, "Dear Ray Russell" and typed, in full: Thank you very much for your letter of September 25th and for the splendid copy of Playboy. I am delighted to be in such riotous company. Of course the film industry ought to have bought all my books but in fact, though they have bought "Casino Royale" and "Moonraker", they have not plucked up enough courage to have a bash. Now I have done an original Bond story for an independent company, "Xanadu Films", and the world will, I hope, shortly benefit. I haven't got all that number of photographs but I enclose a couple which I hope will suit. I have had to scrap the nude ones because of a 38" waist built up by royalties and charitable people like yourself. It really is kind of you to send me the magazine." signed in blue ink, "Yours sincerely Ian Fleming", (1) typed letter signed, 1-page (8 x 10 in.) on "Kemsley House, London, W.C. 1." stationery, dated 20th October, 1959. Fleming has handwritten in blue ink, "Dear Ray Russell" and typed, in full: "As luck would have it, I have to proceed round the world on November 2nd to do a series for my paper, The Sunday Times, on the most glamorous cities in the world, or words to that effect, and as Chicago is one of them, it looks as if I shall be arriving there around November 20th and I was wondering if I might possibly call on you to put me into the pipe-line. The glamour of Chicago might not be very obvious to a resident of the town, but the seamier side of its history is irresistible for the English – not in a critical sense but as a part of a glorious wide-open life which they have envied from afar. Apart from one or two introductions to cheerful police officials, crime writers, etc., I would very much like to meet someone who knows his Chicago well and sees the excitement and fun of it all. Conceivably you have such a man or woman on your staff. If so, three days' education would earn him a hundred dollars, plus expenses. Sorry to throw this scatter-brained idea at you out of the blue and I hope you won't be offended at this unsolicited approach. If and when this project doesn't upset you too much, I would cable you the date of my arrival when I have circumambulated the globe and reach your Western Approaches." signed in blue ink, "Yours sincerely Ian Fleming", (1) typed letter signed, 1-page (8 x 10 in.) on "Kemsley House, London, W.C. 1." stationery, dated 7th December, 1959. Fleming has handwritten in blue ink, "Dear Ray" and typed, in full: "A thousand thanks for the positively obscene pictures which, as I might have expected, do full justice to you and Charles but are less than fair to me. The one I really enjoyed is Russell going to the electric chair while ectoplasm dribbles from my lips and Charles does up his fly buttons. I have just finished correcting the page proofs of "For Your Eyes Only", which is the book containing The Hildebrand Rarity and, partly with you in mind, I have included a penultimate paragraph which you may or may not like and which might slightly enlighten the reader. About eight paragraphs from the end should read 'you really think so?' A dew of sweat sprung below her eyes.' Then, three paragraphs before the end, cut out 'a murderess' and begin a new sentence. Then, after 'British Museum' new paragraph 'James Bond noticed the sweat dew had now gathered at her temples but, after all, it was a desperately hot evening....' Paragraph 'the thud', etc. Now, as to your circulation problems, I have only had a chance to go very briefly into these without really getting anywhere, because people don't really know enough about the magazine and it's vaguely classified in the 'Confidential" class, which is idiotic. Since I simply haven't got time to go deeper into it, I have the following alternative suggestions. 'Esquire' sells quite well here and, through underground channels in Esquire, I would be inclined to find out who distributes them and get in touch with that body. Alternatively, I would get in touch with British Publications, Inc. in New York – a Mr. Marsh runs it – and talk the problem over with him. He is largely concerned with distribution of English publications in the States but he would certainly quickly find out the answers for you. Above all, don't despise the English and European markets. Once you get going, You'll go like the wind over here. Then push with a small and well chosen advertising scheme. These are inadequate, but my best words on the subject. They would be much better if I wasn't going round the bend with work. Thank you, particularly, and all the other enchanters and enchantresses at 'Playboy' for having chaperoned me so wonderfully in Chicago. When any of you come over here I will try and repay. Love to your private B.B. and appropriate embraces to the rest of you. Yours ever, Ian"; (1) typed letter signed, 1-page (8 x 10 in.) on "Kemsley House, London, W.C. 1." stationery, dated 14th December, 1959. Fleming has handwritten in blue ink, "My dear Ray" and typed, in full: "It was nice to see your austere writing paper ('note paper' is, of course, non-U) and it is very kind indeed of you to offer to give my next book a shove. Actually, inspired by many American and British friends, I changed publishers within a couple of days of seeing you and I am now published by Viking who will bring this next book "For Your Eyes Only" out in the Spring, and my agent is now Phyllis Jackson of M.C.A. I will send her a copy of this letter for her to pass on your kindly suggestion to Viking. I am longing to get The Permanent Playboy. This will be just the stuff for family and friends at Christmas, for which happy time I send you appropriate curses. I am off to Jamaica for two months on January 3rd but pray continue to keep in touch from time to time. With a poisoned kiss to Playgirl 1960." signed in blue ink, "Yours ever Ian", (1) typed letter signed, 1-page (5 x 8 in.) on "4 Old Mitre Court, Fleet Street, E.C.4. Ludgate Circus 8655" stationery, dated 19th October, 1960. Fleming has handwritten in blue ink, "My dear Ray", and typed, in full: "Your excellent magazine is becoming better and better known in England and I once again urge you to have a representative over here and get into business. The young blades of the town are becoming increasingly Playboy fans and now my stepson, who happens to be called Lord O'Neill because my wife just married his father, has begged me to subscribe for him. Would you be very kind and pass this counterfoil to your Subscription Department. I have asked my bank to forward to Playboy 23 dollars, which seems to be the only way we can make dollar payments from here. Sorry to bother you with this small chore, but I don't want it to go astray. It would be nice to have a note from you some time. What is this writing you intend to do, and where are you going to do it? With warmest regards," signed in blue ink, "Yours ever Ian Fleming" accompanied by original transmittal envelope. Exhibiting some edge toning, age and minor handling. All remain in vintage fine condition. From the estate of Ray Russell.

$2,000 – $3,000

Kemsley House, London, W.C.1

Dear Ray Russell,

Yours sincerely,
Ian Fleming

Kemsley House, London, W.C.1

[...]th December, [illegible]

Dear Ray Russell,

[illegible] I have to proceed round the world [illegible] my paper, [illegible] offer, [illegible] of them, it looks as if a shell [illegible] If I [illegible] post [illegible] you to put me into the page line.

The glamour of Chicago may not be very obvious to a resident of [illegible] but [illegible] it is very [illegible] and [illegible] life which may have envied [illegible]

Apart from [illegible] writers, etc., I am very much [illegible] Chicago men and need the exercise [illegible] it all.

Could either you have such a man or woman [illegible] If so, [illegible] education would [illegible] hundred dollars, [illegible]

Sorry to [illegible] this scatter-brained [illegible] out of [illegible] and [illegible] offended at this small itch on [illegible] of it all.

If [illegible] doesn't upset you too much, I would [illegible] and [illegible] my arrival when I have circumnavigated the globe and [illegible] stamp collections.

Yours sincerely,
Ian Fleming

4 Old Mitre Court,
Fleet Street, E.C.4
Telephone Central 8855.

My dear Ray, 19th October, 1960

Your excellent magazine is becoming better and better known in England and I once again urge you to have a representative over here and get into business.

The young blades of the town are becoming increasingly Playboy fans and now my stepson, who happens to be called Lord O'Neill because my wife married his father, has begged me to subscribe for him.

Would you be very kind and pass on this counterfoil to your Subscription Department. I have asked my bank to forward to you 23 dollars, which seems to be the only way we can make dollar payments from here.

Sorry to bother you with this small chore, but I don't want it to go astray.

It would be nice to have a note from you some time. What is this writing you intend to do, and where are you going to do it?

With warmest regards,

Yours ever,
Ian Fleming

Ray Russell Esq.,
1338 Astor Street,
Chicago 10,

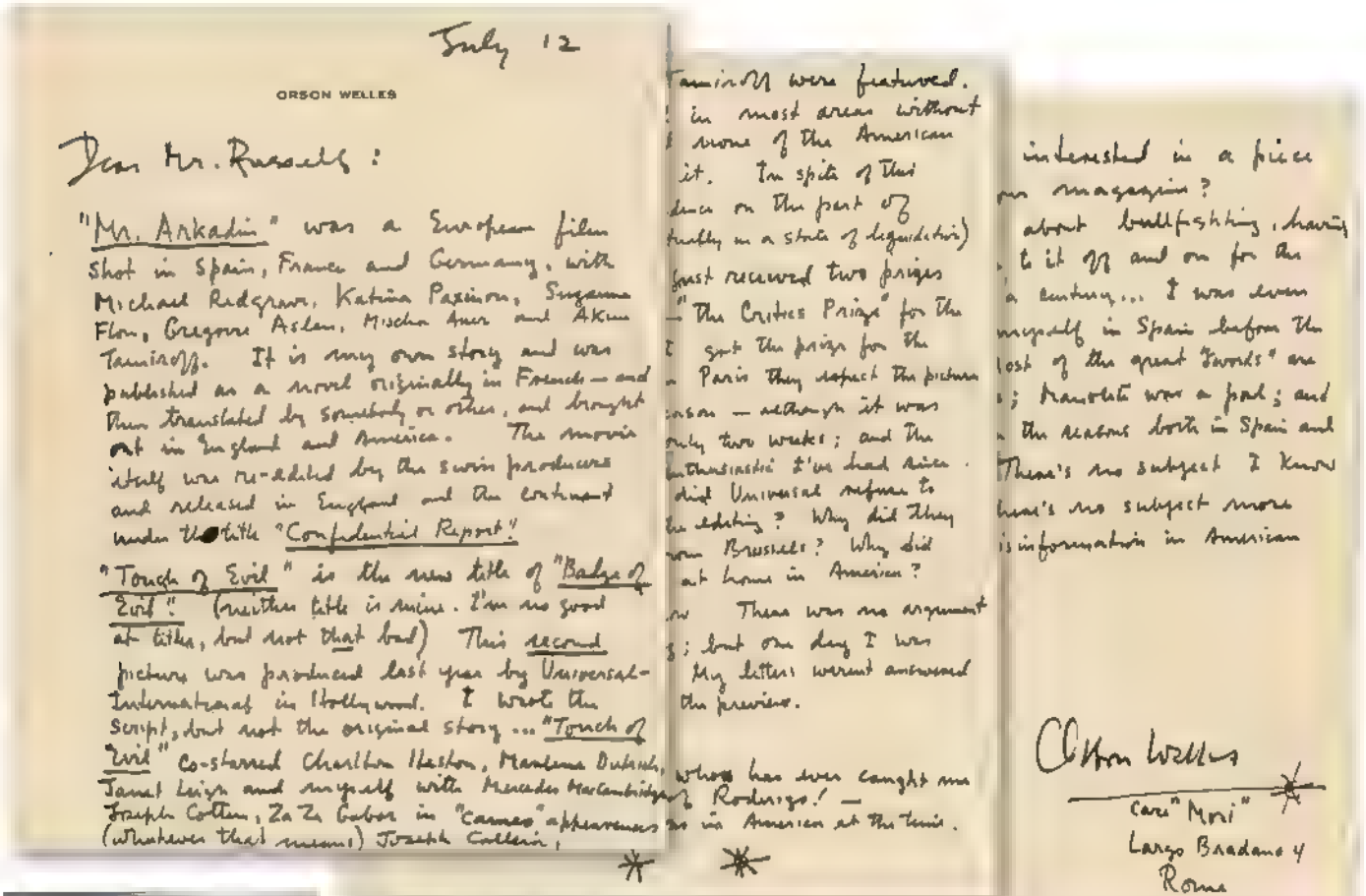
Kemsley House London W.C.1

My dear Ray

Yours ever

Ian

Kemsley House, London W.C.1


July 12

ORSON WELLES

Dear Mr. Russell:

"Mr. Arkadin" was a European film shot in Spain, France and Germany, with Michael Redgrave, Katina Paxinou, Suzanne Flon, Gregoire Aslan, Mischa Auer and Akim Tamiroff. It is my own story and was published as a novel originally in French – and then translated by somebody or other, and brought out in England and America. The movie itself was re-edited by the Swiss producers and released in England and the continent under the title "Confidential Report."

"Touch of Evil" is the new title of "Badge of Evil". (neither title is mine. I'm no good at titles, but not that bad) This second picture was produced last year by Universal-International in Hollywood. I wrote the script, but not the original story ... "Touch of Evil" co-starred Charlton Heston, Marlene Dietrich, Janet Leigh and myself with Mercedes MacCambridge, Joseph Cotten, Za Za Gabor in "cameo" appearances (whatever that means) Joseph Calleia,

Tamiroff were featured. in most areas without some of the American it. In spite of that (the studio is virtually in a state of liquidation) just received two prizes – "The Critics Prize" for the I got the prize for the Paris they expect the picture season – although it was only two weeks; and the enthusiastic I've had since did Universal refuse to be editing? Why did they from Brussels? Why did at home in America? There was no argument ; but one day I was My letters weren't answered the preview.

who has ever caught me Rodrigo!' – in America at the time.

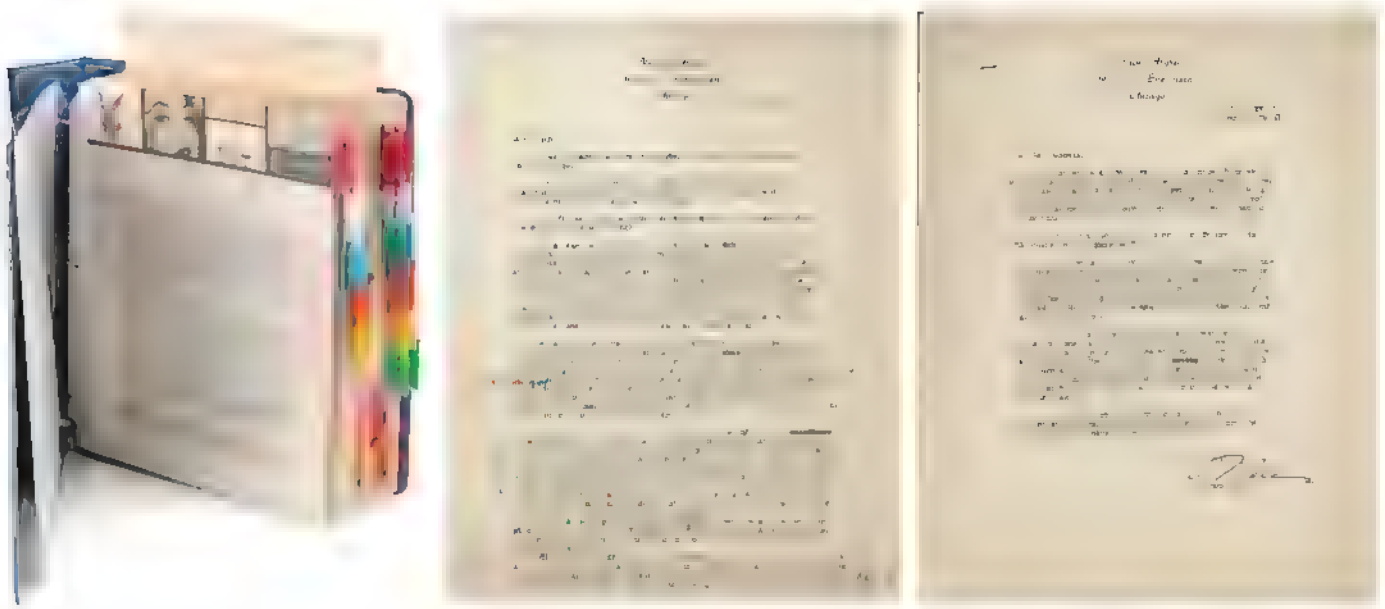
interested in a piece our magazine? about bullfighting, having it off and on for the a century... I was even myself in Spain before the lost of the great 'swords' are ; Manolete was a pal; and the seasons both in Spain and There's no subject I know there's no subject more is information in American

Orson Welles

Care "Mori"
Largo Bradano 4
Rome

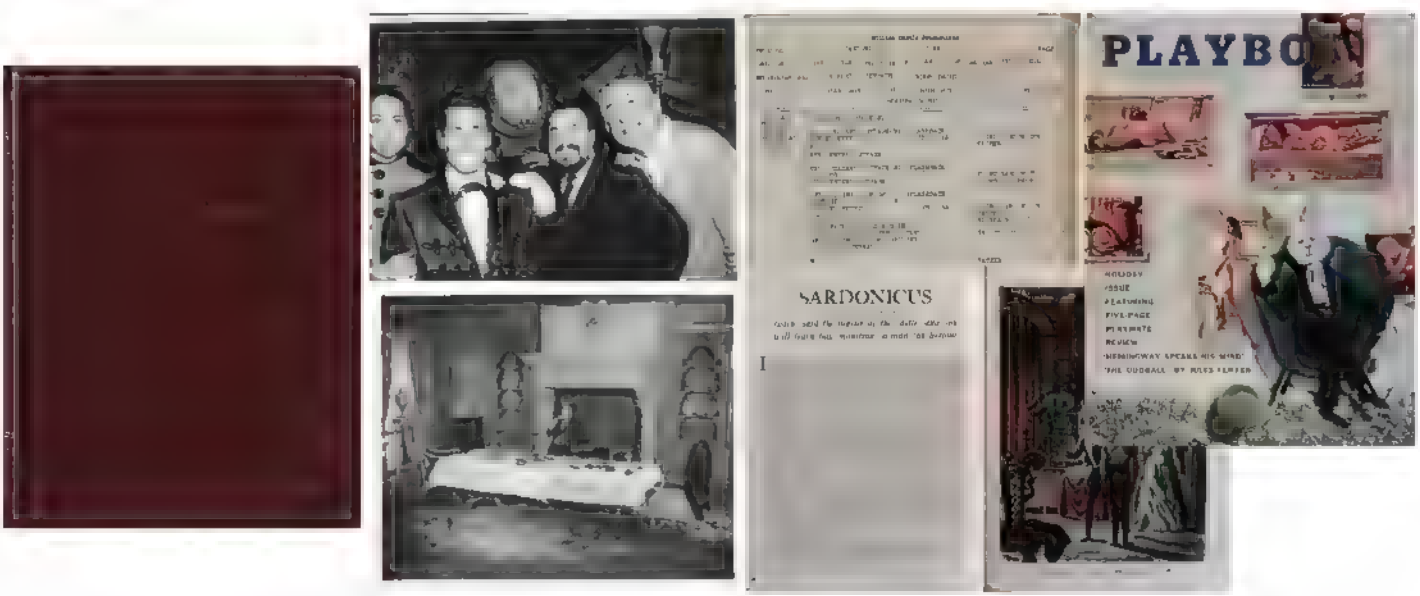
132. Orson Welles signed handwritten letter written to Playboy Executive Editor Ray Russell. (1958) Vintage original 3-page letter on Orson Welles 7 x 9 in. printed personal stationery to Playboy Executive Editor "Ray Russell" dated "July 12". Welles writes in black ink, in full, "Dear Mr. Russell, 'Mr. Arkadin' was a European film shot in Spain, France and Germany, with Michael Redgrave, Katina Paxinou, Suzanne Flon, Gregoire Aslan, Mischa Auer and Akim Tamiroff. It is my own story and was published as a novel originally in French – and then translated by somebody or other and brought out in England and America. The movie itself was re-edited by the Swiss producers and released in England and the continent under the title 'Confidential Report'. 'Touch of Evil' is the new title of 'Badge of Evil'. (neither title is mine. I'm no good at titles, but not that bad) This second picture was produced last year by Universal-International in Hollywood. I wrote the script, but not the original story 'Touch of Evil' co-starred Charlton Heston, Marlene Dietrich, Janet Leigh and myself with Mercedes MacCambridge [sic], Joseph Cotten, Za Za [sic] Gabor in 'cameo' appearances (whatever that means) Joseph Calleia, Ray Collins, and Akim Tamiroff were featured. This picture was released in most areas without any press showing, and none of the American news weeklies reviewed it. In spite of that sensational lack of confidence on the part of Universal (the studio is virtually in a state of liquidation) 'Touch of Evil' has just received two prizes at the Brussels Fair - 'THE CRITICS PRIZE' for the best film, and also I got the prize for the best performance... in Paris they expect the picture to run into the winter season – although it was originally booked for only two weeks; and the notices are the most enthusiastic I've had since 'Citizen Kane'. Why did Universal refuse to allow me to complete the editing? Why did they try to keep it away from Brussels? Why did they all but hide it at home in America? I honestly don't know. There was no argument between us on the cutting; but one day I was told flatly to stay away. My letters weren't answered and I wasn't invited to the preview. You are the only one who has ever caught me out on the dubbing of Rodrigo! – Reason Bob Coote was in America at the time. Would you be interested in a piece by me for your magazine? I'd like to write about bullfighting, having been pretty close to it off and on for the past quarter of a century... I was even a Novillero myself in Spain before the civil war...Most of the great 'swords' are my good friends; Manolete was a pal and I keep up with the seasons both in Spain and Mexico . There's no subject I know better and there's no subject more abused by misinformation in American journalism....All best, Orson Welles. Care 'Mori' Largo Bradano 4 Rome" Accompanied by original transmittal envelope, handwritten by Welles with his name and return address on the verso. In vintage fine condition. From the estate of Ray Russell.

$2,000 – $3,000



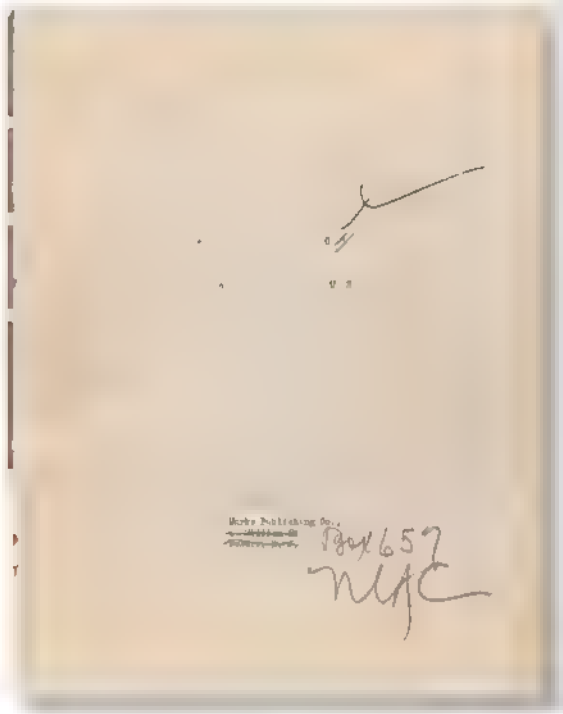
133. Playboy Executive Editor Ray Russell's (150+) correspondence archive including signed letters from Truman Capote, William Saroyan, and others. (1956-1960) In his capacity as Playboy Executive Editor, Ray Russell corresponded with everybody who was anybody in arts and entertainment of the era This vintage archive of (150+) handwritten and typed correspondence includes signed letters, telegrams and postcards between Russell and celebrities including 6-Nelson Algren, 4-Steve Allen, 22-Richard Armour, 1-George Axelrod, 15-Eric Bentley, 1-Abe Burrows, 1-Herb Caen, 3-Eddie Cantor, 1-Truman Capote, 2-Bennett Cerf, 1-Paddy Chayefsky, 2-Barnaby Conrad, 2-Gregory Corso, 1-Moss Hart, 2-Meyer Levin, 2-Henry Miller, 1-Chester Morris, 13-Roger Price, and 2-William Saroyan. Subjects range from thank you notes for issues of Playboy magazine, discussions of work being submitted or edited and general cordial conversation. Interested bidders are encouraged to view this lot in person by appointment at our offices. All in vintage very good to fine condition. From the estate of Ray Russell

$600 – $800



134. Ray Russell's personal *Mr. Sardonicus* book bound script with Playboy magazine featuring Russell's original source novella. (William Castle Prod , 1961) Vintage original studio bound 116-page Final Draft script Adapted for the screen by Playboy Executive Editor Ray Russell from his own novella, "Sardonicus", that appeared in the January 1961 issue of Playboy magazine. The resulting film was produced by the legendary "King of the Gimmick" filmmaker William Castle Dated on the interior title page, February 15, 1961. Book bound in maroon hardcover with gold gilt ornamental borders and title and "Ray Russell" embossed on the cover and spine Accompanied by 17-pages of Castle Productions shooting schedules and a vintage copy of the Jan. 1960 Playboy magazine that showcased the original novella Of *Sardonicus*, the master of macabre fiction, Stephen King has said, "Perhaps the finest example of the modern Gothic ever written." All exhibiting minor age and wear. In vintage very good to fine condition. From the estate of Ray Russell.

$300 – $500



Bill Wilson speaking at an A.A. Celebration

135. (Alcoholics Anonymous)

The working draft manuscript of *Alcoholics Anonymous* (published in April 1939), being an original multilith copy with a multitude of annotations and revisions by several founders of AA (some by William Griffith Wilson [aka "Bill W"], but most in the hand of Hank Parkhurst), 161 pages (three of which are written in pencil by several hands); 11 x 8 5 in.; 280 x 215 mm; Newark, NJ, 1939, the annotations and revisions in lead, green, and red pencil (with a few in ink), lightly browned. Each leaf encased in nitrogen-filled mylar sleeves by Northeast Document Conservation Center of Andover Massachusetts and bound in a red cloth binder with a morocco lettering piece ("Printer's Copy M[anu]S[cript] Alcoholics Anonymous"). With a presentation leaf bound in inscribed by Lois Wilson (Bill's widow) "I joyfully give this multilith copy of the AA book, one of my most precious possessions, to you, dear Barry [Barry Leach, close personal friend and confidante of both Bill and Lois], as evidence of my deep gratitude for all you have done for AA, for Al-Anon, & particularly for me ... 1/1/78."

The Working Manuscript of One of the Most Influential Books of the Twentieth Century...

- **The Library of Congress ranks Alcoholics Anonymous (the Big Book) the *number one* nonfiction work in their "Books that Shaped America."**
- **One of the best selling books of all time – the *thirty-millionth* copy of Alcoholics Anonymous was presented to the American Medical Association in 2011.**
- **Alcoholics Anonymous, the genesis of the "12-step method," serves as the blueprint for recovery of alcoholism, as well as other addictions, in over 150 countries around the world.**
- **At last count, Alcoholics Anonymous has been translated into 43 different languages.**
- **Best-selling AA historian and author, Dr. Ernest Kurtz, said "Not only is this Manuscript the most important nonfiction manuscript in all history, I consider it right up there with the Magna Carta because of the personal freedom it has provided so many millions of alcoholics!"**

In the summer of 1934, Dr. William D. Silkworth diagnosed Bill W. as an incurable alcoholic. In August of that same year, Ebby T., a close friend of Bill W.'s, got sober with the help of the Oxford Group. The Oxford Group, led by Pennsylvanian Dr. Frank Buchman, was an association of people who believed that moral compromise was destructive of human character and relationships, and that moral strength was necessary for a just society. Members of the Group attempted to become the best people they could through the process of being absolutely honest, absolutely pure, absolutely unselfish, and absolutely loving. They placed "heavy emphasis on personal work, one member with another .. They also practiced a type of confession, which they called 'sharing': the making of amends for harms done they called 'restitution.' They believed deeply in their 'quiet time,' a meditation practiced by groups and individuals alike, in which the guidance of God was sought for every detail of living, great or small" (Bill W., *A Fragment of History*). The Oxford Group also believed in religious tolerance and did not require associates to worship God in any prescribed manner In late November Ebby discussed his newfound beliefs with Bill W., telling him that he no longer struggled with the desire to drink, that after he admitted his life was unmanageable while drinking, after he had become honest with himself and another person, and after he prayed to God for guidance, he was released from the obsession to drink.

FOREWORD

We, of Alcoholics Anonymous, are more than one hundred men and women who have recovered from a seemingly hopeless state of mind and body. To show other alcoholics PRECISELY HOW [illegible] is the main purpose of this book. For them, we hope these pages will prove so convincing that no further authentication will be necessary. We hope this account of our experiences will help everyone to better understand the alcoholic. Many do not comprehend that he is a sick person. And besides, we are sure that our way of living has its advantages for all.

It is important that we remain anonymous because we are too few, at present, to handle the overwhelming number of personal appeals which will result from this publication. Being mostly business or professional folk we could not well carry on our occupations in such an event. We would like it clearly understood that our alcoholic work is an avocation, only. When writing or speaking publicly about alcoholism, we urge each of our fellowship to omit his personal name, designating himself instead as "A Member of Alcoholics Anonymous."

Very earnestly we ask the press also, to observe this request, for otherwise we shall be greatly handicapped.

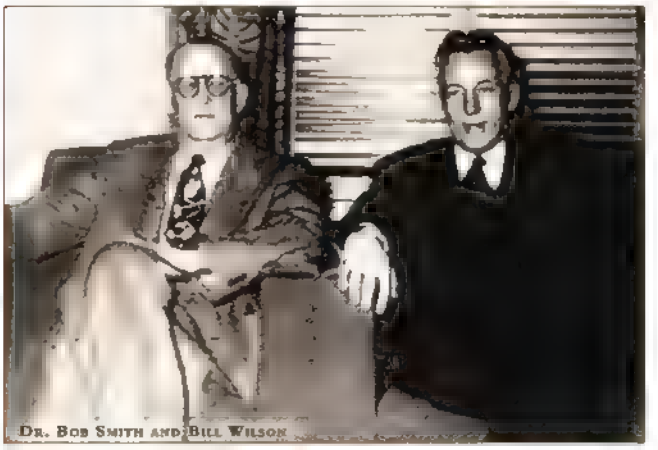
We are not an organization in the conventional sense of the word. There are no fees nor dues whatsoever. The only requirement for membership is an honest desire to stop drinking. We are not allied with any particular faith, sect or denomination, nor do we oppose anyone. We simply wish to be helpful to those who are afflicted.

We shall be interested to hear from those who are getting results from this book, particularly from those who have commenced work with other alcoholics. We shall try to contact such cases.

Literary, scientific, radio, [illegible] societies will be welcomed.

[illegible] will be sent upon receipt of $3.50, and the printed book will be mailed, at no additional cost, as soon as published.

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS
Post Box xxx
New York City


Dr. Bob Smith and Bill Wilson

A few weeks later, Bill W. entered the Charles B. Towns Hospital, where he again encountered Dr. Silkworth. Dr. Silkworth was a very forward-thinking physician who believed that alcoholism was an illness, "an obsession of the mind coupled with an allergy of the body" (Bill W., *A Fragment of History*). Bill W.'s acceptance of Dr. Silkworth's theory of alcoholism as a physical illness, instead of a moral failing, coupled with his faith in Ebby's spiritual principles, enabled him to sober up and to join the Oxford Group himself. Bill W. insisted on devoting his time exclusively to active alcoholics, this exclusivity eventually separated him from the Group who wanted him to help everyone become a better person. After five months of committing himself to helping only alcoholics, Bill still had not succeeded with even one person. Dr. Silkworth suggested that he change his approach, that he focus on the medical problems alcoholics face while active and then discuss the spiritual principles that are necessary to follow in order for an alcoholic to remain sober. Furthermore, Dr. Silkworth believed Bill W. would get through to alcoholics where he had failed simply because Bill W. was also an alcoholic.

In May 1935, Bill W. was in Akron, Ohio, on a business trip that proved unsuccessful. Terribly dejected and wanting a drink, it suddenly occurred to him that he needed to talk to another alcoholic if he wanted to stay sober. After many telephone calls, he found Dr. Robert Smith, an active alcoholic whose wife persuaded him to meet with Bill W. for 15 minutes. This first meeting between the co-founders of AA lasted several hours and on 10 June 1935, Dr. Bob finally had his last drink; that day was the official birth date of Alcoholics Anonymous, a foundation based on the revolutionary idea that only an alcoholic can help another alcoholic stay sober. Between 1937 (New York) and 1939 (Akron), AA separated completely from the Oxford Group. In February of 1938, John D. Rockefeller donated $5,000 to the AA fellowship and this money signaled the beginning of The Alcoholic Foundation, which allowed Bill W. and other members of the group to begin writing the book, *Alcoholics Anonymous*.

The present manuscript begins with a foreword discussing the fellowship, and how it was "important that [they] remain anonymous [and they] ask [that] the press also, to observe this request, for otherwise [they would] be greatly handicapped." Page 1. Entitled *The Doctor's Opinion*, includes a letter from a doctor endorsing AA and its practices, as well as his belief "that the body of the alcoholic is quite as abnormal as his mind. It does not satisfy [alcoholics] to be told that [they] cannot control [their] drinking just because [they] were maladjusted to life ... These things were true to some extent, in fact, to a considerable extent with some of [them]. But [they] are sure that [their] bodies were sickened as well..."

Chapter One, *Bill's Story* is Bill W.'s experience with active drinking and his recovery. "Liquor ceased to be a luxury, it became a necessity. 'Bathtub' gin, two bottles a day, and often three, got to be routine ... This went on endlessly, and I began to waken very early in the morning shaking violently. A tumbler full of gin followed by half a dozen bottles of beer would be required if I were to eat any breakfast. Nevertheless, I still thought I could control the situation, and there were periods of sobriety which renewed my wife's hope. Gradually things got worse. The curve of my declining moral and bodily health fell off like a ski-jump. After a time I returned to the hospital. [I] was informed that it would all end with heart failure during delirium tremens, or I would develop a wet brain, perhaps within a year.

At the hospital [months later] I was separated from alcohol for the last time. Treatment seemed wise, for I showed signs of delirium tremens. I have not had a drink since. There I humbly offered myself to God, as I then understood Him, to do with me as He would. I placed myself unreservedly under His care and direction. I admitted for the first time that of myself I was nothing, that without Him I was lost. I ruthlessly faced my sins and became willing to have my new found Friend take them away, root and branch ... While I lay in the hospital the thought came that there were thousands of hopeless alcoholics who might be glad to have what had been so freely given to me. Perhaps I could help some of them. They in turn might work with others ... We commenced to make many fast friends and a fellowship has grown up among us of which it is a wonderful thing to feel a part. The joy of living we really have, even under pressure and difficulty ... We meet frequently at our different homes, so that newcomers may find the fellowship they seek ... Most of us feel we need to look no further for Utopia, nor even Heaven. We have it right with us here and now..."

The remaining chapters, *There is a Solution. More About Alcoholism. We Agnostics. How it Works. Into Action, Working with Others, To Wives. The Family Afterward, To Employers,* and *A Vision for You*, discuss the theory of alcoholism as a fatal physical disease combined with mental obsession, the combating of that disease through complete abstinence and the practice of certain spiritual principles, the finding of a personal Higher Power that is greater than oneself, how the 12 steps are worked and applied to daily life, how performing service with or for other recovering alcoholics helps keep one sober, and suggestions for how a newly sober recovering alcoholic can return to his family, friends, job, etc., and be productive while remaining sober. The final seventy-nine pages in this copy are devoted to "Personal Stories," actual experiences of alcoholics who found recovery by practicing the principles of Alcoholics Anonymous.

After the completion of the typescript of *Alcoholics Anonymous* and two months before its publication, the AA founders had printed (some 200 to 400) copies—the multilith process— and then distributed copies of the proposed book to approximately 100 (possibly

less) of their members along with doctors, psychiatrists and clergymen This would allow them to review the text and submit criticisms and suggestions for changes before the actual publication All of these comments and suggested revisions were then collected onto one "master"—the multilith offered here—which was kept at the business office of Bill Wilson and Hank Parkhurst in Newark. "Multilith" was a contemporary trade name for an offset printing process that used an 'ink and water' technology which produced higher quality copies than the older mimeograph technology

According to the anonymous author of the first essay, "Historical Context and Suggested Framework for Reading the Working Manuscript" in the facsimile edition published by Hazelden Publishing in 2010, the present working manuscript "is a valuable snapshot taken from a few critical weeks in 1939 that dramatically captures the controversy and creativity that went into producing the book that would explain AA's program of recovery to the world." As this master working draft shows, there were a tremendous number of suggestions for changes and many of them were eventually accepted and incorporated into the published book However, perhaps most important here is that this copy shows the many suggestions that were made, but *not* taken The manuscript demonstrates that many of the basic concepts of AA were being formulated as the story of AA was being written Certainly the most important single suggestion—which came from Dr. Howard (a psychiatrist from Montclair, NJ, who has never been further identified)—was that the entire "tone" of the work had to be altered. Dr. Howard insisted that an authoritarian "you must" style be changed to reflect a "this is how it worked for us" approach – which required a host of revisions throughout, even to alterations in seven of the Twelve Steps. The multitudinous changes filling the present pages reflect the efforts of a dedicated group of contributors who diligently worked in tandem to create a treatise of just the right tone and attitude to affect the lives of millions Wilson, Parkhurst, and their secretary Ruth Hock, transcribed all of the suggested changes onto this master copy in early 1939, including many that were not incorporated in the published version Occasionally, the manuscript indicates who made the suggested emendation Undoubtedly, a final "printer's copy" typescript was prepared, but such a typescript is not known to exist According to the anonymous AA historians commissioned by the present owner to write the second essay, "The Big Book Revealed" in the Hazelden facsimile edition "This working manuscript is, then, the missing link in our understanding of what transpired between the first draft of *Alcoholics Anonymous* and the first published edition."

Eleven months after the first writing had begun, *Alcoholics Anonymous* was published in April 1939 Dr Harry Emerson Fosdick wrote this in his review " .This book represents the pooled experience of one hundred men and women who have been the victims of alcoholism—many of them declared hopeless by the experts and who have won their freedom and recovered their sanity and self-control The book is not in the least sensational It is notable for its sanity, restraint, and freedom from overemphasis and fanaticism It is a sober, careful, tolerant, sympathetic treatment of the alcoholic's problem and of the successful techniques by which its co-authors have won their freedom ... Altogether the book had the accent of reality and is written with unusual intelligence and skill, humor and modesty mitigating what could easily have been a strident and harrowing tale" (*Alcoholics Anonymous Comes of Age*, pages. 322-23).

AA is now an international organization that has helped millions of alcoholics cope with their problem The 12-step program has been adopted by hundreds of other organizations to combat myriad disorders, including narcotics addiction, over-eating, gambling, and sex addiction *Alcoholics Anonymous* (nicknamed the "Big Book") is now in its fourth edition In an article about the present manuscript in the *New York Times* (14 June 2004), Susan Cheever, the author of a biography of Bill Wilson, *My Name is Bill* (2004), is quoted on its enormous impact; "This is one of the 10 or 20 most important books written in the 20th century, probably the most important non-fiction book. This guy, with 'Dr. Bob,' figured out how to save alcoholics. They changed the way we think about human nature."

Indeed, the importance and the impact of the original working manuscript of *Alcoholics Anonymous* cannot be denied The last paragraph of the second essay "The Big Book Revealed" in the Hazelden facsimile edition succinctly states the extraordinary importance of the present manuscript: "Amid the wealth of literature on Alcoholics Anonymous, you have in your hands the greatest treasure of all, the beginning of it all, the charter of the Fellowship" *Fine Books and Collections* ranks this auction purchase among the top ten of 2007, along with the Magna Carta, and comparing this working manuscript of the Big Book to that 'Great Charter' of our constitutional liberty is not at all far-fetched Both great works offer us freedom from oppression, and both have—in different ways—changed the world for the better But finally, the value of the book is measured by the people it touches As many AA members would say, 'What's a book worth that saves your life?'"

Literature

Wilson, William G , *A Fragment of History* Origin of the Twelve Steps, an article in the AA Grapevine, July 1953 Reprinted in *The Language of the Heart*, AA Grapevine, Inc., New York, 1988, pp. 195-202
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The Book That Started It All The Original Working Manuscript of Alcoholics Anonymous. Center City, Minnesota Hazelden Publishing, 2010.

Note:

Profiles in History would like to thank William H. Schaberg of Athena Rare Books for his kind assistance in preparing this description

$2,000,000 - $3,000,000

Continued next spread

Chapter Five

HOW IT WORKS

[illegible] Those who do not recover are people who cannot or will not completely give themselves to this simple program, usually men and women who are constitutionally incapable of being honest with themselves. There are such unfortunates. They are not at fault; they seem to have been born that way. They are naturally incapable of grasping and developing a way of life which demands rigorous honesty. Their chances are less than average. There are those, too, who suffer from grave emotional and mental disorders, but many of them do recover if they have the capacity to be honest.

Our stories disclose in a general way what we used to be like, what happened, and what we are like now. If you have decided you want what we have and are willing to go to any length to get it -- then you are ready to take certain steps.

At some of these you may talk [illegible] find on earlier, other way. [illegible] with all the earnestness at our command, we urged to be fearless and thorough from the very start. Some of us have tried to hold on to our old ideas and the result was nil until we let go absolutely.

[illegible] with alcohol -- cunning, baffling, powerful! Without help it is too much for [illegible] But there is One who has all power -- that One is God. May you find Him now! (?)

[illegible] will avail you nothing. You stand at the turning point. [illegible] restitution and came with complete abandon.

How we think you can make it! Here are the steps we took, which are suggested as Program of Recovery:

1. Admitted we were powerless over alcohol -- that our lives had become unmanageable.
2. Came to believe that a Power greater than ourselves could restore us to sanity.
3. Made a decision to turn our will and our lives over to the care and direction of God as we understood Him.
4. Made a searching and fearless moral inventory of ourselves.
5. [illegible] to God, to ourselves, and to another human being the exact nature of our wrongs.
6. [illegible] have entirely removed all these defects of character.
7. [illegible] humbly [illegible] our shortcomings.
8. Made a list of all persons we had harmed, and became willing to make amends to them all.
9. Made direct amends to such people wherever possible, except when to do so would injure them or others.

[illegible] this in the Conscientiously

only for knowledge of His will for us and the power to carry that out.

affairs.

You may exclaim, "What an order! I can't go through with it." Don't be discouraged. No one among us has been able to maintain anything like perfect adherence to these principles. We are not saints. The point is, that we are willing to grow, and claim spiritual progress rather than spiritual perfection.

Our description of the alcoholic, the chapter to the agnostic, and our personal adventures before and after, [illegible] three pertinent

(b) That probably no human power could relieve your alcoholism.

(c) That God could and will if he sought Him.

If you are not convinced on these vital issues, you ought to re-read the book to this point or else throw it away!

Being convinced, you are now at step three, which is that you make a decision. What do we mean by that, and just what do we do that will be unmuzzled?

The first requirement is that you see that any life run on self-will can hardly be a success. On that basis we are almost always in collission with something or somebody, even though our motives may be good. Most people try to live by self-propulsion. Each person is like an actor who wants to run the whole show; is forever trying to arrange the lights, the ballet, the scenery and the rest of the players in his own way. If his arrangements would only stay put, if only people would do as he wishes, the show would be great. Everybody, including himself, would be pleased. Life would be wonderful. In trying to make these arrangements our actor may sometimes be quite virtuous. He may be kind, considerate, patient, generous; even modest and self-sacrificing. On the other hand, he may be mean, egotistical, selfish and dishonest. But, as with most humans, he is more likely to have varied traits.

What usually happens? The show doesn't come off very well. He begins to think life doesn't treat him right. He decides to exert himself some more. He becomes, on the next occasion, still more demanding or gracious, as the case may be. Still the play does not suit him. Admitting he may be somewhat at fault, he is sure that other people are more to blame. He becomes angry, indignant, self-pitying. What is his basic trouble? Is he not really a self-seeker even when trying to be kind? Is he not a victim of the delusion that he can wrest satisfaction and happiness out of this world if he only manages well? Is it not evident to all the rest of the players that these are the things he wants? And do not his actions make each of them wish to retaliate, snatching all they can get out of the show? Is he not, even in his best moments, a producer of confusion rather than harmony?

Our actor is self-centered -- ego-centric, as people like to call it nowadays. He is like the retired business man who lolls in the Florida sunshine in the winter

Continued next page

Chapter Two

THERE IS A SOLUTION

We, of ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS, know one hundred men who were once just as hopeless as Bill. All have recovered. They have solved the drink problem.

We are ordinary Americans. All sections of this country and many of its occupations are represented, as well as many political, economic, social and religious backgrounds. We are people who normally would not mix. But there exists among us a fellowship, a friendliness, and an understanding which is indescribably wonderful. We are like the passengers of a great liner the moment after rescue from shipwreck, when camaraderie, joyousness and democracy pervade the vessel from steerage to Captain's table. Unlike the feelings of the ship's passengers, however, our joy in escape from disaster does not subside as we go our individual ways. The feeling of having shared in a common peril is one element in the powerful cement which binds us. But that in itself would never have held us together as we are now joined.

The tremendous fact for every one of us is that we have discovered a common solution. We have a way out on which we can absolutely agree, and upon which we can join in brotherly and harmonious action. This is the great news this book carries to those who suffer alcoholism.

An illness of this sort -- and we have come to believe it an illness -- involves those about us in a way no other human sickness can. If a person has cancer all are sorry for him and no one is angry or hurt. But not so with the alcoholic illness, for with it there goes annihilation of all the things worth while in life. It engulfs all whose lives touch the sufferer's. It brings misunderstanding, fierce resentment, financial insecurity, disgusted friends and employers warped lives of blameless children, sad wives and parents -- anyone can increase the list.

This volume will inform, comfort and comfort those who are, or who may be afflicted. They are many.

Highly competent psychiatrists who have dealt with us many times find it impossible to persuade an alcoholic to discuss his situation without reserve. Strangely enough, wives, parents and intimate friends usually find us even more unapproachable than do the psychiatrist and the doctor.

But the ex-alcoholic who has found this solution, who is properly armed with can generally win the entire confidence of another alcoholic in a few hours. Until such an understanding is reached, little or nothing can be accomplished.

That the man who is making the approach has had the same difficulty, that he obviously knows what he is talking about, that his whole deportment shouts at the new prospect that he is a man with a real answer, that he has no attitude of holier than thou, nothing whatever except the sincere desire to be helpful; that there are no fees to pay, no axes to grind, no people to please, no lectures to be endured -- these are the conditions we have found necessary. After such an approach many take up their beds and walk again.

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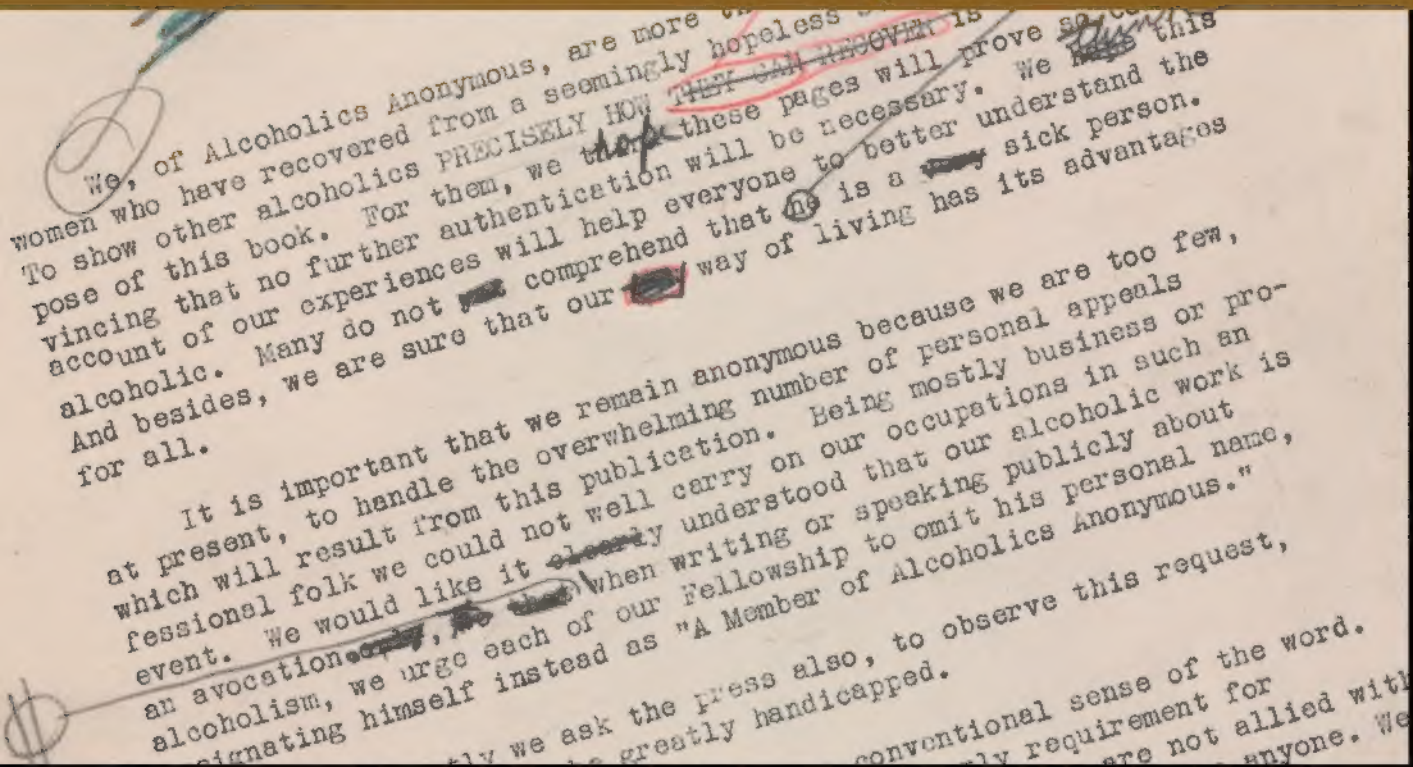
We, of Alcoholics Anonymous, are more
women who have recovered from a seemingly hopeless
To show other alcoholics PRECISELY HOW
pose of this book. For them, these pages will prove
vincing that no further authentication will be necessary.
account of our experiences will help everyone to better understand the
alcoholic. Many do not comprehend that is a sick person.
And besides, we are sure that our way of living has its advantages
for all.

It is important that we remain anonymous because we are too few,
at present, to handle the overwhelming number of personal appeals
which will result from this publication. Being mostly business or pro-
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event. We would like it understood that our alcoholic work is
an avocation, when writing or speaking publicly about
alcoholism, we urge each of our Fellowship to omit his personal name,
signating himself instead as "A Member of Alcoholics Anonymous."

we ask the press also, to observe this request,
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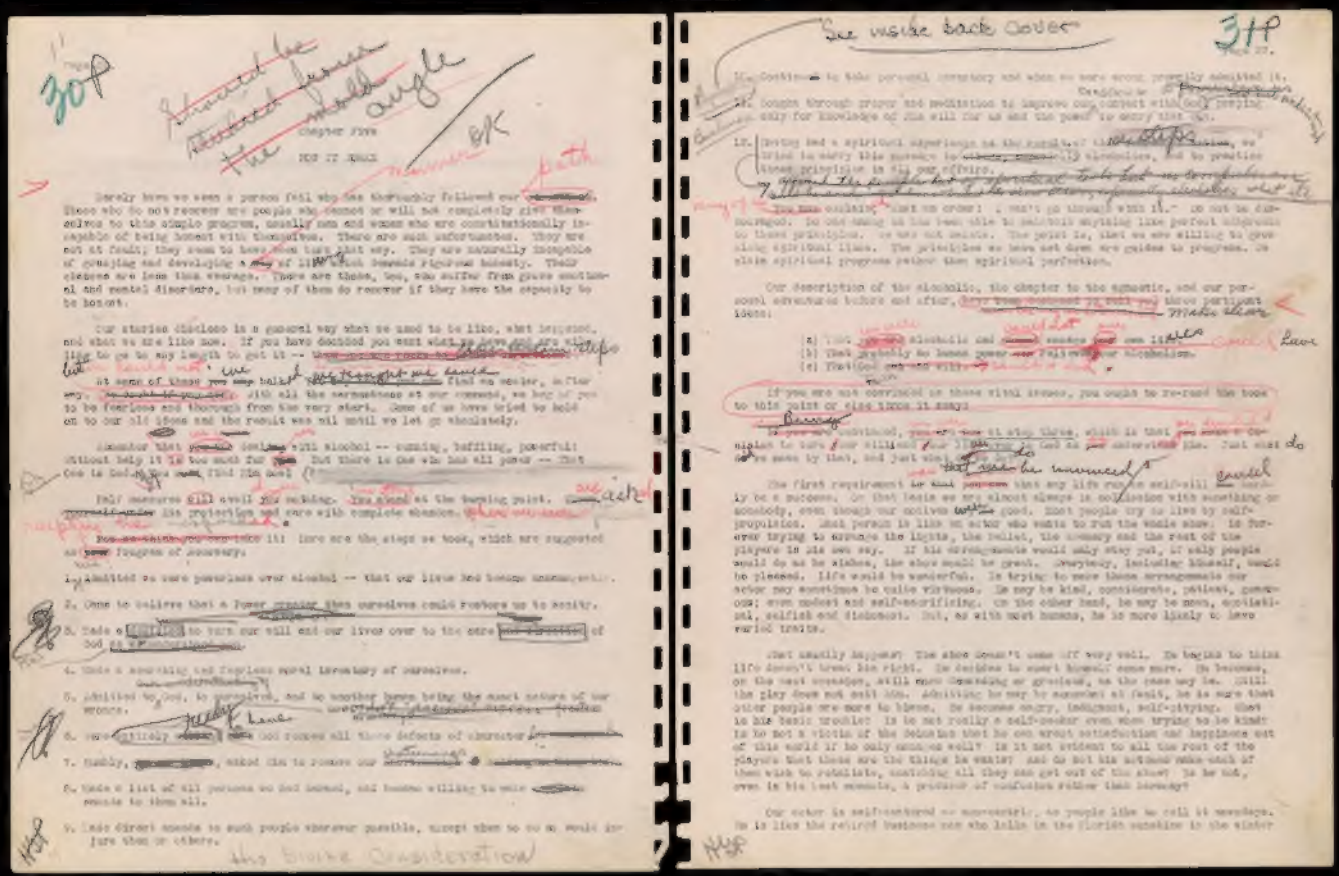

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